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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public mind has lately been impreſſed with the belief that an invaſion of this country is not only a *poſſible*, but even a *probable* event.

I would by no means diſcourage the preparations which are making to meet the threatened attack; but I conſider it my duty to expoſe a falſe impreſſion, which has lately tended to deſtroy the confidence between man and man, that is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of a commercial nation like Britain.

My countrymen ought to feel, that, in order to ſucceed in his deſign, it is not enough that the CHIEF CONSUL of FRANCE, in the furor of his ambition, ſhould *will*, *wiſh*, or *threaten*, an invaſion of this country! Before he can enable any formidable force to effect a landing, he has great and expenſive preparations to make, he has difficulties of a phyſical nature to encounter, and he has the vigilance, the power, and the *peculiar* reſources of this country to overcome.

In the firſt place he muſt collect together from various ports the numerous veſſels and ſmall craft which are neceſſary to tranſport his army; but as the coaſts of France and Holland are covered with our cruizers, very few of them would eſcape; and it may be preſumed, without the hazard of contradiction, that four out of five of thoſe veſſels moving along the French coaſt from one port to another, would either be captured or deſtroyed.

Suppoſe this difficulty ſurmounted, and a multitude of veſſels aſſembled in any port of France, ſufficient for the tranſport of an army, what would be the obvious policy of the Britiſh Government?—They would inſtantly commit to our brave ſailors and ſoldiers the taſk of entering ſuch port, and of burning, ſcuttling, and ſinking the whole of the aſſembled fleet. The more of them, the more certain would be their deſtruction; and there is not a ſingle port of France or Holland, (Breſt excepted, and that port is not ſuited to the purpoſe,) that could protect them from the attack of our ſuperior and reſolute naval forces.

Should one attack be defeated, it would be renewed again and again, till our efforts were crowned with ſucceſs, and the enemy's armament rendered uſeleſs, or annihilated.

Until, then, we have totally failed as aſſailants, the idea of a ſerious or formidable invaſion ought to be treated with utter contempt by every man of common ſenſe or prudence. The enemy may perchance vomit on our coaſts a few hundred troops, the unhappy victims of their malice—they may repeat the follies of *Fiſhguard* and *Killala*; but ſuch invaſions as thoſe will ſerve rather to keep alive our national ſpirit, than to excite in us any ſerious alarm!

Should it be urged, that the enemy may make preparations in ſeveral ports at the ſame time, with a view to tranſport ſeveral armies; I apply the ſame ſyſtem of offence to ſeveral ports as to one, and with greater certainty of ſucceſs.* They cannot launch a boat, or drive a nail, in any one of their ports, without being ſeen or heard by our bold and vigilant cruizers: a ſtate of matured preparations on their part, and the moment of reiterated and ſucceſsful aſſault on ours, will, therefore, always accompany each other, till the enemy are tired of the expences and uſeleſs toil of preparation.

In this view of the ſubject, it will ſcarcely be neceſſary to ſuppoſe that the enemy's armament will ever be able to make their appearance at ſea. Should they, however, baffle our aſſaults, ſo as to preſerve the integrity of their fleet, and have the temerity, in the face of our naval forces, to come out of their harbours, the Engliſh cruizers, who every day cloſely watch their motions, and could be at no loſs to anticipate their preciſe intentions, will, of courſe, be aſſembled in ſufficient force to lay all the hopes of the enemy, and the fears of our women and children, aſleep at the bottom of the ocean !

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* As I conſider a deſcent to be a moſt ridiculous bugbear, I lay no ſtreſs on the abſurdity of ſuch a ſeparation of the enemy's forces, nor on the additional certainty of their being ſucceſſively cut to pieces, ſhould they in this divided manner attempt or effect a landing.

It appears, then, that before the enemy CAN LEAVE THEIR OWN COASTS, they have the following difficulties to overcome, each of them in all probability fatal to their deſigns :

1. *In order to aſſemble an armament of ſufficient magnitude, their veſſels muſt have the good fortune to elude the vigilance of our numerous cruizers.*

2. *In caſe of their ſucceſs in aſſembling a fleet, or fleets, in any of their ports, an event which would be inſtantly known, they muſt be ſuppoſed to be able to reſiſt the reiterated attacks of our hitherto invincible naval forces.*

3. *Suppoſing that all our attempts to deſtroy their armaments in port are fruſtrated, an iſſue which cannot reaſonably be anticipated, they muſt then (if they dare) come out, and face our naval forces, which will be aſſembled and prepared to receive and deſtroy them.*

After taking this fair and natural view of the enemy's project, and of its regular and neceſſary conſequences, I preſume that until my concluſions are proved to be unfairly drawn from the premiſes, or my premiſes themſelves proved to be unfounded, no reader will entertain the opinion, that an invaſion of the Britiſh Iſlands at this time is either probable or poſſible.

Having thus demonſtrated that the enemy's army CAN NEVER LEAVE THEIR OWN SHORES, it would indeed be inſulting common ſenſe, to expatiate on the impoſſibility of their making good a landing on ours, aſſailed as they would be by our ſhipping, and by our land-forces, which, apprized of their motions, would be fully prepared to receive them.

Before I conclude this appeal to the good ſenſe of my countrymen, let me call their attention to the preſent pre-eminence of our navy, and to the conſequent ſecurity which it confers upon this Empire. During former wars, the fleets of the enemy have boldly left their ports ; and if they have met with the fleets of Britain, they have not heſitated to encounter them ; their fleets without interruption have cruiſed in our ſeas ; and during the American war it will be recollected, that the combined fleets chaſed the Britiſh grand fleet into Plymouth, and dared for ſeveral days to lie off that port.

But during thoſe wars, notwithſtanding the gaſconades, and the perſevering hoſtility of the enemy, *we were never invaded!*

And at this time, we are undiſputed maſters of the ocean, and THE ENEMY ARE UNABLE TO SEND A FLEET, OR EVEN A SINGLE SHIP, TO SEA!!!

How long, then, ſhall we endure, at ſo proud a period, to have our common ſenſe inſulted, and our national and perſonal proſperity interrupted, by the MISCHIEVOUS ALARM OF INVASION ?

COMMON SENSE.

London, July 6, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN the preſent criſis, when the interruption of the commerce with Hamburg has occaſioned ſuch anxiety in the commercial world, it may afford ſatisfaction to many of your readers to preſent them with a ſlight ſketch of the courſe now to be purſued by travellers to Hamburgh, inſtead of the direct one up the Elbe, or by land on its ſouth weſt bank.

Tonningen, to which the packets now ſail once every week, is ſituated in 54.20 degrees north latitude, in the duchy of Sleſwig, on the north ſide of the Eyder, which divides that duchy from Holſtein, and is rendered navigable as far as Rendſburg, where it joins the canal which forms the neareſt communication between the North Sea and the Baltic, even for ſhips of conſiderable burden. A ſmall diſtrict ſurrounds Tonningen, of which it is the capital ; and it has a commodious road, the paſſage to which from the ſea is, like the mouth of the Elbe, ſurrounded by ſands. The firſt poſt-ſtation in Holſtein is Lunden, at the diſtance of three quarters of a German mile, (of which fifteen are equal to a degree). From Lunden to Meldorf is three miles and a half, through Heyde, which is alſo a poſt-ſtation. From Meldorf it is five miles to Itzehoe, a city of ſome commercial importance, containing about five thouſand inhabitants, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Störr. This poſt may be divided into two, there being a poſt-houſe and inn called Hohenhörn, about half way, where the bridge and road-money is taken on goods, carriages, and cattle, of which latter the great number that annually paſs through, in their way to Holland, and for the ſupply of Hamburg, forms the largeſt part of the revenue which is here collected. From Itzehoe to Elmſhorn, on the river Kruckau, is three miles and a quarter. This place is not a city; but it contains 2500 inhabitants, has ſome trade, and the river is navigable but only for ſmall boats. From hence it is two miles and a quarter to Pinneberg, a ſmall town on the Pinnaw, navigable for flat-bottomed boats. Pinnelberg is only two miles and a half from Hamburgh, making the whole diſtance ſeventeen German miles, equal on the above ſcale to ſeventy-nine and a half Engliſh miles nearly.

The mails uſed formerly to be carried from Cuxhaven to Hamburgh by land; or, if the wind ſerved, by a Blankeneſe fiſhing-boat; and the traveller had no alternative, (till lately that a Hamburgh and Cuxhaven packet has been eſtabliſhed) but of being expoſed, for a navigation of ſeventy miles, in an open boat; or in the event of his preferring the land, of riding the ſame diſtance in a waggon over the moſt execrable roads, and being fleeced by innkeepers and poſtmaſters at an exorbitant rate. In point of diſtance, the traveller does not loſe much; and as to expence, he will probably gain, as he certainly will not pay ſo extravagantly for his ſcanty comforts. The roads are better, and the character of the natives more open and friendly. The writer has traverſed the country by different modes of conveyance; and for readineſs to oblige, intelligence, and particularly for perſpicuity in their directions to a ſtray traveller, he thinks the boors, as they are here called, would be diſgraced by a compariſon with the boors of any county in England. How far an intercourſe with Engliſhmen may ſharpen the faculties of the innkeepers, may be doubtful. The only exorbitant charge the writer met with in the country was at Ahrenſburg, where the landlord had ſerved his apprenticeſhip at London and Windſor. There can be no compariſon between their modes of conveyance and an Engliſh ſtage-coach; but thoſe who are uſed to the diſcomforts of a German inn, and the inconveniences of German carriages and German drivers, will find the travelling-accommodations very tolerable. A paſſport will now doubtleſs be neceſſary, as in time of peace the writer was ſtopped at Oldeſloe for want of one; but the burgomaſter being fortunately a gentleman and a ſcholar, he was diſmiſſed with politeneſs, on ſtating that the object of his viſiting the place was to gratify his deſire of ſeeing the country, and without any fee whatever; a circumſtance that appeared ſtrange to his companion, who was yet indignant at the inſolence and rapacity of the Engliſh paſſport-office.

H.

Leiceſter, June 10, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE added up my journal for another half-year, and ſend you the abſtract as uſual.—[See Monthly Mag. vol X. p. 108, for an explanation of the numbers of approximation of the wind.]

1803.	*Baromet.*	*Thermometer.*		*Rain.*	*Evaporation.*	*Approximation of Wind to the Cardinal Points.*			
		without	*within*						
	inch.	deg.	deg.	inch.	inch.	N.	E.	S.	W.
January -	29.320	31.4	34.2	2.15	0.05	50	43	13	18
February -	29.497	34.8	36.6	0.67	0.29	19	7	45	41
March -	29.662	40.9	42.1	0.61	1.24	28	16	48	32
April -	29.523	47.1	49.1	1.72	1.72	22	8	56	34
May -	29.600	50.0	51.7	1.34	2.28	41	0	39	44
June -	29.683	56.7	59.4	3.91	1.89	24	14	39	43
Mean -	29.548	43.48	45.50	1.73	1.25	31	15	40	35
			Total	10.40	7.47	184	88	240	212

I have very few remarks to make on the weather for theſe laſt ſix months; the ſeaſon has been on the whole a good one; the ſpring-months have been very deficient in quantity of rain; ſo that the ſeventeen months preceding the laſt only afforded an average of twelve. We had, however, laſt month, a good two months rain, which will help to bring up the general average.

The thermometer was ſo low as 16° at nine o'clock in the morning on the 26th of January; and on the 23d of the ſame month it had been up at 50°. On 11th February it was at 17°; at nine in the morning the next day at 25°; and during the remainder of the month never was below 34° at the ſame hour, but was more than once above 50°. On 26th March, at 2 h. it was at 68°, and at eighteen hours after was 20° lower. In May the weather was very ſimilar to that laſt year, and has produced the ſame effects with us. The higheſt that the thermometer has been here this ſummer is 86°, which was on the 2d inſtant, at 3 h. *p. m.* the wind being ſouth; and although we have received a larger portion of rain during the laſt month than uſual, yet lying in a vale, nearly ſurrounded by hills or higher land at a diſtance of from three to eight miles, we have witneſſed the loſs of many a ſhower that has waſhed their ſummits; and I do not doubt but had there been a rain guage on the ſummit of the Chalk-hill, we ſhould have found a fall of more than ſix inches of rain for the month.

With THE SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, as propoſed in your laſt, by Howdenienſis, page 531, I am very much pleaſed. It appears to me very practicable; at any rate it is very deſirable. The importance of ſuch a ſociety to the public and every ſcientific perſon, is too great to ſuffer the hint to go by neglected.

I hope ſome of your Correſpondents, who are much better qualified than myſelf, would take it into conſideration, and give us, through the medium of your Magazine, a ſketch of the difficulties of forming, and advantages moſt likely to ariſe from, a well-regulated ſociety of this kind. To me the advantages appear conſiderably to preponderate.

I believe ſuch a ſociety, if confined to the United Kingdoms, might be eſtabliſhed in about ſix months, and at the very trifling expence of five ſhillings per member, and might be kept up afterwards at a general two ſhillings and ſixpence ſubſcription. This I mean as excluſive of the expence of poſtage of letters, which ought always to be paid by the perſon who firſt ſolicits the information.

Suppoſe on the average one perſon may be found willing to unite in ſuch a ſociety at the diſtance of about fourteen miles, or that each perſon might have a diſtrict of two hundred ſquare miles, there would then be about 638; to which might be added, for London and ſome of the moſt populous places, ſixty-two, making in the whole ſeven hundred; to which, or any more proper number, it might be limited.

Suppoſe ſomething like the outlines of ſuch a ſociety were publiſhed in your Magazine for September, and alſo in moſt of the reſpectable periodical publications of the day, and that all who might be deſirous of becoming members, might ſignify it, free of expence, to a committee, who might, in the mean time, be choſen by the favourers of the plan in London.—Suppoſe that each perſon, beſides his addreſs, might ſignify to which parts of ſcience he (or ſhe, for I ſee no objection to ladies) was moſt attached. Theſe names, at the commencement of the ſociety, might be printed in the Monthly Magazine and other books of general circulation; but when a ſufficient number of names were procured, they might be printed, with the rules of the ſociety, and one copy ſent to each member, and charged ſufficient to pay his proportionate ſhare of the general expences; from which time every member would be in poſſeſſion of the means of obtaining general information from any quarter.

If theſe crude hints do but excite any of your Correſpondents to follow the matter as its importance deſerves, I ſhall have thus far obtained my end.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. BEVAN.

Leighton, Bedfordſhire,
12th July, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Number I find ſome obſervations, by a perſon who ſigns J. C. on the failure of a propoſed ſubſtitute for oil-paint, firſt made known by Citizen de Vaux. As well to reſcue Citizen de Vaux's invention from the charge of incompetency to its propoſed purpoſe, thus preferred againſt it by J. C. as to furniſh him with my experience of its utility, I deſire to ſtate the following particulars.

I firſt met with the Memoir of M. de Vaux in the Repertory of Arts about two years ago, as nearly as I can recollect; and in an extract which I at that time made from it, I find the proportions of the articles compoſing it, and the directions for uſing it, to be as follows:

Take of ſkimmed milk,		1 pint,
Freſh ſlaked lime,	-	6 ounces,
Spaniſh white,	-	5 pounds,
Linſeed-oil,	-	4 ounces,

Put the lime into a ſtone veſſel, and pour upon it ſo much of the milk as will make a ſmooth mixture; add the oil by degrees, ſtirring the mixture with a wooden ſpatula; then add the remainder of the milk, and finally the Spaniſh white.

I have twice made uſe of the above, and on both occaſions found it to anſwer very well, with the exception only of its not keeping a clear white when done upon any thing which had already received oil-paint. On my firſt attempt I attended ſtrictly to the formula preſcribed by M. de Vaux; but on the ſecond occaſion of my uſing it, I left out the lime (chiefly from the inconvenience of procuring it); but it ſtill anſwered my purpoſe very completely, with the foregoing exception of its not keeping a clear white on thoſe parts of my work which had before been oil-painted, and where it took ſomewhat of a yellowiſh tint, while on the other parts which were plaiſter, finiſhed with what the bricklayers term *fine ſtuff*, it continues to hold a beautiful white; and in neither of the above caſes have I met with the inconvenience of which J. C. complains, viz. that of its eaſily rubbing off.

M. de Vaux alſo obſerves in the ſame Memoir, that a very good paint for out-door work alſo may be made by adding to the above two ounces of Burgundy-pitch and two ounces of reſin with as much oil as may be neceſſary to render it ſufficiently liquid.

I have not had occaſion to try the efficacy of the mixture prepared in this manner; but would ſuggeſt to J. C. if his ſtill fails of ſucceſs, whether a ſmall proportion of Burgundy-pitch or reſin might not with advantage be added even for in-door work, in order to render it more adheſive. The Burgundy-pitch would of courſe be the more preferable of the two for white paint, as having leſs colour than reſin. It ſhould be melted in the oil with a gentle heat.

ŒCONOMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WRITER who has taken the trouble of criticiſing, in a weekly publication, a new Tranſlation of Apollonius Rhodius, lately publiſhed by me, among other remarks, ſome of which appear to me fair and judicious enough, has introduced the following:—"We think it not right to uſe *voyage* as a diſſyllable, as it is conſtantly uſed all through this work, ſince it is always in common ſpeech pronounced as a monoſyllable, not even though ſupported by *one* authority from Milton."

The foregoing remark was wholly new to me, though I have long been a diligent reader of the beſt Engliſh, and particularly of poets. I did not even apprehend that *voyage* was *always* pronounced as a monoſyllable even in the rapidity of common converſation. I knew it was ſometimes ſo pronounced; but I ever conſidered this as a thing happening through the haſte and inattention of incorrect ſpeakers, and rather to be excuſed than imitated. Certainly I never heard *voyage* ſo pronounced in the pulpit, or on the ſtage; and to theſe we generally turn for authorities in the propriety of elocution. I determined, however, to re-examine this point, and recurred to a number of authorities, particularly to ſome of the moſt learned and claſſical Engliſh poets, in whoſe writings, as I apprehend, the moſt ſterling and authentic pronunciation of words is generally to be found; the reſult of my inquiries is, that *voyage* is uniformly uſed as a diſſyllable, and never, as far as I can find, employed as a monoſyllable by any good writer. I ſhall ſelect ſome authorities, from an infinite number which I might quote, to ſhow that *voyage* is generally uſed as a diſſyllable:

Sheridan's Dictionary:

Voyage, voy-edzh, ſ. a travel by ſea.—*To Voyage, voy-edzht,* to travel.—*Voyager, voy-edzh ur,* one who travels.

Walker's Dictionary expreſſes the word yet more plainly:

Voyage, voé-adge.—Voyager, voè-a-jur.

Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, under the word *voyage*, quotes the following line of Spenſer:

Guyon forward gan his *voyage* make.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, book II. line 426:

Alone the dreadful *voyage*, till at laſt, &c.

Line 920:

Pond'ring his *voyage*, for no narrow frith, &c.

Again:

I with pain,
Voyag'd th' unreal vaſt unbounded deep, &c.

To do as other *voyagers*, and make, &c.
Donne.

Dryden's Virgil, Æneid, book I, line 752:

To that ſweet region was our *voyage* bent.

Tranſlation of the Fifth Satire of Perſius:

Nothing retards thy *voyage* now, unleſs—

Tranſlation of Ovid, Fable of Ceyx and Alcyone:

Nor could be wrought his *voyage* to refrain.

Pope's Iliad, book IX. line 731:

Let theſe return—our *voyage* or our ſtay, &c.

Odyſſey, book I:

I ſteer my *voyage* to the Brutian ſand.

Again, ſame book:

Thence ſpeed your *voyage* to the Spartan ſtrand.

Again, ſame book:

Which, *voyaging* from Troy, the victors bore.

Book II.:

A private *voyager*, I paſs the main.

Again, Book III.:

And crown our *voyage* with deſir'd ſucceſs.

Dyer's Fleece, Book IV.:

Thoſe ſhips from ocean broad which *voyage* through.

Again:

——— Traffic ſhapes
A winding *voyage*, by the lofty coaſt, &c.

Again:

The keels which *voyage* through Molucca's ſtreights.

Again:

Happy the *voyage* o'er th' Atlantic brine.

I preſume theſe inſtances, from the moſt approved writers, are fully ſufficient to defend the uſe of *voyage* as a diſſyllable in poetry. I am, Sir, &c.

Wm. Preston.

Glouceſter-ſtreet, Dublin,
June 20, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW days ago I ſaw a paragraph in a morning-paper, ſtating that Captain Sir Home Popham, of the Royal Navy, had laid before Government a plan for ſhips correſponding with telegraphs ſtationed on our coaſts. In a juncture like the preſent, ſuch a plan muſt be of the greateſt utility; and from the well-known talents of this deſerving officer, who has made many other uſeful diſcoveries, it will no doubt be adopted.

When Admiral Dickſon, Commander of the North Sea Fleet during the late war, was lying off Elſineur, Captain Sir Home Popham was on board the Romney, ſtationed off Copenhagen. To facilitate the conveyance of intelligence, the latter invented a ſet of flags, to be uſed as a ſea-telegraph; and although the diſtance between theſe places is at leaſt ſix miles, yet it was conveyed in five minutes.

In December, 1800, Sir H. Popham was ſent out with the Romney, and a body of troops, to co-operate by the route of the Red Sea, with an army from India, and that of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie by the Mediterranean, for the purpoſe of expelling the French from Egypt. During this ſervice Sir Home greatly improved his marine-telegraph, which here, as well as formerly, was of great ſervice. From the Red Sea he went to India; and while at Calcutta, he printed at the Company's preſs a ſmall volume, under the title of "A Marine Vocabulary; or, Telegraphic Signals," copies of which he entruſted to ſuch navy-officers as he judged would make a proper uſe of them.

On his return to England in April laſt, he ſubmitted his plan to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt naval characters, who approved highly of it, and whoſe opinion was, that much eſſential advantage might be derived from it to his Majeſty's ſervice. This induced him to reprint his little work in May laſt, with great additions and improvements. As Earl Spencer, the late able and truly fortunate Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, to whom Sir Home had originally communicated his plan, was pleaſed to expreſs his entire approbation of it, the work is dedicated to him. Copies have been preſented to his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

Through the intereſt of a friend, with whom Sir Home Popham is in habits of intimacy, the writer of this article was favoured with a ſight of the work, which is now entitled, "Telegraphic Signals; or, Marine Vocabulary; by Sir Home Popham, Commander of the Illuſtrious Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, F. R. S. and Captain in the Royal Navy."

An account of ſo uſeful an invention well merits a place in the firſt literary Magazine in this country, and pleads my excuſe for laying it before the public, which I am the more induced to do, as being a private work, and in ſelect hands, few of your readers may have an opportunity of ever ſeeing it.

It is divided into three parts; the firſt and ſecond conſiſt of a thouſand words alphabetically arranged, and the third of as many ſentences, alſo arranged alphabetically from a leading word. The original work was printed with one part only; the ſecond and third are now added.

The firſt number of the firſt part begins with 26; the preceding 25 comprize the letters of the alphabet, from A to Z, and numbers from 1 to 25. Flags are made to repreſent theſe.

The words in the firſt part are thoſe moſtly made uſe of in converſation and writing. The ſecond begins with 1026, and conſiſts of words next uſeful to thoſe in the firſt, or which have been forgot.—The third part begins with 2026, and is made up of ſhort ſentences, applicable to military or general converſation. Theſe are intended to ſave the uſe of many ſignals; as by one flag a whole meſſage may be conveyed.

I have already mentioned, that flags repreſent the alphabet and figures: there are alſo the following made uſe of:—a cypher-flag, a ſubſtitute-flag, a preparative-flag, and flags to diſtinguiſh a meſſage, finiſhed, underſtood, not underſtood, or meſſage to be anſwered, and a numerical-pennant. A flag hoiſted alone, or under another, repreſents units; when two flags are hoiſted, the upper repreſents tens; when three are hoiſted, the uppermoſt is to repreſent hundreds, the next tens, and the loweſt units. The thouſands are denoted by balls, or pennants, as may appear moſt likely to be ſeen, inferior and ſuperior; ſuperior 1000, inferior 2000; as for exrmple:

No. 1026—Aback.

No. 2026—Shall I leave off action?

When the ſubſtitute-flag is hoiſted under other flags, it is to repreſent the ſame figure as the flag immediately above it.—For example: to repreſent the number 33, the ſubſtitute-flag muſt be placed under that repreſenting 3. When the cypher is put under other flags, it repreſents the cypher; as under 3, it ſtands for 30.

Words not in the vocabulary may be ſpelt by the numerical-alphabet from 1 to 25. When it is neceſſary to expreſs numbers in a meſſage, the numerical-pennant muſt be hoiſted with the ſignal. Ships names are to be made with the Union-jack and the number, as in the Liſt of the Royal Navy.

When much ſail is ſet, or in blowing weather, it may be inconvenient to hoiſt three flags and a pennant at the ſame place; the two upper may be at one place, and the two others at another; taking places progreſſively, as follows: firſt, main; ſecond, fore; third, mizen; fourth, gaft; fifth, enſign-ſtaff.

It ſometimes happens, that, from blowing weather and a high ſea, a boat cannot be hoiſted out; by means of this invention, a correſpondence may at all times be kept up with the commander in chief, or the ſhores and ſecret keys, numbered, to be opened according to ſignals, to communicate ſecret orders with any particular ſhips. For example, if it ſhould be neceſſary to detach a frigate lying at Spithead, under ſecret orders, to ſail immediately to the Weſt Indies, and from too great a ſea, or ſevere gale of wind, a boat cannot go from Portſmouth, the Port Admiral may, by ſignal known only to that frigate, communicate his wiſhes.

All ſignals thrown out muſt be kept flying till they reach the commander in chief, and that by the ſhips of a ſquadron in ſucceſſion when he is not in a poſition to ſee them when firſt made. In caſes of doubt, a ſhip is to repeat the ſignal inſtead of the anſwering-pennant; or when any particular number in a meſſage is not underſtood, it is to be expreſſed by hoiſting the numerical-pennant with the word or ſentence, beginning from the firſt word. For example: if it was the fifth word, when the meſſage was finiſhed, the numerical-pennant (4) muſt be hoiſted by the ſhip not underſtanding. The ſhip making ſignal is then to repeat that word; and if then not comprehended, to change it for one neareſt and ſynonymous. When the cypher-flag is hoiſted ſingly, it is to annul the ſignal made or making.

As there are a ſet of ſignals eſtabliſhed by the Admiralty for his Majeſty's Navy, and ordered to be made uſe of, it may be neceſſary to remark, that Sir Home Popham's marine-telegraph does not in any degree interfere with them. Beſides theſe there are compaſs-ſignals, the flags of which are not in his numerical-code, but may be made uſe of occaſionally.

Such is the plan for a ſea telegraph, of which this is meant as a ſketch; and from the very ingenious efforts of this enterprizing officer, whoſe ſervices during the late war with the army on the continent under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the expedition to Oſtend with General Sir Eyre Coote, his voyage up the

Red Sea, &c. are of the moſt brilliant kind, much may be expected. It is to be hoped that he will be rewarded as his merits deſerve, and his plan in the preſent inſtance ſanctioned by authority.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
A LOVER OF MERIT.
July 1, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in the Gentleman's Magazine for February laſt, (ſigned D. H.) gives a hint about the MS. Dante alluded to by Mr. Pennant, which will, I hope, be attended to. Every illuſtration of Dante, either graphic or otherwiſe, ſhould be brought to light. I wiſh Mr. Fuſeli could be prevailed on to ſupply the loſs of the marginal-drawings which Michael Angelo drew in his Dante.—(Vid. his Lectures on Painting, p. 129.) There is, perhaps, no artiſt living better qualified to wield the mighty pencil of that wonderful painter. A Dante Gallery by this great maſter—for ſo Mr. Fuſeli deſerves to be termed—could not fail of being highly intereſting. Perhaps, too, the horrors of hell, depicted by him after Dante, would render a more important ſervice to morality than all the thunders of the pulpit. I hope, Sir, ſome of your ingenious Correſpondents will take this hint into conſideration, and expatiate on it. I hope alſo that it will be attended to by the admirable artiſt in queſtion. If it ſhould, I ſhall be proud and happy at having ſuggeſted it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. W.

P. S. Dante has been lately rendered familiar to the Engliſh reader by the excellent verſion of the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in a former Number of your Magazine, requires to be informed where he may learn the origin of the cuſtoms which prevail on the 1ſt of April, and on St. Valentine's-day. If he will turn to Mr. Brand's edition of the Popular Antiquities of Mr. Bourne, (Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne and London, 1777) he may be fully ſatisfied on this point.

In return for the information which I give, I ſhall beg to receive ſome.

Who was the author of Curſory Remarks on Tragedy, on Shakeſpeare, &c. London, 1774?

Is there any Engliſh tranſlation of Cinthio's novel of Othello ſo old as Shakeſpeare's time? If not, where did he find the ſtory?

Who was Mr. Spence, the tranſlator of Varillas?

Can any of your Correſpondents direct my notice to the Philodoxios of L. B. Alberti, or favour me with the argument of that piece?

I am, Sir, yours, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the inquiry of a Conſtant Reader in the Monthly Magazine of May laſt, reſpecting a Dictionary of the Symbolic Character, there is a perſon now engaged in compiling ſuch a Dictionary, and the work is in conſiderable forwardneſs; but whether on the plan recommended by Dr. Anderſon, the Compiler does not know, having never ſeen or heard of that plan before; and would be glad if the Inquirer would favour him with a ſketch of that plan through the medium of your Magazine. The Author intends to publiſh his work by ſubſcription, when completed, and hopes to meet with the liberality of the public.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. X.Y.Z.
June 15, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

What from the low, the earth-devoted crew,
From folly, and from ſelf-condemning ſhame,
To objects of a nobler, purer hue
Shall elevate our true ambitious aim?
Philoſophy unbends her brow ſerene,
If temper'd with the Muſe's aid,
From heaven brought down to this our darkling ſphere.

THE phraſe employed at p. 324, and juſtly criticized by C. L. at p. 525, the Enquirer is deſirous of correcting from *the organ of perception* to the perceiving thing, or *the percipient*. On the other points in diſcuſſion he feels no motive to repeat, to explain, to amend, or to prolong what has been already ſtated; but is content to abide by the heſitation or deciſion which the reaſonings advanced on both ſides may be adapted to produce.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with ſome attention and much intereſt in the Monthly Magazine for January laſt the 24th number of the Enquirer, and the remarks on it with which the ingenious and moſt reſpectable Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has enriched the ſame Magazine for March, I am induced to throw my mite into this treaſury of abſtract ſpeculation. The obſervations which I have to offer are not, indeed, connected into any regular ſeries of arguments or criticiſms, nor do they bear immediately on any ſubject of proof; yet they will perhaps be found to have no diſtant relation to the moſt important parts of the queſtion agitated by theſe able writers, who will, I am perſuaded, give them neither more nor leſs attention than they deſerve.

I muſt begin with one or two propoſitions which to many readers will have the appearance of mere aſſertions; for the nature of my deſign and the limits of this paper will not permit me to prove them, or even to adduce the arguments by which I am led to think them probable. I believe indeed that as much probability belongs to them as can in general be made out on ſubjects of this nature, on which they who ſeek for conviction either by an appeal to the ſenſes external or internal, or by a ſeries of identical propoſitions like thoſe of a mathematical demonſtration, ſeek for what they will never find.

It appears to me that thoſe who contend for the exiſtence of what is called an *immaterial principle* or *ſubſtance* in the frame and conſtitution of man diſtinct from his corporeal organization, employ arguments founded on the want of information and of clear ideas on the ſubject: an unavoidable want, which reflects no diſgrace: but as theſe arguments are the iſſue of ignorance, it is not to be wondered at, that the progeny is found to have all the infirmity of the parent.

On the other hand, thoſe who deny the exiſtence of an immaterial principle in man labour under the ſame ignorance; but they make a better uſe of it. "We ſee no reaſon, (they ſay) to have recourſe to a principle of which we neither have nor can have an idea, becauſe it has never been the object of any of our ſenſes; and we are unwilling to confine our apprehenſions of the power and operations of the Author of Nature within bounds preſcribed by the definitions and ſyllogiſms of a dialectic which, in our opinion, is at once weak and arbitrary."

1. *Ideas* are faint images, veſtiges or relics of certain *ſenſations*. *Senſations* are either the immediate effects of impreſſions made on the external ſenſes, and have therefore been called *ſenſations of impreſſion*; or they ariſe from ſome change, action, or affection of the internal organs of ſenſe, and have, on that account, been termed *ſenſations of conſciouſneſs*.* The reader will have no difficulty in properly referring his ſenſations to one of theſe two claſſes, if he only recollects that every ſenſation which (popularly ſpeaking) has not a correſponding external impreſſion, is, in truth, a *ſenſation of conſciouſneſs*.

2. Of the various and almoſt innumerable tribes of theſe ſenſations few, comparatively ſpeaking, leave behind them thoſe images, veſtiges or relics which are properly called *ideas*. Viſible figure, whether at reſt or in motion, and colour in the firſt degree, and articulate and muſical ſounds in the next, make up the far greater part if not the whole number. "Inter eas eæ (ideæ) eminent et diſtinctius conſervantur, quæ per viſum, deinde quæ per auditum receptæ fuerunt. Reliquæ confuſæ ſunt, et a voluntate minus revocabiles."† Hence *words* written or ſpoken are the ſource of ſo large a portion of our ideas and our knowledge. If any one be diſpoſed to controvert this limitation of the term *idea*, let him appreciate as well as he can the ideas he ſuppoſes himſelf to have of taſtes, of odours, of the objects of the ſenſe of touch, of innumerable pains and pleaſures, which, while they exiſt, affect him in the moſt ſenſible manner, but, when they have ceaſed, can be recalled by no effort of the imagination ſimply exerted, and only by means of their aſſociation with *ideas* properly ſo termed, that is with ideas of viſible figure, articulate ſounds, &c. As an inſtance of this we may remark that the actual ſenſation of ſickneſs can be produced by the ſight, mention, or recollection of a loathſome object much more readily than any idea can be formed of that unpleaſant feeling at a time when it is not actually preſent.

3. That the ſtate or condition of the nervous ſyſtem produced either by exter-

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* Cullen's Inſtit. of Medic. (1772) §36.

† Haller. Prim. Lin. § 558.

nal impreſſions, or internal changes, and conſtituting *ſenſation*, is *motion* of ſome ſort or other, and particularly a *vibratory motion* in the extremities, courſe, and origin of the nerves, is an opinion which, in common with the *ideal ſyſtem*, has had ſometimes to encounter the pleaſantry, and ſometimes to ſuſtain the inſolence of ridicule. This opinion is nevertheleſs rendered to a certain degree probable by ſeveral facts relative to ſenſation, of which an account may be ſeen in the writings of the moſt eminent phyſiologiſts. In particular, the late illuſtrious and unrivalled Haller thus expreſſes himſelf, "Quid ergo ad mentem venit, et quomodo? Quando de ſenſationibus nobis notis ea detrahimus, quæ habent peculiaria, ut ea ſola ſuperſint, quæ habent communia, motus erit in mollem nervum impreſſus. Et motum ad cerebrum venire credas, cum a fragore metallorum pulvere pyrio oneratorum commotiones in cerebro adeo manifeſtæ et violentæ ſuccedant: earum ſimiles, quæ ab ictu aliquo capiti ipſi inflicto ſequuntur. Iterum idem confirmatur exemplo ſimillimæ ſcintillæ, et a ſilicis et chalybis vero conflictu, et alterius imaginariæ ſcintillæ, tum a frictione oculi natæ, tum abſque oculi vitio, in epilepſia et convulſivis malis. Motus ubique ſolus eſt, qui et in cerebro mentem, et in objecti externi ſenſatione nervum ſentientem adficit*." But when the *Enquirer* aſſerts that "a ſenſation is a motion at the external extremity, and an idea a motion at the internal extremity of the organ of ſenſe," if he means that in the caſe of ſenſation the motion is *confined to the external extremity*, he aſſerts what will hardly be found conſiſtent with the ſtate of the fact. A diviſion of the nerve or a ligature on it will prevent the ſenſation (whatever be the impreſſion) from being felt; that is, there will, in theſe circumſtances, be no ſenſation at all; while a very vivid ſenſation is often felt long after the external extremity of the organ has been removed: a man who has loſt his leg has often, from ſome condition of the nerve in the ſtump, been heard to complain of acute pain in the toe of the amputated limb.

4. The *Enquirer* ſays, "Ideas may be compared to a landſcape, and the mind to the ſun." This compariſon, I believe, will hardly prove acceptable either to the ſpiritualiſt or to the materialiſt. The former, if he compare ideas to the landſcape, will compare the mind to the eye, which may be ſhut or turned aſide, and conſequently have the objects loſt to it: the latter, if driven to explain his notion by ſome ſenſible image, will be little diſpoſed to admit of any powerful external agent, but will perhaps imbue what the Enquirer calls "the latent but produceable forms," with ſomething like a phoſphoric quality occaſionally exerting itſelf and rendering viſible to the mental eye what was before unperceived and unperceivable: for the materialiſt willingly accedes to that propoſition of the idealiſt which aſſerts that "the exiſtence of an idea conſiſts in its being perceived," and he is reluctantly forced to prefer the charge of great inconſiſtency againſt *Haller*, who thus expreſſes himſelf on this obſcure ſubject. "Diverſæ ergo res ſunt: 1. Objecta externa, cum ſuis veris adtributis: 2. eorum in ſenſuum organa impreſſiones: 3. harum impreſſionum in cerebrum tranſlatarum effectus corporeus: 4. hujus effectus in mente repræſentatio ..... Incipimus hic animam a corpore diſtinguere; quod enim in cerebro fit, id motus eſt fibræ medullaris: quod in anima, id eſt idea ab eo motu diverſiſſima. Eam anima et habet ſibi obverſantem, et omnino *appercipit*, nempe conſcia eſt ſibi repræſentari; motus interim alicujus, aut in cerebro factæ mutationis, aut in nervo, penitus ignara... Non omnes ideæ videntur *appercipi*, ſed eæ ſolæ, quæ paulo fortiores ſunt, aut minus per conſuetudinem nobiſcum familiares."* Now if it be eſſential to an idea that "eam anima et habet ſibi obverſantem, et omnino *appercipit*," how can it be ſaid that "non omnes ideæ videntur *appercipi*, ſed eæ ſolæ, &c.? and how can this inconſiſtency be avoided but by ending with the "impreſſionum in cerebrum tranſlatarum effectus corporeus?" that is, the "motus in cerebro fibræ medullaris."

5. Where the *Enquirer* ſays, "Ideas may exiſt in a latent ſtate during ſleep or abſence of mind," he affixes to the word *idea* a different meaning from what I apprehend it will bear. It ſeems probable that the condition of the ſenſory in ſenſation, the "motus in cerebro fibræ medullaris," may admit of ſeveral gradations. The loweſt degree may correſpond to the effects of ſuch external impreſſions as are unheeded and unfelt, or to "the latent but produceable forms" of the *Enquirer*: the next degree may conſtitute what is properly called an *idea*, that is a faint image of colour or viſible figure, or a fainter echo of ſome diſtinguiſhable and

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* Elem. Phyſiolog. vol. v. p. 530.

* Elem. Phyſiolog. vol. v. p. 534.

appreciable ſound: a higher ſtill may be the ſtate of actual *ſenſation*: the higheſt degree of all may be violent pain or phrenzy; but that an idea preſent ſhould be alſo *latent*, ſeems to involve no ſmall degree of contradiction. It admits of little doubt that in reverie, dreaming and delirium *ideas* are dilated and brightened (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) into a vivid diſtinctneſs uſually not inferior and ſometimes much ſuperior to that of ſenſations of impreſſion. In theſe caſes they become truly ſenſations of conſciouſneſs not to be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of impreſſion. When therefore the *Enquirer* ſays that "the perceptions which in dreams we miſtake for ſenſations are ideas," he ſeems to be incorrect in more reſpects than one: in the firſt place, the images preſented in dreams, &c. are far more lively and diſtinct than thoſe faint copies or relics of ſenſation of impreſſion which we call *ideas*; and ſecondly, in the phraſeology of the *Enquirer*, *perception* is made a general term comprehending under it the leſs general terms, *ſenſation* and *idea*. But what logician or what philologiſt will agree to ſuch a claſſification of terms? *Senſation* is properly the more general term, including under it the terms *idea* and *perception*. *Ideas* as they ſpontaneouſly ariſe in the mind as well as thoſe mental feelings which we term *volition*, *paſſion*, *deſire*, &c. are comprehended under one diviſion of ſenſations, viz. *ſenſations of conſciouſneſs*, as is alſo *perception*, which chiefly refers to ſome judgment of the mind by which ſenſations of impreſſion are made the foundation, and ideas the materials of knowledge. Following, with a little deviation, the ſteps of a deſervedly admired writer (D. STEWART, *Outlines of Moral Philoſophy*, p. 21.) I would ſay, that *ſenſation* implies a change in the ſtate of the mind produced by ſome impreſſion on the external organs of ſenſe, or by ſome affection of the internal organs; while *perception* implies, in addition to that change, the judgment we form of the objects of ſenſe or the ſubjects of memory. Certain morbid affections, as *tinnitus aurium*, *ſuffuſio*, *vertigo*, and others of the tribe of diſeaſes called by noſologiſts *Hallucinationes*, are properly ſenſations of conſciouſneſs; but the mind is not deceived; it forms no erroneous perception or miſtaken purpoſe in conſequence of theſe ſenſations. When the *perception* or *judgment* is vitiated, and correſponding volitions and actions follow, the diſorder, according to its different concomitants and degrees, amounts to *delirium* or *inſanity*.

6. The *Enquirer* ſeems alſo to be miſtaken in another aſſertion. He ſays that "Whereas ſenſations can imprint ideas, ideas cannot imprint ſenſations." I wiſh to decline uſing the word "*imprint*," which being a metaphorical term, may lead to a miſtake; but I would ſay that ideas can unqueſtionably occaſion ſenſations. I have already obſerved that the recollection, i. e. the *idea* of a loathſome object will in a perſon of an irritable ſtomach excite the very unpleaſant ſenſation of ſickneſs. The apprehenſion i. e., the *idea* of a diſeaſe affecting a particular part will, in ſome conſtitutions, produce a very lively ſenſation of itching or pain in that part, which at the ſame time ſhall be perfectly free from any other morbid affection: many other ſimilar facts might be adduced.

7. The *Enquirer* juſtly obſerves that "colour, ſmell, and taſte are general terms." Why he was not contented to reſt in this obſervation, I cannot imagine. He goes on to remark, that "there are blue, yellow, red, individual ſenſations, whoſe common phænomenon is called *colour*; but this impreſſion, though it can be imaged in idea, is not itſelf capable of being received apart by ſenſe. It is obtained by *abſtraction*." Now I would aſk, what is the meaning of a *common phænomenon*, or of the *impreſſion of a common phænomenon imaged in idea?* If, as the *Enquirer* truly ſays, "Senſation is converſant only with individuals," the ſame muſt be true of ideas. The *generalization*, the *common* acceptation belongs only to the term, *colour*. In fact, I ſhould think I talked as intelligibly when uſing the expreſſions, *a general landſcape*, *a general portrait*, *an abſtract map or chart*, as when uſing the terms "*abſtract* or *general ideas*," the exiſtence of which I humbly conceive to be demonſtratively impoſſible. Towards the concluſion of his eſſay the *Enquirer* ſays that "whiteneſs is an abſtract idea:" but he had before ſaid that "there are blue, yellow, red," (and conſequently white) "individual ſenſations:" the idea of whiteneſs then can hardly be called an abſtract idea, even in the language of the *Enquirer*, unleſs he be able to raiſe in his mind ſuch an idea unaccompanied with that of any ſubſtratum of that colour, as of chalk, ſnow, milk, paper, or the like; and if he be thus able, I muſt admire in him a diſcriminative power of imagination, which I do not myſelf poſſeſs, and can never hope to attain.

8. Concurring as I do with much abler philoſophers in the perſuaſion that it is given to man to view only the ſurfaces

of things; that what is preſented to his ſenſe and obſervation is nothing more than a ſet of *phænomena* which teach him nothing reſpecting the ultimate and eſſential properties of the material world; that his ideas of *time and ſpace* are only modes of thought, which, as to their proper archetypes, he is accuſtomed, perhaps erroneouſly, to refer to ſimilar modes of external exiſtence, and that conſequently the hypotheſis of BERKELEY cannot be *proved* to be falſe; I ſhall yet offer one preſumptive argument againſt that hypotheſis, in which though it is very likely I have been anticipated, I do not know whither to refer to it. If it be an authentic canon in the philoſophical code that no more natural cauſes are to be received than are ſufficient to explain the phænomena, and that (to uſe Mr. CAPEL LOFFT's words,) "in forming any hypotheſis to account for phenomena, all *unneceſſary* complexity is to be avoided." it is not leſs reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the author of nature has made nothing in vain. Now, in the *phantaſmageria* of BERKELEY it is difficult, or rather it is impoſſible to explain the final cauſe of thoſe complicated and exquiſitely arranged *ideas*, called the *organs of ſenſe*. Suppoſing theſe organs as well as the other works of nature to be (however inexplicable realities, yet ſtill) realities, we readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation, and the fitneſs of the whole contrivance to connect what paſſes in the mind of man with what appears to exiſt without him: but on Berkeley's hypotheſis all this ideal organization is uſeleſs: without the intervention of any part of it we could have equally contemplated and enjoyed

"The boundleſs ſtore
Of charms which nature to her votary yields,
The warbling woodland, the reſounding ſhore;
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields,
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the ſong of even,
All that the mountain's ſheltering boſom ſhields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven*."

Whatever the *Enquirer* or Mr. CAPEL LOFFT may think of the force of this argument, I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to offer to them the aſſurance of my reſpectful conſideration, and to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your moſt obedient Servant,
HYLAS.

Chicheſter, April 30, 1803.

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* Minſtrel, B. 1 ſtanza 9.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from* MR. COLE'S MANUSCRIPTS, LATELY OPENED *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Mr. Cole received his education at Cambridge, where he formed an early intimacy with Horace Walpole, Gray, and Maſon. In 1750 he was collated to the rectory of Hornſey in the neighbourhood of London, which he held but a year: reſiding the chief part of his life at his parſonage of Milton in Cambridgſhire. At his death in 1782, he bequeathed his large collection of manuſcripts, conſiſting of Parochial Surveys, Hiſtorical Anecdotes, &c. to the Britiſh Muſeum, with an injunction that they ſhould not be opened TILL TWENTY YEARS AFTER HIS DECEASE. The time of their concealment expired at the beginning of the preſent year; and they are now open for the inſpection of the curious. From many private anecdotes which they contain, a judgment of the collector may eaſily be formed. He was a man of a temper jealous and capricious in the extreme: but as an antiquary correct and indefatigable. The collections for the county and univerſity of Cambridge form a principal feature of the whole: but he has interſperſed them with reflections on his friends, that are ſometimes contradicted and ſometimes explained away in ſubſequent memorandums.]

LORD ORFORD *to the* REV. MR. COLE, *relating to Lord Oſſory's Croſs at Ampthill, in Bedfordſhire, the deſign of which originated with himſelf, and was afterwards improved by* MR. ESSEX.

I JUST write you a line, dear Sir, to acknowledge the receipt of the box of papers, which is come very ſafe, and to give you a thouſand thanks for the trouble you have taken. As you promiſe me another letter, I will wait to anſwer it.

At preſent I will only beg another favour, and with leſs ſhame as it is of a kind you will like to grant. I have lately been at Lord Oſſory's, at Ampthill. You know Catherine of Arragon lived ſome time there. Nothing remains of the caſtle, nor any marks of reſidence but a very ſmall bit of her garden. I propoſed to Lord Oſſory to erect a croſs to her memory on the ſpot, and he will. I wiſh therefore you could from your collections, or books, or memory, pick out an authentic form of a croſs, of a better appearance than the common run. It muſt be raiſed on two or three ſteps, and if they were octagon, would it not be handſomer? Her arms muſt be hung like an order, upon it. Here is ſomething of my idea. The ſhield appendant to a collar. We will have ſome inſcription to mark the cauſe of erection. Adieu,

Arlington St. Your moſt obliged,
June 22, 1771. Hor. Walpole.

Strawberry-hill,
DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 12, 1771.

AS our wedding will not be ſo ſoon as I expected, and as I ſhould be unwilling you ſhould take a journey in bad weather, I wiſh it may be convenient to you and Mr. Eſſex to come hither on the 25th of this preſent month. If one can depend on any ſeaſon, it is upon the chill ſuns of October, which like an elderly beauty, are leſs capricious than ſpring or ſummer. Our old-faſhioned October, you know, reached eleven days into modern November, and I ſtill depend upon that reckoning when I have a mind to protract the year.

Lord Oſſory is charmed with Mr. Eſſex's croſs, and wiſhes much to conſult him on the proportions. Lord Oſſory has taken a ſmall houſe very near mine, is now, and will be here again after Newmarket. He is determined to erect it at Ampthill, and I have written the following lines to record the reaſon:

In days of old here Ampthill's towers were ſeen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen.
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
Here blinded zeal ſuſtained her ſinking years.
Yet freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
And love aveng'd a realm by prieſts enſlav'd.
From Cath'rine's wrongs a nation's bliſs was ſpread,
And Luther's light, from Henry's lawleſs bed.*

I hope the ſatire upon Henry VIII. will make you excuſe the compliment to Luther, which, like moſt poetic compliments, does not come from my heart. I only like him better than Henry, Calvin and the church of Rome, who were bloody perſecutors. Calvin was an execrable villain, and the worſt of all; for he copied thoſe whom he pretended to correct. Luther was as jovial as Wilkes, and ſerved the cauſe of liberty without canting.

Your's moſt ſincerely,
Hor. Walpole.

[The following letter from Mr George Shelvocke to the Earl of Leiceſter contains the firſt *Engliſh* account of the ruins of Herculaneum. Mr. Shelvocke travelled with Lord Coke, Lord Leiceſter's eldeſt ſon, and was at Naples in 1741.]

An ACCOUNT *of the* SUBTERRANEOUS TOWN *in the Neighbourhood of* NAPLES, *lately diſcovered.*

BY the only book I have had to conſult about what place it may formerly have been, which is Ortelius's Theſaurus, I find it was formerly called Herculaneum, which is ſaid to have ſtood juſt where this ſubterraneous town as they call it, is now, that is either on the very ſpot where the town called Torre di Greco now is, or very near it, at the foot of Mount Veſuvius. What is now ſeen of it, is not above half an Engliſh mile from thence as I take it: and as it was, in all likelihood, a large place, it may upon farther diſcovery be found to extend itſelf quite to Torre di Greco, and even beyond it.

Before I give ſuch a deſcription of theſe remains as I am able, it may firſt be neceſſary to acquaint you, that for fear of accidents, the paſſages they have dug out, which have been quite at a venture, are ſeldom higher or broader than is neceſſary for a man of my ſize to paſs along conveniently. This is the cauſe that you have but an imperfect view of things in general; and as theſe narrow paſſages are quite a labyrinth, there is no gueſſing at whereabout you are after two or three turnings.

At the further end of Portici, towards Torre di Greco, you deſcend by fifty ſtone ſteps, which convey you over the wall of a theatre, lined with white marble, which, if the hearth and rubbiſh were cleared out of it, would, I believe, be found to be very entire. By what is ſeen of it, I don't imagine it to have been much bigger than one of our ordinary theatres in London. And that it was a theatre and not an amphitheatre, appears by a part of the ſcene, which is to be plainly diſtinguiſhed. It is, I think of ſtucco, and adorned with compartments of groteſque work, of which and groteſque paintings, there is a great deal, ſcattered up and down in the ſeveral parts of the town.

When you have left the theatre, you enter into the narrow paſſages, where on one hand of you, (for you ſeldom or never ſee any particular object to be diſtinguiſhed on each hand at once, becauſe of the narrowneſs of the paſſages) you have walls lined and cruſted over, ſometimes with marble, ſometimes with ſtucco, and ſometimes you have walls of bare brick; but almoſt throughout, you ſee above and about you, pillars of marble or ſtucco cruſhed or broken, or lying in all ſorts of directions. Sometimes you have plainly the outſides of walls of buildings that have apparently fallen inwards; and ſometimes the inſides of buildings that have fallen outwards; and ſometimes have apparently both the inſides and outſides of buildings that ſtand upright; and many of them would, I dare ſay, be found to be entire, as ſeveral of them have in part been found to be.

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* The croſs itſelf coſt above an 100l. below the verſes was placed, this inſcription. "Johannes Fitz Patrick comes de Oſſory, poſuit, 1773."

To make an end of this general deſcription, you have all the way ſuch a confuſion of brick and tiles, and mortar and marble corniſhes, and frizes and other members and ornaments, together with ſtucco and beams and rafters, and even what ſeem to have been the trees that ſtood in the town, and blocks and billets for fuel, together with the earth and matter that appears to have overwhelmed the place, all ſo blended and cruſhed, and, as it were, ſo mixed together, that it is far eaſier to conceive than to deſcribe. The ruin in general is not to be expreſſed.

Having given your lordſhip this general account, I will now run over the moſt remarkable particulars I ſaw, juſt as they occur to me without pretending to order: for as I have hinted already, it was impoſſible for me to know in what order they ſtand in reſpect of each other.

I ſaw the outſide of a rotund, which may have been a temple; it is crowned with a dove; it may be about thirty foot in diameter; but I forbear to ſay any thing of meaſures; for they will allow of none to be taken. Near it I ſaw the lower part of a Corinthian column upon the loftieſt proportioned brick-pedeſtal I ever obſerved, and thereabouts ſome very ſolid buildings. I ſoon after paſſed over what, by the length we ſaw of it, appears to have been a very vaſt moſaic pavement. We ſoon afterwards perceived ourſelves to be got into the inſide of a dwelling houſe: the rooms appear to have been but ſmall; they are lined with ſtucco, and painted with a ground of deep red; adorned with compartments either of white or light yellow, and ſome other colours: our lights were not good enough to make us diſtinguiſh. In theſe compartments were groteſque paintings of birds, beaſts, maſks, feſtoons, and the like.

Soon afterwards, with ſome difficulty, and by creeping up a very narrow hole of looſe earth, we got into an upper apartment of another houſe. The floor was of ſtucco, and the earth and rubbiſh was cleared away from under a great part of it and found a room lined and adorned in the ſame manner, and in the ſame colours, and with the ſame ground of deep red as the ſides. This room may have been about ten or eleven feet high; but the danger of our ſituation would not permit us to do otherwiſe than to get out of it as ſoon as we could.

Shortly afterwards we were carried, rather aſcending as we went, into what ſeems to have been a principal room of ſome great houſe. At the end of it, which is to be ſeen, there were three large boufets in the wall, all three moſt admirably painted, partly in groteſque, and partly in perſpective, repreſenting temples, houſes, gardens, and the like, executed with the greateſt freedom, judgment, and variety, and very much enlivened with the lighteſt and moſt airy ornaments; as is the whole of the room, as far as can be ſeen; not excepting the roof, which ſeems to have been a ſloping one: and all the lines of the compartments of the painting of it ſeem to tend to ſome ornament that muſt have been in the middle or centre at the top. What the height of this room may have been is hard to ſay; for by the boufets it appears that there is a good depth to be dug out to get at the floor. I muſt not omit, that between the painted compartments of this room there is continually a palm tree, repreſented in ſo very pictureſque a manner, that I think it is one of the moſt pleaſing ornaments I ever ſaw. What may be the length and breadth of this room is not to be gueſſed at; for they have not cleared away above, I think, five foot of the end of it I have been giving an account of.

We afterwards paſſed through ſome ordinary rooms belonging to the ſame nurſe; and through the inſide of ſome other houſes, ſeemingly of leſs note. Of theſe inſides in general I ſhall only ſay that they are almoſt always painted of a deep red, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes adorned with figures, &c.

It ſeemed to me twice or thrice, as we paſſed along, that we turned the corners of ſtreets. Twice I thought we paſſed fronts of houſes; and once particularly we paſſed by the front, as it ſeemed, of ſome very large public edifice, with very broad fluted pilaſters of ſtucco.

But nothing is more extraordinary relating to this place, than what is demonſtratively evident to have been the cataſtrophe of it.

That it was partly deſtroyed by an eruption of the mountain can never be doubted; and in the following manner: Firſt it was ſet on fire by burning matter from the mountain, and by the time it was well in flames, it was overwhelmed, and the fire was ſmothered.

Your Lordſhip will be convinced of this, by what I am going to obſerve. I have taken notice, that there are every where great quantities of beams and rafters, and trees, and billets of wood, ſcattered up and down. All theſe are burnt to as fine and perfect a charcoal as ever I ſaw, and as any body ever made uſe of. The very largeſt beams are burnt to the heart, though they have perfectly preſerved their form: inſomuch, that in all of them I examined, I could perceive every ſtroke of the axe or tool they were hewn or ſhaped with.

That the town was burnt is as plain as that it was overwhelmed. Now if it had continued to burn for any time, all the beams and rafters would have been conſumed to aſhes, or have been quite defaced; whereas, by the fires being ſuddenly ſmothered, they became true and perfect charcoal as they are. This ſeems to have been the caſe of that part of it which is hitherto diſcovered.

That this deſtruction was effected by two ſuch violent accidents ſuddenly upon the back of each other, may be more natural than to ſuppoſe that it was burnt by the ſame matter that overwhelmed it; for if that had been the caſe, I don't know how the paintings could have been preſerved ſo freſh as they are, or indeed at all: nor can it be conceived, that there ſhould not appear ſome marks of burning in the brick, the marble, the ſtucco, and the reſt. Now there is as yet no ſuch thing to be obſerved; nor does there appear to be any ſort of combuſtible ſubſtance mixed with the earth or rubbiſh. Both above and below, it ſeems to have been buried in common earth; which could naturally have no ſhare in the burning of the town.

This may make it to be believed, that it was rather buried by ſome extraordinary effects of an earthquake which happened at the ſame time, than by burning matter thrown out of the mountain. That it was ſet on fire by burning matter from the mountain, cannot well be doubted: but that it was buried by the burning matter from the mountain appears not to have been at all the caſe. In whatever manner the fate of this town was brought upon it, it ſeems to have been as dreadful a one as could have been inflicted by Nature.

I will trouble you with but one other obſervation about it, which is, that the inhabitants ſeem to have had ſome diſmal warning to forſake it; for in the digging of above a mile an half, which they compute the ſeveral windings and turnings at, they have as yet found but one dead body. In my next I will give you an account of the paintings and ſtatues they have taken up for the king's uſe, and add what may have ſlipped from my memory at preſent. In the mean time I beg you would excuſe this indigeſted heap of writing.

I beg leave to preſent my duty to my Lady Clifford, and to aſſure you that I am moſt perfectly your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt devoted ſervant,

GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Jun.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from a* FOREIGN GENTLEMAN *in* ROME, *relative to* LORD ELGIN'S COLLECTION *of* GRECIAN ANTIQUES, *and of* LORD HAMILTON'S *late* TRAVELS *in* GREECE.

THE migrations and ſpoliations of works of art, are, to the hiſtorian of civilized and cultivated ſociety, an important ſubject of inquiry, which could not fail to be productive of a variety of intereſting reſults. How much on this ſubject might be collected from the annals of ancient and modern times! But it is a thankleſs labour. Even in ancient times, Themiſtocles was ill-rewarded for his pains, when he would have reſtored to her priſtine ſtation the beautiful bronze Hydrophora, (Water-carrier) which the Perſians had taken away from Athens, and placed in the temple of Cybele at Sardis. (See Plutarch's Life of Themiſtocles, chap. 31.) Still, however, there is ſome merit in collecting the ſcattered accounts relative to this ſubject; and Dr. Sickler, a German literato, already advantageouſly known in the literary world, by a Hiſtory of the Culture of Fruit-trees, and who is now reſiding in Paris, the preſent central depoſit of all conquered works of art, has ſhewn, in his *Geſchichte der Wegnahme und Abführung vorzüglicher Kunſtwerke aus den eroberten Ländern durch die Sieger*, (or Hiſtory of the Deportation of the moſt valuable Works of Art from the Conquered Countries by the Victors; Gotha Ellinger, 1803,) lately publiſhed, that this ſubject is capable of being treated of in a moſt intereſting manner. What the French ſeized with the bayonet, Britons purchaſed with their money. There is likewiſe a wide difference in the uſe that is made of theſe acquiſitions; for it is to be lamented, that in England there are not ſuch public inſtitutions as in Paris, or a Muſeum open throughout the year for the free admiſſion of viſitors; that a view of the Britiſh Muſeum cannot always be obtained without much trouble and difficulty; and that even the golden catapult of Philip of Macedon cannot always force open the doors of private collections. Sir William Hamilton, the moſt public-ſpirited and communicative of the Engliſh collectors, to whom the Britiſh Muſeum is indebted for its moſt valuable antiques, and who, during the thirty-five years he was Ambaſſador at Naples, purchaſed ſo many valuable articles for himſelf and his numerous friends, died ſome time ago. Excepting Mr. Charles Townley's, in London, which truly princely collection is open for every connoiſſeur, ſcarce one of all the private cabinets in England (which Dallaway has lately ſo carefully recorded in his Anecdotes of the Arts; London, Cadell, 1800) could be found, the antique treaſures of which were acceſſible to a ſtranger.—Many ſuperb collections in the villas and country-houſes of noblemen and gentlemen are entirely ſhut up for years, while the owners are on their travels or in the capital. The unſocial Briton is not fond of ſeeing ſtrange faces at his houſe; and thus England becomes the grave of the valuable remains of antiquity, which belong to the whole human race; eſpecially when they are taken away from countries where a more liberal ſpirit prevailed. It muſt be owned, however, that whatever is brought from the countries ſubject to barbarous Turks, may be conſidered as ſaved from the lime-kiln or the cemetery: and in this point of view the works of art purchaſed there by the Engliſh for their private uſe, are a real acquiſition to the arts.

Lord Elgin, who is on his way from Conſtantinople to England, has been for ſome weeks paſt in Rome, whence he intends to purſue his journey by land. He has brought back with him ſome of the artiſts whom Lord Hamilton more than three years ago engaged here and at Naples to accompany him in his antiquarian and artiſtical expedition to Greece, Aſia, and Egypt. I have had the pleaſure of converſing with ſome of them almoſt daily, and am able to ſend you a few intereſting particulars relative to this remarkable journey, which is now finiſhed. The company conſiſted of Mr. Feodor, the draughtman, a Calmuc; of M. Balaſtra, the architect, and his aſſiſtant; M. Luſieri, the landſcape-painter, better known by the name of Don Tita of Naples; and of a ſtatuary, a moulder in plaſter of Paris, and a man of letters, whom Lord Elgin took with him as his chaplain, but who in general accompanied the ſociety of artiſts, or was employed in viſiting alone other claſſic regions of Greece, where there were no remains of antiquity to attract the attention of the former. The draughtſman and the architect have collected the greateſt number and moſt valuable materials for the Account of this Journey, which is to be publiſhed: the former has made drawings of all the ancient remains of the plaſtic arts; and the latter has taken plans and perſpective views of all the architectural monuments. Their drawings, which are executed with the greateſt accuracy and neatneſs, amount to ſeveral hundreds. Don Tita remained at Athens, partly for the purpoſe of finiſhing the part aſſigned to him, conſiſting of views of temples, and of the country, and partly to ſuperintend the embarkation of ſuch articles as had been left behind. On their voyage outwards, after ſtaying ſome weeks in Sicily, they proceeded between the ſouthern promontory of the Morea and the iſland of Cerigo, to Paros, Antiparos, Naxos, Delos, and between Tenedos and the Trojan ſhore, through the ſtraits of the Dardanelles, to Conſtantinople; where the whole company remained a month to make the neceſſary preparations for their journey to Greece. Here the city of Athens was for two years the reſidence of the artiſts; during which time Lord Hamilton purſued his travels through Aſia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. From Athens the artiſts occaſionally made excurſions to the provinces of Greece, or voyages to ſome of the iſlands. They viſited Thebes, Delphi, Corinth, Epidaurus, Argos, Mycene, Sparta, Olympia, Ægina, Salamis, Cape Sunium, Marathon; and the architect went by land, through Theſſaly and Thrace, to Conſtantinople, whither he was called to erect a palace for the Engliſh embaſſy; for which it was intended to lay the marble,

ble quarries of Paros under contribution.

But after all, when on the point of proceeding to the execution of the magnificent plan, the whole undertaking dwindled into the building of a wooden houſe, which our architect left to be finiſhed by the carpenters, and returned to his temples at Athens. A conſiderable quantity of antiques was diſcovered and obtained at Athens; but the ſpoil carried away from other places was comparatively but trifling. The artiſts had been almoſt a year at Athens before Lord Elgin could obtain full permiſſion for them to ſearch, and dig, and to draw plans and views unmoleſted whereever they would, and to remove and ſhip off for England whatever ſuited them.—But it muſt be owned, they afterwards made ſo good a uſe of the opportunity afforded them, that future travellers in Greece will not be much inclined to bleſs the memory of Lord Elgin. The number of cheſts-full of precious remains of antiquity already ſent off to England amounts to more than two hundred, and a great many articles ſtill remain behind, to be forwarded by Don Tita. This may be conſidered as the laſt gleaning of what had been ſpared by the ſucceſſive ſpoilers of the ornaments of Greece. Not only have all moveable works been carried away; but even many things which had been hitherto conſidered as immoveable, have been torn from the places where they had remained unmoleſted for thouſands of years. Thus, for inſtance, the metopes of the temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis, which was ornamented with figures in alto-relievo, have been all broken out of the wall, and the round carved work on the tympans have likewiſe been carried away. By digging in front of the temple, they diſcovered a couple of torſos heads and fragments of baſſo-relievos. Four excellent baſſo-relievos, that belonged to a temple of Victory, and repreſented an engagement of the Greeks with the Perſians, have likewiſe been taken away.—But from the temple of Theſeus nothing could be obtained, as it is now a Greek church. Lord Elgin has brought along with him all the drawings and plans, which were executed upon the ſpot: but only a few perſons of the higheſt rank, (as, for inſtance, Lord Briſtol, and the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz) have been favoured with a ſight of them; and they expreſs in the warmeſt terms their admiration of the beauty of them. You will already have heard of the ſhipwreck of the brig on board of which Lord Hamilton had embarked for England, with all his papers, and the manuſcripts and other curious and rare articles which he had collected in his journey through Aſia-Minor, Syria, and Egypt, and likewiſe eleven cheſts full of antique ſculptures, among which were the four above mentioned baſſo-relievos. On the ſame day the great earthquake was felt at Conſtantinople, the ſhip was overtaken by a violent ſtorm near the iſland of Cerigo; and as ſhe was too heavily laden, and could not ride out the ſtorm at ſea, the captain deemed it expedient to run her in towards the ſhore. Here ſhe ſtruck upon a rock, that was hidden under the water. At firſt, all the cheſts containing the antiques might have been taken out: but while they were endeavouring to ſave the whole ſhip, they neglected to do this, and ſhe ſunk at laſt with almoſt the whole of her cargo. The crew, however, Lord Hamilton's papers, and four cheſts full of ſculptures, were ſaved. Two frigates had haſtened to their aſſiſtance, and they tried, but in vain, to raiſe the ſhip. Above ten thouſand pounds have been already expended in theſe hitherto unſucceſsful endeavours. Still, however, they have not given up all hopes of heaving the ſunken ſhip from the bottom of the ſea, or at leaſt of ſaving her valuable cargo. But ſhould ſome of the originals unfortunately be irrecoverable, ſtill they cannot be conſidered as entirely loſt; as they had the precaution to make models in plaſter of Paris of all the ſculptures. The other articles ſent to England are ſafely arrived there. Lord Elgin has likewiſe brought from Conſtantinople a valuable collection of engraved gems, and rare medals. One of the gems is ſaid to be of an extraordinary ſize and beauty: it repreſents a female Centaur ſuckling a young one. Mr. Feodor is going to England, to ſuperintend the engraving of his drawings. Lord Elgin was induced to this undertaking, that he might have the glory of enriching his country with theſe ſpoils of ancient Greece, and that he might poſſeſs a cabinet ſurpaſſing others in the rarity of the articles it contains. May he be incited by a nobler ambition to render theſe treaſures generally uſeful, by a free acceſs to them; ſo that the traveller, who has in vain looked for them in Greece, may at leaſt find them in England! Young Lord Hamilton unites profound erudition with a delicate taſte and an ardent love of the arts. He took a very zealous and active part in promoting the ſucceſs of this expedition, of which he had the direction in the name of Lord Elgin.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your valuable Miſcellany for May laſt, an account of the life of Gærtner, I preſume the directions given by that celebrated naturaliſt, for the examination of ſeeds, &c. may not prove unacceptable to your botanical readers

“ Dried fruits ſhould, previouſly to examination, be ſoaked for ſome time in tepid water, in order to ſoften and diſtend the pericarp; after which the ſeeds ought to be ſeparated from it, and replunged into the water. When not ſufficiently ripe, they will ſwim; but, on the contrary, when arrived at their full maturity, they will be found uniformly to fall to the bottom: a ſingular fact, which holds equally true of all ſeeds, from the cocoa-nut to the orchis. If the ſeeds be contained in a hard ſtone, or ſhell, it ought to be broken before they are put into the water; and the teguments ſhould be afterwards removed with a very fine penknife. After remaining ſome hours longer in the water, a ſeed may then be divided tranſverſely; and if an opening extend from one ſide of the diviſion to the other, it evidently belongs to thoſe which are termed dicotyledonous, or which are furniſhed with two ſeed-lobes.

When this opening does not appear, we may ſafely conclude that there is a periſperm, and endeavour to diſcover in what place the embryo is ſituated. With this intention the periſperm muſt be raiſed in ſmall lamellæ, until the embryo appear, which may be diſtinguiſhed by a greeniſh tint; it is eaſily detached, and ſinks to the bottom of the water.

If the ſeed be too ſmall to admit of theſe ſections, it is neceſſary to immerſe it in eſſential oil of turpentine, which uſually penetrates the periſperm, eſpecially when not of a farinaceous nature, and renders it tranſparent, whilſt the embryo remains opaque. Expoſed in this ſtate to the focus of a good lens, or microſcope, its different parts are readily diſtinguiſhed.

It is very difficult to analyze thoſe ſeeds that have a gelatinous periſperm. They ſhould be put into ſpirits of wine, which will render the periſperm ſolid. The ſame means will likewiſe ſucceed in giving conſiſtency to particular pericarps, when our object is to aſcertain in what manner the ſeeds are attached. Thus the berries of the *ſtratiotes* and *calla Æthiopica*, which are tranſparent as the vitreous humour of the eye, become, when put into ſpirits of wine, opaque, like the white of an egg, but recover their tranſparency on being re-immerſed in the water. In general, when the embryo, the vitellus, and the periſperm, are of a homogeneous colour, they may readily be diſtinguiſhed when the ſeed is ſoaked in eſſential oil of turpentine, or in ſpirits of wine, the action of which is not the ſame on all the different parts.

Travellers who collect fruits, ſhould always gather them when perfectly ripe. If they be ſurrounded with a very large pulpy pericarp, it will be proper to preſerve them in ſpirits of wine. In order to facilitate the drying of the ſeeds, or nuts, they ſhould afterwards be freed from this pericarp, and put into bags, or cornets of paper, along with a ſmall quantity of ſulphur, or camphor, to preſerve them from inſects. The bags ſhould then be carefully ſhut, and incloſed in others made of oiled paper, to prevent the acceſs of the external air. Citizen Fourcroy prefers, for this purpoſe, paper that has been immerſed for ſome time in a ſolution of tar, which, it is affirmed, inſects are never known to penerate. Along with the ſeed, flowers containing the fecundated ovaries ſhould likewiſe be examined, in order to aſcertain the number of the cells, ſince it is well known that in a great number of pericarps with ſeveral embryos, a ſingle ſeed ripens and prevents the appearance of the others; as, for example, in the oak, the lime-tree, &c. We cannot even aſcertain with certainty, from the inſpection of the fruit alone, whether the ovary be inferior, or ſuperior, a circumſtance which may produce very important errors.” A. C. H.

Church row, Hampſtead,
24th June, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DIRECTIONS *for practiſing the* VACCINE-INOCULATION, *lately drawn up by* DR. GEORGE PEARSON, *and circulated by the* INSTITUTION, *founded* DECEMBER, 1799.

1. THE limpid matter ſhould be taken from a decidedly characterized cow-pock, which is proceeding, apparently,

through its reſpective ſtages. It is moſt efficacious in producing the vaccina from a pock before the eleventh or twelfth day; and is moſt abundant, and is uſually taken, about the ninth day. But it may be uſed at any earlier period, even as early as the fifth day, if it can be collected. However, matter from a pock later than the eleventh or twelfth day is not more liable to produce inflamed arms than that from younger pocks; and if the cow-pock be excited at all, it is as diſtinct as from any earlier matter. No differences in the effects of the vaccine-matter inoculated appear to depend on the preſence, extent, or abſence, of the red areola.

2. The matter is uſually taken on glaſs, thread, or a quill, on which it ſhould be ſuffered to become dry without applying heat, and when ſo dried, it is ſcarce viſible. The air ſhould be excluded, by keeping the matter between two glaſs plates, or in a bottle filled with hydrogen gas.

3. As dried matter fails much more frequently to excite the vaccina than recent fluid matter, it will be adviſeable, in order to inſure the effect, or for obtaining a great quantity of matter, that, inſtead of a ſingle puncture or ſcratch (which is ſufficient and preferable with recent matter) there be matter inſerted in two punctured or ſcratched parts in each arm. The dried matter, at the time of inoculation, ſhould be ſoftened by warm, but not very hot water.

4. The inoculation muſt be performed in the ſame manner as for the ſmall-pox.

5. If the infectious matter produce the required effect, in three, four, or five days, there will be ſeen a red ſpot like a ſmall gnat-bite; in ſix or ſeven days a ſmall veſicle will appear; in nine days, a circular veſicle (improperly called a puſtule) will be found as large as a pea, or from about two-tenths to four-tenths of an inch diameter, uſually ſurrounded by a red areola. By the eleventh day, the veſicle begins to ſcab or grow dry, and turn black in the middle, and the areola becomes more extenſive. By the fifteenth day, but often later, the pock becomes a mere ſcab, circular, prominent, well defined, of a blackiſh or mahogany colour, adhering firmly; but the areola diſappears. Unleſs it be ſeparated by violence, the ſcab does not fall off, in general, ſooner than the twentieth day. It then leaves a citratrix permanent for life.

6. If the eruption, or pimple, excited by inoculation, has not the characters, and does not paſs through the ſtages in the courſe above-ſtated (5), although ſometimes anomalous, this cow-pock may render the conſtitution unſuſceptible of the ſmall pox, yet it cannot be depended upon. In ſuch caſes, the inoculation ſhould be reinſtituted; for if the vaccina cannot be again excited, the unſuſceptibility deſired will have been produced; but if a further proof be wanted, recourſe muſt be had to inoculation with the variolous matter.

7. In many caſes, no conſtitutional affection or fever can be perceived: when it occurs, it is almoſt always on the ninth and tenth days; but provided the pock exhibit the diſtinctive characters of the cow-pock, even without areola, with the uſual courſe of its ſtages, the ſuſceptibility of the ſmall-pox will be as effectually deſtroyed as if there had been conſiderable febrile affection, and extenſive areola.

8. If erythema, like eryſipelas, extend over the arm, with ſwelling, pain, &c. it has always ſubſided in a few days of itſelf, only avoiding irritating applications, or at moſt on uſing ſedatives.

9. Eruptions ſometimes occur, but they require no particular treatment.

10. The ſmall-pox may break out at any period within twelve days of inoculation for the cow-pock. If they appear earlier than the ſixth or ſeventh, the vaccina is cut off in its progreſs; if they appear later, the vaccina goes forward in its uſual courſe.

11. The medical treatment which may be required from unuſual or ſupervening complaints, being analogous to that in the ſmall-pox, muſt be accordingly.

12. Meaſles, chicken-pox, hooping-cough, and other diſorders, may intervene during the vaccina, without, in general, varying its progreſs.

Golden-ſquare, Feb. 25, 1803.

Note.—It has been found proper to require half-a guinea for arming three lancets, or for matter on thread or glaſs: but each practitioner may be ſupplied with matter as often as wanted for his own uſe only, by paying one guinea annually, the expence of poſtage and porterage being diſcharged by thoſe who apply.

The Inſtitution does not warrant any matter but that which has on the package the impreſſion of the ſeal of the Inſtitution, namely, a cow, with the motto, *Feliciores inſerit.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from* VIENNA, *giving an* ACCOUNT *of a* CONSPIRACY *of the* MODERN GREEKS *in the Year* 1797.

“IF among the nations of Europe, which have loſt their independence, but ſtill fondly cheriſh the hope of a happy regeneration, there be one which, beſides the Poles, particularly merits attention, it is the Modern Greeks. In vain have their enemies endeavoured to fix a ſtigma upon their character, as if they were particularly debaſed by cunning, treachery, and abject ſuperſtition. On the contrary, the ſeeds of the nobleſt virtues lie dormant in this people: and from the luxuriant ſhoots, which, in ſpite of the infectious blaſt of deſpotiſm, here and there ſpring forth, it ſufficiently appears, how much they would flouriſh and what excellent fruit they would produce under the influence of more benign circumſtances. It is well known that the Greeks took a very lively intereſt in the French revolution. In the Travels of Stefanopoli and others, we find many documents which ſhew how far the way had been prepared, and to what height their expectations were raiſed and kept alive by the politic management of the General-in-chief of the French army of Italy.

In the year 1797 and 1798 many rumours were current in Germany too, relative to a plot of ſeveral Greeks at Vienna to organize there a revolution in their native country. For ſeveral years previous to that period a newſpaper in the modern Greek language had been publiſhed at Vienna; and a whole ſeries of elementary books and tranſlations from the German and French came forth from the Greek preſſes in that capital, for the uſe and inſtruction of the Greeks, and were ſent into Moldavia and Wallachia. Of theſe publications a particular account by the learned profeſſor Alter of Vienna, may be ſeen in the *Literariſcher Angeiger*, which appeared for ſeveral years at Leipzig, and contains many intereſting contributions towards the neweſt hiſtory of Literature. But theſe endeavours gradually to diffuſe knowledge among the Greeks, were ſuddenly interrupted by the raſh proceedings of ſeveral fiery ſpirits. Though this conſpiracy, and the puniſhment of thoſe engaged in it, were as much as poſſible concealed from the public eye; yet the following particulars relative to it, and the fate of the leaders, have tranſpired. Riga, a native of Beleſtinos (formerly Phera) in Theſſaly, was endowed by nature with many excellent qualities, and in particular with great courage and reſolution. In his youth he had reſided in France, and learned the French language; and on his return to his native country, was employed as ſecretary by one of the princes of Wallachia. Afterwards he went to Vienna, where he tranſlated ſeveral books, and among others a Compendium of Medicine, into modern Greek. Being an enthuſiaſtic lover of his country, and a zealous republican he began to form a ſecret political connexion with ſeveral of his countrymen, ſome of whom were ſubjects of the Emperor. They tranſlated ſeveral books which ſeemed calculated to rouſe the Greek nation from the lethargic ſlumber of ſlavery; as for inſtance the firſt and fourth volume of the *Travels of Anacharſis*, which were actually printed and diſtributed. The 2d and 3d volume were likewiſe printed: but when the conſpirators were taken into cuſtody, all the copies found in their poſſeſſion were ſeized, and afterwards burnt by order of the Auſtrian government. They had likewiſe printed a *Catechiſm of Liberty*; but it is not known, whether it was ſent into Greece, or ſhared the fate of the 2d and 3d volume of Anacharſis. Their manifeſto, on the contrary, which painted in glowing colours the crimes and cruelty of the Turks, and excited the Greeks to a general inſurrection againſt their tyrants, was diſtributed by their partizans, and naturally produced a lively ſenſation. It was ornamented with a vignette repreſenting the club of Hercules. The conſpirators are likewiſe ſaid to have ſent three times one of their aſſociates to the French general at Milan, to requeſt aſſiſtance from him. But here they ſeem to have obtained nothing but empty promiſes. In the mean time they began to collect money, and had already a conſiderable ſum in their treaſury.

Theodoſius, biſhop of Belgrade, was privy to the conſpiracy; and this fainthearted eccleſiaſtic was induced by his fears, and Eleutherius Œconomus, a merchant, by his enmity to ſome of his aſſociates, to betray the whole to the Drogoman of the Turkiſh embaſſy at Vienna; and in conſequence of an application from the ambaſſador to the Auſtrian miniſtry in November 1797, the conſpirators were immediately arreſted. Riga, their leader, was examined. He boldly avowed the whole affair; but declared that the reſolution he had taken to reſtore freedom to his country, did not appear to him to be a crime. He ſaid that the Greek nation had 30 years ago hoped to ſee their chains broken by the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia; and on the failure of their expectations from that quarter, had afterwards wiſhed to apply to the houſe of Auſtria, but had ſeen that the circumſtances of the times would prevent the Emperor from giving them any effectual aid: they had then no other reſource left, but to apply to the French. Riga at the ſame time endeavoured to excite the compaſſion of the Auſtrian miniſtry by a pathetic diſplay of the miſery and oppreſſion under which his countrymen groaned. But they could not well refuſe to deliver the conſpirators up to the Turks; eſpecially as the Grand Seignor had given his word to the Emperor, that none of them ſhould be puniſhed with death Riga and ſeven more of them were accordingly ſent under a ſtrong guard to Belgrade, and delivered to the Baſhaw of that city. But here little regard was paid to promiſes made by the Sultan. Nicolides, one of theſe unfortunate victims, was an able phyſician. When they arrived at Belgrade, the Baſhaw happened to be dangerouſly ill. Nicolides reſtored him to health: but notwithſtanding this; he and his companions were, in the night-time, drowned in the Danube. The door of the priſon was purpoſely thrown open, and a report ſpread abroad, that the priſoners had made their eſcape. Perhaps, in better times, their fate may become the theme of ſome patriotic bard; and their names reſound in the grateful ſongs of their country, like thoſe of an Ariſtogiton and Hardius Among thoſe who periſhed in the Danube, was a man of genius and learning, of the name of Kanonico, and Argentees an opulent merchant.

The two brothers Parigi, who had printed the Greek newſpaper at Vienna, being ſubjects of the Emperor, were only baniſhed. They retired to Leipzig, where perhaps they ſtill reſide. At firſt they attempted to continue their Greek newſpaper: but were obliged to give up this undertaking, as the Emperor would not permit it to paſs through his dominions. This newſpaper had been regularly publiſhed from the year 1790 to 1797, the time when the conſpirators were taken into cuſtody. It was circulated in the Auſtrian dominions, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and throughout New Natolia; and contributed a good deal to enlighten the Greeks. When a report was circulated at Jaſſi, that Bonaparte intented to paſs over with his army into Greece, it cauſed a general ferment among the numerous Greek inhabitants of that city. The paſcal eggs were inſcribed with the words *Liberté, egalité, fraternité*; and the ladies introduced trees of liberty into their embroideries. The Greeks are in fact compoſed of very inflammable materials; and bear a ſtriking reſemblance to the French in many traits of their character. But they are deficient in perſeverance and military diſcipline. At that time they dreamed of nothing leſs than of ſeeing their country reſtored to its ancient ſplendor and glory by the aſſiſtance of the French. Almoſt all of them had provided themſelves with arms; as I have been aſſured by a Greek phyſician, who was then in Greece. It has indeed been ſuppoſed by ſome, that their bigotry would have hindered them from uniting with the French. But during my reſidence in Turkey, I had many opportunities of obſerving how little this circumſtance prevented even the common people from being inclined towards the French: they ſaid, the French would not be ſo unjuſt as to attack their religion. Beſides, it is obvious, that the dark clouds of ſuperſtition begin to be diſpelled: the merchants and literary men continue to diffuſe illumination among them, although the clergy do every thing in their power to hinder it.

A certain Maurogeni, a relation of the princes Maurogeni in Wallachia, was likewiſe concerned in the conſpiracy: but went, for what reaſons I know not, before the diſcovery of it to Hamburg, whence he proceeded to Paris, where he lately ſtill reſided. He poſſeſſes very conſiderable property. There are at preſent many Greeks at Paris, where they are perhaps ſecretly exerting themſelves for the good of their native country. Among others there is in that capital a certain Kodrika, an Athenian: he had been ſecretary to Prince Michael Suggo in Moldavia; and accompanied the Turkiſh ambaſſador to Paris, where he was confined along with him in the Temple; but was ſoon afterwards ſet at liberty. He has tranſlated Fontenelle's work on the Plurality of Worlds into modern Greek, with notes. A certain Polyzo, who reſided ſometime with profeſſor Reinhold in Jena, and afterwards ſtudied at Halle, Leipzig, and Vienna, obtained the place of phyſician to the city of Jaſſi. He was likewiſe informed againſt as one of the conſpirators, and arreſted by order of Prince Kallimachi: but after lying three months in priſon, was again ſet at liberty. In the year 1799 however he was baniſhed by prince Yxſitati, the ſucceſſor of Kallimachi. He went to Joannina in Theſſaly, where he is at preſent phyſician to the

Baſhaw. He is a man of conſiderable talents: but ſeems to be of too inconſiderate a diſpoſition, and not to poſſeſs a firm and ſtable character. On the whole, the conſpirators committed many errors, ſo that their plans could hardly fail to be fruſtrated. Perhaps it was imprudent in them, to print their books at Vienna rather than at Venice, where they would have been nearer to Turkey, and could therefore with greater facility have introduced them among their countrymen."

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* MANUSCRIPTS *in the* LIBRARY *of the late* KING *of* FRANCE, *now called the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *(Bibliothèque Nationale) relating to Engliſh Affairs or Hiſtory.*

(Continued from page 205, *of vol. xv.)*

THE third volume of this intereſting and valuable work commences with a very detailed account of all the proceedings which preceded the trial, condemnation, and execution of *Joan of Arc*, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, and alſo of what happened ſubſequent to that memorable event.

This narrative occupies no leſs than 604 quarto pages, which renders it impoſſible, in this place, to give little more than the heads of the different parts elucidated and diſcuſſed by *M. de l'Averdy*, the indefatigable and accurate editor of this part of the work.

The hiſtory of the Maid of Orleans, obſerves M. de l'Averdy, has been entirely exhauſted by a great number of writers, of whoſe works it would be a fruitleſs labour to give any account; but a careful examination of the actual proceedings will prove that, with many, conjecture has ſupplied the place of fact, and that documents of deciſive weight have been paſſed lightly over, without paying proper attention to the nature of the ſubject, or the mode of proceeding which was followed. Few perſons can at this day doubt the injuſtice of the ſentence againſt the Maid of Orleans, or of the horrid execution which followed. The review of the proceedings made near twenty years after her death, and even the very nature of the crimes which were imputed to her, cannot have left much heſitation on this point.

Previous to commencing his account of theſe manuſcripts, M. de l'Averdy gives a ſhort ſtatement of the deſperate condition to which the indolence and effeminacy of Charles the Seventh had reduced his affairs. They appeared even to his moſt devoted friends perfectly irretrievable, when the daughter of a peaſant at Domremy, near Vaucouleurs, ſuddenly arrived at his court. After aſſuring him of her divine miſſion, ſhe promiſed to raiſe the ſiege of Orleans, and conduct Charles himſelf to Rheims, to be conſecrated; and, in the end, that the Engliſh ſhould be entirely driven out of France. Joan ſingled out the King in the midſt of all his court, though ſhe had never ſeen him before; and, to eſtabliſh confidence in her promiſes, procured a ſign to deſcend from Heaven. She revealed to him the ſecret of a prayer ſhe had addreſſed to the Holy Virgin, and by which the King was perſuaded that that ſaint was her inſtructreſs.

The council of Charles heſitated a long time; the information they had received concerning this extraordinary perſonage was highly favourable; but while they ſtill retained their doubts, the King himſelf determined to employ her.

Her prophecy to all appearance ſucceeded: the Engliſh were beaten: Orleans was ſaved: Charles traverſed, not only without difficulty, but as a conqueror, a part of his kingdom, where a few months before he would not have been able to find even an aſylum. He was conſecrated at Rheims in the preſence of Joan, and from that time might be truly ſaid to be maſter of his kingdom. The affairs of the Engliſh grew worſe and worſe every day, until the ſiege of Compeigne, where Joan was unfortunately taken priſoner by the Baſtard de Vendôme, delivered up by him to John de Luxembourg, and afterwards to the King of England. She was ſoon after brought to trial before a French Biſhop and a Romiſh Inquiſition.

Thoſe Frenchmen who had always been zealous in their attachment to their King conſidered Joan as a propheteſs expreſsly ſent by Heaven to free the French nation from the Engliſh yoke, and to protect and avenge the cauſe of the deſcendants of Saint Louis. But others, who were leſs exalted in their ſentiments, ſuſpected that the whole was but a feint practiſed with ingenuity and ſucceſs, to animate the courage and excite emulation in the breaſts of the King and his ſoldiers. They, however, concealed their ſuſpicions, and made the beſt uſe of the event for the common good. The enthuſiaſm was ſoon general, and a handful of men became an invincible army, through the heroic valour with which they were animated.

The opinions, however, which reigned in the Engliſh army were very different.

What the French, on the ſide of Charles, took for a divine miracle, thoſe on the ſide of the Engliſh attributed to the power of the devil. Even the Engliſh army was infected by this belief; and a letter of the Duke of Bedford's to the King of England ſufficiently proves it. "Every thing (ſays he) ſucceeded for you here until the ſiege of Orleans, at which time, a terrible blow from the hand of God fell upon your people, who were aſſembled in great numbers at that place. A reverſe occaſioned in a great meaſure, as far as I can diſcover, by the weakneſs, fatal credulity, and ſuperſtitious fear, which they have conceived at a woman, a true diſciple of Satan, formed out of the very refuſe of hell, called *La Pucelle*, who has at her command a power of enchantment and ſorcery. This reverſe and conſequent defeat have not only proved fatal to many of your troops, but diſcouraged the remainder in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner; and, further, have excited your enemies to aſſemble in great numbers."

The puniſhment of ſorcerers had generally been burning to death: it was, therefore, decided that the infernal ſpirit, acting in the ſhape and by the voice of Joan, ſhould either renounce his influence, or ſubmit to the penalties of the law. The maintenance of the holy faith and of religion ſeemed to exact this at their hands.

The proceeding, therefore, was either the conſequence of a general error, or of cool and deliberate injuſtice; or, perhaps, ſome of the judges might act under the influence of error, and others of wilful injuſtice. The feelings of the human mind are often too eaſily led away by motives of religion to be aware of committing an act of injuſtice under the idea of diſcharging a duty. The reviſal of the preceding will indeed ſhew us what particular enormities ſome of the judges may be charged with; but thoſe ought not to fall upon all who had a part in this lamentable affair.

The examination of the voluminous manuſcripts, which Mr. de l'Averdy now commences, will, he obſerves, alone enable us to form a correct judgment upon all theſe various points.

This account is divided into four parts. The firſt includes every thing which preceded the inſtituting the proſecution. The ſecond, the proceedings up to the time of forming the articles of accuſation, with the opinions of the learned bodies who were conſulted upon it. The third, what happened up to the time of the pretended confeſſion and retractation of Joan, which put an end to the proceedings. The fourth, what paſſed from the concluſion of the proceedings up to the death of the heroine.

An account of the moſt intereſting parts of these four diviſions will be given in our next.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXIII.—THE MSS. OF MR. WILLIAM COLE, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THESE papers comprize no leſs than ſixty volumes, all written or collected by the late Rev. Mr. Cole, of Milton, near Cambridge; a gentleman who, for half a century before he died, had been making local obſervations, and procuring materials for a topographical and archæological Hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire.

Mr. Cole left this prodigious collection to the Britiſh Muſeum; but ordered in his will, that it ſhould be preſerved unopened till twenty years after his deceaſe. That time being elapſed, the books were lately opened, and are now become acceſſible to the public.

Cole's papers differ ſomewhat from Baker's: the latter, though they contain a few articles of the writer's own, are principally tranſcripts of ancient records: the former, while they abound with collections and copies from public archives, contain likewiſe a great variety of original compoſitions. The authors alſo appear to have differed as much in their taſte and character, as in the quality of their writings. Baker, though he may be ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a mere plodding copyiſt, poſſeſſed the exploring ſpirit of the antiquary with the liberality of a gentleman; he had learning, judgment, and good manners. Cole, whatever may have been his literary attainments—and it is certainly not intended, in the moſt diſtant manner, to underrate them—yet could ſtoop to pick up ſtraws, or even to perpetuate ſcandal: and with the perſeverance of the antiquary united the minuteneſs of a pariſh-clerk,

> Quin id erat curæ, quo pacto cuncta tenerem,
> Utpote res tenues tenui ſermone peractas,
>
> *Horace.*

LXXIV.—A BROTHER ANTIQUARY'S REMARKS ON MR. COLE.

The hint relative to Mr. Cole's propenſity to ſcandal is not here made for the firſt time. A brother of the craft, who publiſhed a book at Cambridge in the year 1784, ſpeaking of theſe MSS. proceeds thus, —"if according to his whimſical will,

will they ſhould ever be laid before the public. But this, if we may judge from his notes on publications, preſented to him by his beſt friends, they are utterly unfit for; ſince characters formed from ſuch ſtrong paſſions and prejudices as he was perpetually actuated by, can never be drawn with any degree of exactneſs; and the misfortune is, that theſe, with all the little tales of ſcandal of the univerſity, town, and country, for half a century paſt, are ſo blended with his other collections, (however valuable in themſelves,) they can ſcarce be ſeparated: ſo that, probably, from this circumſtance alone, the labours of his whole life will be ſuffered to ſink into oblivion, and nothing left to ſupport his memory but that fooliſh monument of his vanity, ordered by will to be erected over his remains. And the attempt to keep theſe characters from the public, till the ſubjects of them ſhall be no more, ſeems to be peculiarly cruel and ungenerous, ſince it is precluding them from vindicating themſelves from ſuch injurious aſperſions, as their friends, perhaps, however willing, may at that diſtance of time be incapable of removing. The above cenſure may, perhaps, be thought ſevere; but the editor, well acquainted with the fickleneſs of his diſpoſition for more than forty years, avers it to be well-grounded; and thinks it incumbent upon him thus to publiſh it to the world to prevent any miſchiefs that may ariſe hereafter from his unwarrantable prejudices."

But it may be remarked, perhaps, by readers, regardleſs of the venom'd bites, or the grave, malignant ſaws of jealous-pated authors, that brother-artiſts, brother-poets, brother-antiquaries, and all brothers of the ſame craft, ſeldom overload the ſcale with compliments, or can indeed afford to give juſt and full meaſure to each other.

Και ιερευς ιερει κοτιει, και αοιδος αοιδω,
Και κεραμευς κεραμει. *Heſiod.*

Prieſt hates the prieſt, each poet ſcorns his brother,
And antiquaries * joſtle one another.

And ſo a truce for the preſent with Mr. William Cole, and Cambridge antiquaries.

LXXV.—BISHOP NEWTON'S REMARK RELATIVE *to the* ENGLISH POETS.

The following remark is quoted more on account of its local reference, the reality of the fact, and its ſuitableneſs to our preſent purpoſe, than as exhibiting any thing wonderful, or even remarkable, beyond what we ordinarily meet with in an accidental occurrence; ſuch has been already noticed in the caſe of the biſhops and Puritans who were educated in the ſame college.

Biſhop Newton obſerves, in his Life of Milton, "it is remarkable, that though the merits of both the Univerſities are perhaps equally great, and though poetical exerciſes are rather more encouraged at Oxford, yet moſt of our greateſt poets have been bred at Cambridge, as Spenſer, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Prior, not to mention any of the leſſer ones, when there is a greater than all, Milton!" The Biſhop ſhould, in due order, have directed us firſt to Chaucer: but, guided by the above remark, we will ſteer our courſe next month among the Cambridge poets.

LXXVI.—DR. RICHARDSON.

Dr. Burton, of Oxford, was once dining with Dr. Richardſon, a late Maſter of Emanuel, and editor of *Godwin de Præſulibus Angliæ*: the latter, when the cheeſe was brought on table, like a true Cambridge-man, began to be full of the praiſes of * Cottenham-cheeſe, "Dr. Burton, (ſaid Richardſon) you know we are famous for our Cottenham-cheeſes; and this, I think, is as excellent a one as was ever ſet upon a table." "I do not perceive (ſaid Burton) any thing extraordinary in this cheeſe, Doctor." "Do you not? (continued Richardſon) I wiſh you would ſend me a better." "I will engage ſo to do, (ſaid Burton) and if I do not, Dr. Richardſon, I will *eat* it."

LXXVII.—MR. BURKITT.

Mr. William Burkitt, author of a Practical Expoſition of the New Teſtament, and other religious books, was a facetious, as well as a ſerious man. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became Miniſter of Dedham, in Eſſex. Going one Sunday to church, from the lecture-houſe, (the miniſter's reſidence is ſo called) he met an old Cambridge friend, who was coming to give him a call before ſermon. After the accuſtomed ſalutations, Burkitt told his friend, that as he had intended him the favour of a viſit, his pariſhioners would expect the favour of a ſermon. The clergyman excuſed himſelf, by ſaying he had no ſermon with him: but, on looking at Burkitt's pocket, and perceiving a corner of his ſermon-book, he drew it gently out, and put it in his own pocket. The gentleman then ſaid, with a ſmile, "Mr. Burkitt, I will agree to preach for you." He did ſo; and preached Burkitt's ſermon. He, however, appeared to great diſadvantage after Burkitt; for he had a voice rough and untuneful, whereas Burkitt's was remarkably melodious. "Ah! (ſaid Burkitt to him archly, after ſermon, as he was approaching him in the veſtry) you was but half a rogue; you ſtole my fiddle, but you could not ſteal my fiddleſtick."

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* An accommodation, rather than a tranſlation.

* Cottenham is a village a few miles from Cambridge, celebrated for its excellent cheeſe.

NO. LXXVIII.—DR. COULTHURST, OF SIDNEY.

Some time ago, the mode of appointing fellows, or, at leaſt, of examining candidates for ſome particular fellowſhips, was made the ſubject of controverſy in a certain college, and the diſpute furniſhed matter for much converſation in the univerſity. One day, when this affair was diſcuſſed in a mixed company, a gentleman preſent obſerved, that if a certain way of proceeding, to which he had been objecting, was adopted, he could not conceive what criterion there would be left of merit.—"An illiterate and worthleſs man (continued he) may be choſen fellow, while a man of learning and worth may be ſet aſide." A gentleman of much learning and humour, who was of the party, (Dr. Coulthurſt) replied, "There is nothing new in this matter,"

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." *Pope.*

LXXIX.—A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF MR. COLE'S MSS.

The firſt volume contains Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeſhire, or an account of the churches, with the funereal monuments in and about them, in the county of Cambridgeſhire, in the following order: Whittleſford, Abington Parva, Horſeheath, Ickleton, Hinxton, Duxford St. John's, Pampisford, Shelford Parva, Abingdon Magna, Bartlow Church, Linton, Baberham, Stapleford, Lanwade, Shelford Magna, Cottenham, Swaveſey, Long-Stanton, Omnium Sanctorum, Long-Stanton St. Michael's, King's College, in Cambridge, the Chapel of our Lady, and St. Nicholas, at Cambridge, King's College.

The ſecond volume contains, in like manner, an Account of the Parochial Antiquities of Cambridgeſhire, in the following order: Clare Hall, Clare Hall chapel (the old chapel), Queen's College, Queen's College chapel, Hawkſton, Barrington, Foxton, Newton, Triplow, Fulmer, St. Clement's church in Cambridge, St. Giles's church in Cambridge, St. Sepulchre's church in Cambridge, St. Mary Minors Church in Cambridge, Little St. Mary's church in Cambridge, Harſton, Haſlinield, Shepreth, Mildreth, Melbourne, Orwell, Haddenham, St. Andrew the Great's church in Cambridge, Harleton, Stow Longa.—In the courſe of this ſurvey, Mr. Cole gives a deſcription of each church, and of the monuments, inſcriptions, and coats of arms, which they contain, together with draughts of them all, taken by himſelf on the ſpot. Some, therefore, may chooſe to call Mr. Cole a true ſteeple-hunter, a *helluo ſepulchorum*.

LXXX.—CLARE HALL.

Mr. Cole, when an undergraduate, was of Clare Hall: he gives, therefore, an account of this college, and its chapel. Of the library he obſerves as follows: "This library is the moſt elegant of any in the univerſity, being a large well-proportioned room, *à la moderne*, with the books ranged all around, and not in claſſes, as in moſt of the reſt of the libraries in other colleges. It is exceedingly well filled with a choice collection of valuable books; among the reſt one of the few of Pope Sixtus Quintus's folio Bibles, which were ſoon called in upon political reaſons, and is reckoned of great value." This is the new library: the old library contains a good collection of Italian and Spaniſh authors.

Of the celebrated Latin comedy of *Ignoramus*, he obſerves, "that the comedy of *Ignoramus*, ſuppoſed to be made by Mr. Ruggle, of Clare Hall, is but a tranſlation of an Italian comedy of Baptiſta Porta, entitled *Trapularlio*, as may be ſeen by the comedy itſelf in Clare Hall Library, with Mr. Ruggle's notes and alterations thereof."

This is ſcarcely the proper place to add, "that about the beginning of the year 1611, (I quote from Hawkins's edition of *Ignoramus*,) the Univerſity of Cambridge became engaged in a conteſt with the Mayor of the Town and the Corporation, on the queſtion which of the two, the Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity, or the Mayor of the town, was entitled to precedence of the other." Mr. Ruggle ſided with the Univerſity againſt the town, and in the character of *Ignoramus*, who talks a language half Latin, half Engliſh, and " woos in the language of the Pleas and Bench," he ridicules the pedantry of the lawyers in their ordinary phraſeology. But this by the bye.

The MS. alluded to above was the original MS. of *Ignoramus*, from which Mr. Hawkins derived the text of his edition, printed not many years ago.

LXXXI.—KING'S COLLEGE, AND CHAPEL.

Mr. Cole, when treating of King's College chapel, avows his chief deſign to be the preſervation of the monuments within that moſt beautiful ſtructure, " which, however, (he adds) conſidering the largeneſs of it, and the number of years it has been erected, contains but an inconſiderable number, and thoſe of no extraordinary account." Mr. Cole purſues his deſign with a moſt ſuperſtitious minuteneſs, and his account of this chapel is more circumſtantial than is to be obtained any where elſe. He obſerves, that it appears from ſome old verſes at the beginning of ſeveral MS. *Hiſtoriettes*, in King's College, that the founder himſelf, Henry VI. was preſent at the foundation, and that he laid the firſt ſtone. He proceeds to quote from Fuller's Church Hiſtory thoſe verſes; but ſometime afterward he writes a remark to this effect on the oppoſite page: " The verſes alluded to on laying the firſt ſtone of the chapel are not the originals: of this I was informed by Mr. Smith, ſen. Fellow of the College, who communicated the following, as he extracted them from ſome original papers in the College."—They are inſerted here for the ſake of the Engliſh tranſlation, which is a ſingular one.

Luce tua qua natus eras, Nicholae, Sacer Rex
Henricus Sextus hoc ſtabilivit opus;
Unctum qui lapidem poſtquam ponebat in Eton
Hunc fixit, Clerum commemorando ſuum.
M. Domini C. quater quadraginta monos habet annus,
Paſſio cum Domini concelebrata fuit.
Annus erat decimus nonus, menſis ſed Aprilis,
Hic flectente genu Rege ſecunda dies.
Confeſſor Nicholae, Dei, cum virgine ſumpta
Cœlis da regi gaudia ſumma Dei.

Tranſlation of the above:

Saint Nicholas, in whos day was born Henry the Sext, our Sove̅rn Lord the King,
After that his Excellence at Eton had leyd the anointed ſtone,
Here ſtabliihed this work, hys clergy tenderly remembring,
The yere of our Lord a Thouſand Four hundred an Forty one.
The ſecunde daye of Aprill that tyme Sunday in the Paſſion.
The xix yere of his Reigne here kneling on his knee
To the Honour of Seint Nicholas, firſt founded this edificac̄on,
With whom in Heven to be laureat graunt might the Holy Trinitye.

To a moſt minute deſcription of this wonderful building is ſubjoined a ſhort account of the Provoſts, beginning with William Millington, the firſt Provoſt, choſen by the founder himſelf, April 10, 1443, and ending with Dr. Snape, elected in February, 1719. This is followed by a ſimilar account of thoſe who were raiſed from this ſociety to the epiſcopal order, beginning with Nicholas Cloſe, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, tranſlated to that ſee in 1452, and ending with Francis Hare, Biſhop of Wincheſter, tranſlated to Chicheſter, 1731. This was the Hare who publiſhed Phædrus and Terence, and the Pſalms of David adjuſted to metre.

And thus much for Mr. Cole's two firſt volumes of MSS. The two next purſue nearly the ſame ſcent; they contain, however, as well as the two firſt, obſervations on the parochial antiquities of other counties. The churches, the funereal monuments, the inſcriptions, and the eſcutcheons, in numerous pariſhes throughout England, are, in the courſe of this ſingular collection, brought into one heap, and, together with the copies from ancient records, and ſome articles of more trifling conſideration, compoſe an immenſe body of parochial antiquities.

To eſtimate, therefore, the qualities, and to apportion the merit of ſuch a work as this, we ſhould conſider the materials of which it is formed, and the purpoſes which the bringing of thoſe materials into one maſs, may anſwer. The ſubſtance, then, of which it is compoſed, is the mouldering regiſters of the years that are for ever fled, the periſhable fabrics of human ingenuity and of human induſtry, the ſhort-lived memorials of mortals removed from a world of noiſe and buſtle, to the land of ſilence and forgetfulneſs. Such are the materials: and the purpoſes which the collecting of them into one body may anſwer, are, to preſerve what is old from periſhing through age, and from ſinking into eternal oblivion: for,

—— data ſunt ipſis quoque Fata ſepulchris.
Juv.

It is no uncommon thing to hear purſuits of this kind made the ſubject of ridicule by men of fancy. What may not be ſo treated ed? But their importance and utility cannot be denied. It is not, perhaps, deſirable to ſee men of the firſt genius ſhooting with this bow, becauſe their ſinews are formed for eſſays, more pleaſing and illuſtrious. But the ſcope of the antiquary is ſtill wide and large. To his patient toil and plodding perſeverance the chronologiſt, the biographer, the hiſtorian, and the poet, ſtand eminently indebted; and works the moſt ſplendid in form, and which are conſtructed for the admiration of poſterity, riſe out of ordinary documents, and reſearches which may appear unpromiſing or trifling. Who can calculate on the the conſequences of a ſingle date ſometimes to an individual, ſometimes to a family, and ſometimes even to the public?

——*χαρὶς σμικροισιν οπηδει.*

Monuments and their inſcriptions, conſidered in another point of view, as efforts of expiring mortality, which ſighs for a little remembrance beyond the grave, or as tributes of ſurviving relatives and friends, who labour to preſerve a name which they wiſh not to be quite obliterated, do but favour a wiſh natural to the human heart, a deſire incident to the beſt and pureſt part of our ſpecies. Under the greateſt debility of his frame, and amidſt even a weariſomeneſs of exiſtence, man ſtill feels the tender and endearing tie of life, and is ſolicitous not to be forgotten: and he who preſerves a monument from mouldering to ruins, who records a name, or who reſcues an inſcription that is nearly effaced, humours a darling propenſity, the univerſal paſſion; and he is entitled, in his turn, not to be overlooked as a trifler, or as a labourer about nothing;—*operoſe nihil agendo*:

"For who to dumb forgetfulneſs a prey,
This pleaſing, anxious being e'er reſign'd?
Left the warm precincts of the chearful day,
Nor caſt one longing, ling'ring look behind?

"On ſome fond breaſt the parting ſoul relies,
Some pious drops the cloſing eye requires;
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
Ev'n in our aſhes live their wonted fires."

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO reſpectable Correſpondents, in your laſt Magazine, (pages 419, 429) have very properly cenſured and expoſed the indecency, and even danger, of burying in churches and in towns. In addition to their remarks and anecdotes, allow a place, if you can, to an extract from a very ſcarce diſcourſe, by that learned and eminently pious prelate, Joſeph Hall, preached at Exeter, Auguſt 24, 1637, on the conſecration of a new burial place. The text, which is very applicable, and admirably elucidated, is Gen. xxiii. 19, 20:—"And after this Abraham buried Sarah his wife in the cave of the field of Machpelah, before Mamre, the ſame is Hebron in the land of Canaan. And the field, and the cave that is therein, were made ſure to Abraham for a poſſeſſion of a burying-place by the ſons of Heth."

After making ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the ſubject, the excellent Biſhop ſays: "Hitherto that there muſt be a meet place, a place fixed and deſigned for the burial of the dead; now let us a little look into the choice of the place; it was a field, and a cave in that field; a field, not *ſub tecto*, but *ſub dio*; a field before Mamre, a city that took its name from the owner, Abraham's aſſiſtant in his war; before it, not in it: and indeed both theſe are fit and exemplary: it was the ancienteſt and beſt way that ſepultures ſhould be without the gates of the city; hence you find that our Saviour met the bier of the widdowe's ſon, as he was carried out of the gates of Nain to his buriall; and hence of old was wont to be that proclamation of the Roman funeralls, *ollus ecſertur foras*. And we find that Joſeph of Arimathea had his private buriall-place in his garden, without the city, (for it was near to Calvarie) and ſo was Lazarus his ſepulchre without Bethany: our Saviour ſtaid in the field, till the ſiſters came forth to him, and the neighbours came forth after them; ſo they went together to the ſepulchre. And certainly much might be ſaid to this purpoſe for the convenience of out-funerals, without reſpect of thoſe Jewiſh grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpſes of the dead; but that which might be ſaid, is rather out of matter of wholeſomneſſe and civill conſiderations, than out of the grounds of theology. In time, this rite of buriall did ſo creep within the walls, that it inſinuated itſelf into churches, yea, into the Holy of Holies, quires, and chancells, near unto the holy table, God's evangelical altar; but I muſt tell you, this cuſtome hath found entertainment only in the Weſtern churches, that is, thoſe that were of correſpondence with the Roman; for the Greek Church allows no ſuch practice, and the Roman at firſt admitted it very ſparingly, ſo as (*olim epiſcopi & alii principes ſepeliebantur in eccleſia*) none but princes and biſhops (as Martinus Vivaldus) were of old interred in churches; afterwards the privileges grew larger to other eminent benefactors unto the church, and none but them: and now that it is grown ſo common both in our churches and the Roman, we may thank partly ſuperſtition, partly ambition and covetouſneſſe; ſuperſtition of them that think the holineſſe of the place doth not a little avail the ſoul; ambition of thoſe that love theſe *πρωτοκλισίας* both living and dead; covetouſneſſe of thoſe greedy huckſters of the Church of Rome, who, upon the ſale of their ſuffrages, noiſe the priſes of their holy ground to their unreaſonable advantages. But to ſpeak freely what I think concerning this ſo common practiſe, I muſt needs ſay, I cannot but hold it very unfit and inconvenient, both, firſt, in reſpect of the majeſty of the place; it is (*κυριακη*) the Lord's Houſe, the Palace of the King of Heaven; and what prince would have his court made a charnel-houſe? How well ſoever we loved our deceaſed friends, yet when their life is diſſolved, there is none of us but would be loth to have their corpſes inmates with us in our houſes: and why ſhould we think fit to offer that to God's houſe which we would be loth to endure in our own.—Secondly, in regard of the annoyance of the living; for the air (kept cloſe within walls) ariſing from dead bodies, muſt needs be offenſive, as we find by daily experience, more offenſive now than of old to God's people: they buried with odours, the fragrancy whereof was a good antidote for this inconvenience: ("She did this to bury me," ſaith our Saviour.) Not ſo with us; ſo as the air receives no other tincture than what ariſes from the evaporation of corrupted bodies. But though I approve not common buryings within the church, as not deeming that a fit beſtowage for the dead; yet foraſmuch as the church is a place of moſt publick reſort and uſe, I cannot miſlike that in ſome meet parts, whether floores, or pillars, or walls, (eſpecially of the ſide-chappels pertaining thereunto) there be memorials or monuments of worthy and well-deſerving Chriſtians, whereby their knowledge and precious remembrances may be perpetuated to poſterity."

Thus far the worthy Biſhop on this indecent and unwholeſome practice; to which I ſhall only add a quotation from Mr. Strutt, who informs us, "that before the time of Chriſtianity it was held unlawful to bury the dead within the cities, but they uſed to carry them out into the fields hard-by, and there depoſited them. towards the end of the ſixth century, Auguſtine obtained of King Ethelbert a temple of idols, (where the King uſed to worſhip before his converſion,) and made a burying-place of it; but St. Cuthbert afterwards obtained leave to have *yards* made to the churches, proper for the reception of the dead."—Antiquities, vol. I. p. 69. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

June 11, 1803. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, Sir, in your Magazine of the preſent month, an article which aſſumes to be a miſrepreſentation detected in the account of Lord Somerville's ſhow. As the Author of that Account, it behoves me either to acknowledge my error and return thanks to the detector, or to prove that I had exhibited nought in my ſtatement, but truth, to be detected. It is in my power to do the latter, and I requeſt the favour of you to afford me the opportunity.

Your Correſpondent E. N. ſays it would be much better if the writers of communications of this kind would confine themſelves to a plain ſtatement of facts. I ſurely had a juſt title to his approbation in this reſpect; for on the two ſubjects to which he has confined himſelf, I adhered merely to fact: not an iota of ſpeculation in either of them. Firſt, of the compariſon of the Glamorgan with Hereford and Devon oxen, I merely remarked that which the butchers who ſlaughtered them will vouch, namely, the great inferiority of weight in the former, although age, labour, food, and other circumſtances, were perfectly ſimilar, excepting, indeed, that the inferior oxen were of the higheſt ſtature. I acknowledged that the Glamorgan were by no means a favourable ſpecimen of that country produce, and I thought the ſame of the Devons; but had it been otherwiſe, who ever expects to ſee a Glamorgan equal in weight of beef an Hereford or a Devon. I am ſpeaking of them individually, without at all entering into the queſtion of ſize, to the intricacies of which indeed the wiſeſt of us ſeems to want a clue. I, however, forbear any thing farther on a ſubject of which E. N. candidly owns he knows nothing; another exerciſe of his candour will, perhaps, convince him, that for ſuch good reaſon he had better have left it untouched.

The next thing on which E. N. pretends to ſet me right, is, the information that Mr. Gibbs is not the firſt who undertook the difficult taſk of ſelecting the various kinds of natural graſs ſeeds. Indeed this is a pure work of ſupererogation; for I already knew as much, and never aſſerted a word to the contrary. In my account of the cattle-ſhew, what I ſaid on that head was as follows:—"Mr. Gibbs was patronized by Lord Somerville—was appointed ſeedſman to the Board during the preſidency of that Lord, and, we believe, *firſt* undertook the difficult taſk of ſelecting the various natural graſs-ſeeds, at the deſire of his Lordſhip." The word *firſt* here evidently refers to his (Mr. Gibbs's) own commencement, without even hinting, or implying in the moſt diſtant way, a priority to others. However, on recollection, I may poſſibly have made a trifling miſtatement of another kind: it may have been the Board of Agriculture in general, and not the Noble Preſident in particular, from whom Mr. Gibbs originally received the hint of collecting the graſs-ſeeds, which he has ſince improved ſo much more to the advantage of the country, than, probably, to his own emolument.

E. N. will not, I dare ſay, deſpiſe the information, that it is ſometimes ominous to write or ſpeak about "unfortunate concluſions, ſtatements of facts, and ſetting other people right."

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. L.
June 1, 1803.

P. S. Writing in much haſte, I omitted to ſay, in its proper place, that far from judging the Hereford and Devon oxen ſo very ſelect as E. N. ſuppoſes, I have no doubt that any conſiderable drove of the ſtore-ſtock of either county would afford a number of individuals, equal in form and promiſe with theſe exhibited. I might farther have added, that, granting Mr. Gibbs was not the firſt who ſelected graſs-ſeeds, he certainly was the firſt who did it upon a large ſcale.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY.

THE military ſpirit of the princes and inhabitants of Piedmont aſſigned it a degree of rank among other military powers, and by the policy of its ſovereigns and the energy of the nation, it was maintained in a ſtate of independence. When allied to the Auſtrians or the French, the dukes of Savoy and kings of Sardinia have made the balance incline to the party which they embraced.

The Piedmonteſe ſoldiery had acquired a conſideration far ſuperior to its force, inferior as it was in number. Previous to the war, the army had neither order nor uniformity; the late king altered the conſtitution of it, and ſpoiled rather than ameliorated it.

A ſoldier of this nation is leſs inclined to reaſon, yet not ſo thoughtleſs as the French ſoldier; he has neither the ſolidity, nor the heavineſs of the Auſtrian. He is the proportionate medium between the two nations: he draws nearer however to the French.

A peace of forty-five years, had ruſted the courage of the Piedmonteſe and deſtroyed their truly military ideas. The king had no longer any generals in his ſervice; his troops teſtified great ardour; but the ignorance and bad conduct of his commanders in Savoy, and at Nice, had extinguiſhed their enthuſiaſm; it appeared once again under better leaders, and the French diſcovered, that although the Piedmonteſe had before run away, it was not their fault.

With not more than 35,000 men, the King of Sardinia, notwithſtanding the vices of his military ſyſtem, kept the French back on the frontiers, till the fifth campaign. It was Bonaparte's good fortune in Piedmont, at Rome, and at Naples, to have generals, the moſt fatally inactive, if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves, oppoſed to him. The timid counſels of the Sardinian miniſtry, and the indolence of the troops, owing to their commanders, facilitated the occupation of Piedmont by the French army, by delivering up their ſtrong places.

The Piedmonteſe during the late war ſtood ſome engagements with the French, which, though leſs known, are not leſs honourable than thoſe which have been celebrated in other parts of Europe. The Piedmonteſe corps, that was at Toulon, diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the moſt brilliant manner during five campaigns: whatever ground the French gained, was purchaſed by prodigious loſſes. The army had got rid of its bad officers, and was become excellent when the peace diſſolved it.

The ſchool of artillery in Piedmont was equal to the beſt in Europe; and the arſenal of Turin was, perhaps, the moſt perfect and complete. The commander Antoni, well known by his writings, joined a love of practice, exactneſs, and patience to that knowledge and ſuperior ability, which are neceſſary for inventing, and bringing diſcoveries to perfection. To him the Piedmonteſe artillery was indebted for its inſtruction and excellence.

The cavalry was too heavy and the ſize of the men diſproportionate. The dragoons reſembled cuiraſſiers, but the horſes were not ſufficiently large. They were beſides badly capariſoned, and the men indifferently diſciplined. At Bonaparte's entrance into Italy, ſome of the cavalry beat that of the French, and killed their general, Stengel.

Among the Piedmonteſe are a ſpecies of light troops, known centuries ago, by the name of Vandois or Barbets; they are mountaineers, formed into companies. Amongſt theſe barbets, the mountaineers of the counties of Nice and Tendé, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their heroic fidelity, courage, and wonderful ſucceſs. It is impoſſible to form an idea of the boldneſs of their enterprizes, and the prodigious injury they did the French; they alone have been able to overpower the valour of a formidable army.

Since the peace of 1796, the Piedmonteſe have ſerved ſucceſſively with the French and Auſtrians, and always with a degree of courage that procured them the eſteem and jealouſy of their allies. The Auſtrians muſt always regret that they were not willing to employ them for the defence of Italy in Piedmont. The peaſantry had, to the number of 40,000, taken up arms, before the Auſtrians entered Piedmont; their enterprizes, and the formidable light in which they appeared to general Moreau, were one of the principal cauſes of his retreat.

The Piedmonteſe are by nature warlike, fond of dangers, pliant, obedient, patient, enured to fatigue, intelligent, and ſuſceptible of great exaltation of courage, and of implicit ſubmiſſion. All qualities which make the beſt ſoldiers.

The Neapolitan Army.

The Marſi and the Daunians, ſo renowned in the Roman armies, are with ſome difficulty diſcoverable among their deſcendants, the ſoldiers of the preſent Neapolitan army. The court have taken great pains with the troops, but it went no farther than dreſs and appearance; the army was a fine one, but that was all; for the different regiments ſwarmed with cowardly, treacherous, effeminate, and ignorant officers. The Neapolitans appeared at Toulon, like ſoldiers on a theatre, in groupes, and ballets to fill up and ornament the ſcene. If pomp and parade had been all that was neceſſary, they would have borne away the palm. The infantry ſtood a few diſcharges of cannon and muſquetry at that place; and a few ſquadrons of cavalry were cut to pieces in Lombardy; the court looked upon the attacks, which the troops could not do leſs than receive, as ſo many proofs of valour, and trophies of honour, inſtead of aſcertaining whether they had made any attacks on their part.

We cannot help expreſſing our aſtoniſhment at the conduct of General Mack, when he took on him the command of the Neapolitan army. We are yet to learn as ſatiſfactorily, why he ſhould have undertaken, with ſuch an army, a plan which might have been excellent if executed by Auſtrian troops, but which could by no means be ſuited to Neapolitans. It is no excuſe to ſay that he was forced to it.—The Court of Naples had not certainly preſcribed the plan, and the execution of it too. The Neapolitans ran away, and did not execute the General's plans: he had no right to be aſtoniſhed at this; it was what he expected, and he ought not to have expoſed himſelf to the riſk: he ſhould have acted like Fabius, inſtead of following the example of Varro.

The example of the Neapolitan troops is a ſtriking proof of the effect which bad officers produce on their ſoldiers. The inhabitants of Naples and the country places, without any other officers than thoſe they gave themſelves, withſtood the French in ſuch a manner as to ſave the national honour, though it loudly condemns that of the Neapolitan officers. The Lazzaroni, who are conſidered as the vileſt race of beings, diſplayed a degree of courage and reſiſtance which would have prevented the French from poſſeſſing themſelves of Naples, had it not been for the infamous treachery of Prince Moliterno, who delivered to the French the caſtles which he had ſworn to defend, and the city, which they protected.

What could not be effected by General Mack and his troops, was eventually performed by a prieſt, Cardinal Ruffo, without either ſoldiers or money, by the help of a number of peaſants, who had aſſembled together from their hatred to the French, and were animated by their leader. He poſſeſſed no military knowledge, but he poſſeſſed that of the human heart: he availed himſelf of this knowledge with addreſs and courage. He reſtored the kingdom to his Sovereign, and national honour to the people. The Neapolitans, when they had got rid of their cowardly, treacherous, or weak officers, delivered their country. They would have defended it, if their means had been more regular and entire. This example furniſhes an uſeful leſſon, in teaching us not to truſt to appearances, or to ſuppoſe that we poſſeſs ſoldiers when we have only pretenders.—Courage is in the heart of all people:

there are certain circumſtances that ſmother it for a time, while others ſerve to call it forth; but it is never to be extinguiſhed.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The laſt army we ſhall take notice of is the Ruſſian; in diſcipline and tactics it is formed on the principles of Frederick the Great: what was practiſed by the latter forty years ago, is now followed in Ruſſia. The diſcipline is extremely rigorous. The ſubordination amongſt the officers of different ranks, is almoſt as great as that of the ſoldiers to their officers in other ſervices: they are ſometimes treated in the ſame manner as the privates. Their bravery is the effect of diſcipline, more than of elevated ſentiments. Every thing ſeems Gothic in the appearance and military cuſtoms of the Ruſſians: this does not, however, prove any material defect in their organization.

The Ruſſian ſoldier is deficient in inſtruction rather than intelligence: the ſervile obedience to which he is accuſtomed from his birth, the rigorous diſcipline of the army, and his abſolute ſeparation from all other nations, make him more obedient to his officers, and more patient and hardy, than thoſe of other countries. Courage is the general characteriſtic; it is, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, the faith and creed of the Ruſſian ſoldier. Implicit obedience occaſions in him the ſame effects that enthuſiaſm does in other nations. The Ruſſian ſoldiers do not conceive it poſſible to give up the conteſt ſo long as they have life to continue it. They will die rather than be beaten.

The officers are, in general, very ignorant: for this reaſon ſtrangers are in high eſteem among them. They are brave in the ranks; but, like the ſoldiers, they are ſo from the effect of diſcipline. The ſame horror is entertained in the Ruſſian armies of cowardice, as is entertained in other countries againſt irreligion and villainy.—Bravery is a duty from which nobody conſiders himſelf as exempt. A Ruſſian camp reſembles a horde of Tartars. In the ſame manner that a people accuſtomed to obey the laws mechanically obſerve them, ſo do the Ruſſians conſtantly follow the rules of diſcipline.

In every company one man is ſelected by the ſuffrages of his comrades as an example of bravery, firmneſs, and good conduct. This man is looked up to as a model for the others to imitate. When men are accuſtomed to any thing, it is ſufficient for one to give an example to induce the others to follow it: this it is that renders the hero in queſtion ſo uſeful in action.

The method the infantry follow is to charge with the bayonet at full ſpeed, crying, *owri, owri*; no troops in the world can ſtand this charge: the firing does not abate their impetuoſity: they attack a battery in front, if that is a readier way than to attack it in flank. An enemy muſt not wait for ſuch an attack, but proceed to meet with the ſame ardour. The French are more remarkable for boldneſs and raſhneſs than for intrepidity: when the Ruſſians charged with their long and broad bayonets, the Republicans could not ſtand their impreſſion. They will beat all other troops if they can but bring them to action: they are moving bodies of fire, that conſume whatever they approach.

The cavalry, like the infantry, is of Pruſſian model, but infinitely inferior.—For camp-guards or advanced-poſts, the Coſſacks are extremely uſeful. They are not capable of fighting in line-of-battle. Their horſes are ſmall, active, and able to ſuſtain great fatigue. The Emperor gives them twenty-four rubles a year for themſelves and the maintenance of their horſes.

The Ruſſian troops are in general badly paid. The ſervice is a lottery, in which favour and fortune diſpenſe the prizes.—The Emperor makes preſents of croſſes, or a gilt ſword, to an officer who is in diſtreſs. The hopes of making a fortune, by obtaining one of the capital prizes, induce him to ſupport habitual poverty, the rigours of ſervice, and the ſudden and unexpected diſgraces to which all military men among the Ruſſians are ſubject.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL *of the* POLICY, POWER, *and* MEANS *of the* ANCIENT ROMANS *and* MODERN FRENCH.

HAVING delineated the military character of the nations who have taken a principal part in the late war, we now proceed to form a parallel of the policy, the power, and the means, of the Romans and the French.

As far as poſſibility goes, there is nothing but ignorance, want of reflection, and apathy, that can induce people to conſider the plan of univerſal monarchy which has been attributed to Charles V. and Louis XIV. as viſionary. There were empires before the times of Alexander and the Romans. The former was the conqueror of Aſia; the latter ſubdued the univerſe. Attila and Charlemagne have been maſters of almoſt all Europe.—Polybius obſerves, that the Romans, in leſs than eighty-three years, rendered themſelves maſters of the world. Bonaparte, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, has realized in ſome degree the gigantic projects of Louis XIV. and will moſt probably avail himſelf of the genius and powers of the French to ſubjugate all Europe, if its ſovereigns do not, ere too late, counteract him with ſpirit and energy. Alexander and Cæſar were not ſatisfied with their fortune; nor is Bonaparte: ambition is unbounded in its wiſhes; it derives no enjoyment but from itſelf, and is never ſatiated or contented.[*]

The plan of revolutionizing all Europe would be ſo much the more execrable, as its execution is a ſyſtem of deſtruction, rather than of conqueſt; of ruin, rather than acquiſition. Mark the progreſs of the French armies during the late war; it would ſeem that the Furies, and all the inhabitants of the infernal regions, march in their train, to ſcatter terror, diſcord, deſtruction, and deſpair.

It is impoſſible to make a juſt appreciation of the population that ſupplied the Roman armies; but Polybius gives us ſufficient means to compare the forces of the Romans with thoſe of the French.—He ſays, book ii. ſ. 24, the number of thoſe capable of bearing arms was 7,000,000 foot and 70,000 horſe. Before her union with other countries, France reckoned four millions of active citizens; ſuppoſing that only half of theſe ſhould be counted as capable of bearing arms, the number would be two millions. In France no perſon can be an active citizen till he is twenty-one years of age, and yet he is able to bear arms at ſeventeen. Bonaparte does not only command thirty millions of French, old or new, in the united departments, but rules over ten millions of ſubjects in Italy, Switzerland, and Holland. Spain is his ally, in the ſame manner that ſhe ſtood connected with the Romans. We may therefore calculate, (and ſtill be under the mark) that he has under his orders four times the number of men capable of bearing arms that Rome had at the æra of the ſecond Punic war: indeed, at the battle of Cannæ (a period when they moſt wanted men) the Romans had not more than 200,000 men on foot. France, before her acquiſitions and conqueſts, had, *bona fide*, from 7 to 800,000 men in arms, without reckoning her national-guards (who were ſtationary) and her moving columns. The conſcriptions are managed in France in the ſame manner as they were at Rome: we may therefore reckon, according to the ſecond account, that the population which ſupplied the Roman armies was, at the moſt, not a quarter of that of France and her allies, without taking Spain into the number.

The forces of the Romans increaſed with their victories; they ſo managed as to ſecure to themſelves partizans in Spain, Greece, and Aſia, under the pretence of bringing liberty and relief to the feeble: the French have on their ſide the Jacobins, all the turbulent and covetous, all the criminal and revolutionary, of every country. The Romans underſtood that art, which the French have carried to ſuch extent and perfection, of diſguiſing their atrocities under their oppoſite denominations, and of colouring their rapacity with the appearance of philanthropy. But lying, impudence, and perfidy, have been reduced by the French into a more extenſive and refined ſyſtem, than ever they had been before.

The love of pillage and renown, the ambition of places and power, are not leſs powerful incentives to the French Generals, than the love of their country was to the Romans. They are not leſs obedient to their chiefs, than the Romans were devoted to their country. Pride and cupidity inflamed the minds of Brune, Maſſena, and Augereau, as much as the love of their country did that of Camillus and Cincinnatus.

A comparative view of the forces and means of the Romans and French proves, that the armies of the latter are, and may be more numerous, than thoſe of the former. After this compariſon comes that of their means of reſiſtance. It is not neceſſary to examine whether Carthage was leſs powerful than England, whether Philip had more conſiderable armies than Auſtria, or whether the Parthians were more formidable than the Ruſſians. As the forces and means of the French are more numerous, they can of courſe ſurmount a proportionate reſiſting power. We muſt not, however, in this place, balance the forces of Europe on the other hand. The

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[*] Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, and let us add (England excepted, for neither Auſtria, Pruſſia, nor Ruſſia, can be ſaid to be free from the influence of Bonaparte's ambition) all Europe, and indeed more than half the known world, bear teſtimony to the juſtneſs of this obſervation.

French have had to contend, by land, only with the Houſe of Auſtria and her allies, whom ſhe had treated either with diſguſt or diſdain.

The French and their allies, for eight years paſt, have experienced nothing but loſſes and defeats at ſea. Carthage was no leſs ſovereign of the ſeas at the period of the firſt Punic war, than England is at preſent. The power and policy of Carthage were not to be compared with thoſe of England; but the ſhores of Italy were at a much greater diſtance from Africa, than Calais is from Dover. Amilcar and Hannibal yielded to none of the Romans in point of ability; but the fortune of Carthage yielded to that of Rome.

The French, like the Romans, make partial peaces, and miſlead the weak by fear and promiſes. The Romans did not deſtroy Carthage till after the third Punic war, and after many armiſtices, the conditions of which gave them the means of conquering their rivals with greater certainty. They ſuſpended the war againſt the Carthaginians, after the battle of Zama, becauſe they were in haſte to transfer it into Iuyria and Greece. But the veſſels, the talents, and poſſeſſions, of which they deprived Carthage, left her at their diſcretion. Bonaparte has made ſeven or eight armiſtices, which have given him the fortreſſes of Germany and Italy, and the pillage of all of them. He concluded a truce with Auſtria at Campo Formio and Luneville, in order to unite all his forces againſt England. If he ſucceeds, with the aſſiſtance of the other Powers, in making an advantageous peace with England, or in deſtroying her,* he may then atchieve the revolutionizing of the continent, in the ſame manner that the Romans, between the firſt and ſecond, and ſecond and third Punic wars, conquered Upper Italy, Spain, Greece, Iuyria, and part of Aſia. Like the Romans, he reckons as much on his negotiations as on his arms, and more on a peace that may divide, lull to ſleep, or diſarm his enemies, than upon a war which may ſubdue them. We find in the decrees of the Roman Senate, relative to the cities of Greece, the model of Bonaparte's decree, which at once ſanctions a treaty, comprehending, in a general form, a dozen of German Princes, claſſed by Augereau according to the quota of their contributions.

The Romans deſtroyed the cities, took poſſeſſion of the ſhipping and arms, and carried off the maſter-pieces of the arts from among their enemies, to exhibit them in their capital; and ſome of theſe very ſpoils are now at Paris. They perſecuted, took in hoſtage, or baniſhed thoſe, who had given them offence. It is unneceſſary to ſtop, in order to remark the ſimilitude of conduct, in every reſpect, on the part of the French. They demoliſh the ſtrong places, that they may reſerve to themſelves a facility of again entering thoſe countries, which they evacuate only for the moment. Peace, war, and truces, all tend to the final object in view.

To finiſh the parallel, nothing more is left than to compare the fortune of the French and the Romans. Plutarch, after having examined whether virtue (and this word included courage, patriotiſm, and talents) had contributed more to the grandeur of the Romans, than fortune, decides in favour of the latter. Let us reflect on the good fortune of Bonaparte, who in three years and a half has cleared the immeaſurable diſtance between a ſtate of obſcurity and the throne of France; who ſucceeded in extinguiſhing civil war, and rendering all parties ſubmiſſive. When we reflect on theſe reſults, aſtoniſhing from their grandeur, and eſpecially from their apparent incompatibility, we cannot entertain a doubt that the good fortune of Bonaparte is more extraordinary than any thing of which hiſtory preſerves the record.—Alexander was born with an hereditary title to a throne; he was heir to the renown, the power, and the armies of Philip. Cæſar appeared, when Rome could no longer do without a maſter; he came after Marius, Sylla, and Pompey; his eminent talents, and the greatneſs of his character, ſecured to him the rank to which his birth enabled him to aſpire. He employed fifty years of his life in the attainment of his object; and Napoleon Bonaparte, born at an obſcure village in Corſica, is become, in the ſpace of three years and a half, the ſovereign of France, and the arbitrator of the greateſt part of Europe!

If we examine what he has already been able to do, and the means he poſſeſſes towards proſecuting the plan of ſubjugating Europe, we ſhall find that the greateſt difficulties are ſurmounted. The more we attribute to his talents and genius, the greater is the danger; for in that caſe his ſucceſſors will be leſs dependent on that good fortune, which might abandon him;

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* It is needleſs to remark, that this was written before the concluſion of the late war.

in fortune he has ſurpaſſed Alexander and Cæſar.

In the ſpace of ten years France has gone through five ages of the Roman hiſtory, dating from the expulſion of the Tarquins. She began with the lateſt periods of Roman corruption. The Romans, corrupt and degraded as they became, continued to be ſucceſsful, by extending their conqueſts, and ſubjugating other nations. The influence of France is founded on the real ſuperiority of her forces. Whatever repugnance the French may have for foreign war, ſo apprehenſive are they of civil wars, that they readily ſubmit to a Government which will, by whatever means, prevent them: they will no longer find, that this ſtate of lethargy has been too dearly purchaſed by the blood of their children, and at the expence of national honour.

Let us calculate the fortune and genius of Bonaparte, the power, the ſituation, and reſources of France, compared with the diviſion, jealouſy, or weakneſs of other Powers, and then decide whether the project of revolutionizing all Europe be chimerical and impoſſible, after the example which the Romans have given us.

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OBSERVATIONS *on* UNIVERSITIES, *with a particular* ACCOUNT *of* THAT *of* GOTTINGEN.*

A UNIVERSITY, at the preſent time, with our cultivation and our knowledge, to merit its name, ſhould accompliſh a double deſign. It ſhould unite an aſſemblage of diſtinguiſhed men of learning in moſt of the ſciences. Theſe learned men are bound to preſerve the depoſit of knowledge, to diffuſe and to tranſmit it to poſterity, augmented, if it is poſſible. It ought, in the ſecond place, to be an inſtitution in which profeſſors and expert maſters inſtruct young perſons in the elements of the ſciences, the liberal arts, and gymnaſtic exerciſes. If ſucceſs be not obtained in theſe two points of view, the univerſity does not realize the idea that we uſually attach to it, and it is not what it ought to be. If we would only have an aſſemblage of learned men as a depoſit of human knowledge, we have then only a ſort of ſociety of ſciences.—On the other ſide, if we reſtrict a univerſity to be merely a ſchool of inſtruction, we run the riſque of ſeeing inſtruction become a ſort of trade, to the great injury of the ſciences, and to the exterminating of inſtruction itſelf. If diſtinguiſhed literati are not employed in inſtruction, the method of conveying it will be only ſuperficial.

Some univerſities have been much cried up for poſſeſſing certain particular branches of human knowledge. Should this idea, however, come to be generally adopted, it is to be feared that it would have the moſt diſadvantageous conſequences for the ſtudents and the inſtitutors. The ſciences have all a mutual coherence; the bond which unites them is ſtraiter than is generally ſuppoſed to be. Not that I am for cultivating all the ſciences at once; ſeldom is it that encyclopediſts, who have ſuperficially learned many ſciences, are worth a man thoroughly inſtructed in his particular part; but no branch of the ſciences is diſtinguiſhed by characters ſo decided, that it will not require, in one who would ſtudy it thoroughly, at leaſt elementary knowledge in other parts. The well-informed theologian, for example, ought to know hiſtory, the learned and oriental languages. The lawyer alſo has occaſion for the ſuccours of hiſtory and the learned languages. Theſe ſame ſciences are of equal importance for the phyſician, and likewiſe for the naturaliſt. A common reſidence with learned men in all the ſciences, engages many to improve themſelves in parts to which they do not devote themſelves excluſively.—Göttingen affords many proofs of this.—The profeſſors, therefore, themſelves, derive conſiderable advantages from their aſſemblage in one and the ſame place; but this aſſemblage is ſtill more uſeful for young perſons. How many are there who only at the univerſity fix upon the career they mean to purſue, and who may paſs, without loſing time, from one ſtudy to another, which they may judge more agreeable or more convenient? How many young perſons, whoſe head was well organized, have acquired new ideas from leſſons which did not properly belong to their ſtudies? Every one to his trade, it is true; but he who deſignates himſelf to any parcular branch of buſineſs, ought he not to have other knowledge than ſuch as neceſſarily belongs to that branch?

The idea of the diviſion of the inſtitutions of inſtruction, has its ſource in theoretical ideas of perfection, which are not founded on practical and juſt obſervations.

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* This article is partly a tranſlation from a pamphlet, entitled, "*Sur l'Etat actuel de l'Univerſité de Gottingue*, by E Brandes, Counſellor of Commerce at Hanover.

This principle of an exact diviſion of labour, a principle which has been often abuſed in political œconomy, has only for its object a greater perfection in mechanical arts; but when the queſtion relates to the cultivation of the human mind, this diviſion, were it realized, would introduce a ſyſtem prejudicial to the culture of the ſciences. Experience proves this aſſertion. Moſt of theſe partial inſtitutions are fallen to the ground, and their utility has not been found proportioned to what they coſt. There are ſome branches of human knowledge, it is true, which require a fixed ſpot, and practical experiments often repeated, in order to apprehend them perfectly. By conſequence, ſome inſtitutions of inſtruction for theſe ſciences are very important for the ſtates that have need of them; ſuch as the exploitation, or working of mines, the ſuperintendance of foreſts, &c. &c.

The author, after having thus declared againſt ſpecial ſchools, neither would have univerſities to be inſtitutions of educations, properly ſo called: they ought, he ſays, to be inſtitutions of inſtruction in the elements of the ſciences. As the mode of inſtruction in ſchools ought to be different from that of univerſities, in like manner, and ſtill more, a univerſity ought to differ from an inſtitute of education. This difference is founded on human nature, on the difference of age which muſt neceſſarily take place between ſtudents and ſcholars, and on the more or leſs of culture and of intellectual force reſulting from that difference. We may command and forbid many more things to children, than to young perſons already formed. A univerſity ſhould have an inſpection and a diſcipline peculiar to itſelf. We cannot ſubject ſtudents to the ordinary rules of the civil law; if ſo, order and diſcipline would be quickly baniſhed from the univerſity. There come to univerſities a great number of young perſons, who find themſelves for the firſt time diſembarraſſed from the inſpection of their relations, and the reſtraint of ſchools, at an age when the paſſions are impetuous, and reaſon has little force to manage them. The municipal, or common-law, would judge or puniſh with too much lenity or too much ſeverity, young perſons, whoſe manners are often rude, and whoſe minds are not yet formed. On the other hand, to introduce into our univerſities the reſtraint and domeſtic inſpection of ſchools, would be to aſk too much, as the young man, no longer a child, ſhould now learn to walk alone, to act for himſelf, and anſwer for his own actions. Some follies he will doubtleſs ſlide into; but let thoſe full-grown ſages who never commit any, caſt the firſt ſtone at young perſons. The author next proceeds to expatiate on another idea, which is, that an univerſity ſhould not only be an inſtitution of national inſtruction for the ſubjects of the country, but ſhould be an inſtitution formed on a large ſcale, and calculated for all nations. This was the idea entertained by the founder of the univerſity of Göttingen. M. Munchauſen perceived, that if the eſtabliſhment was only for the country, the inſtruction would be only ſuperficial. He wiſhed to form for the country firſt-rate theologians, lawyers, phyſicians, financiers, and men of buſineſs; and that to be able to form them, it was neceſſary to eſtabliſh a vaſt plan, and to organize inſtruction, as it were, for all nations, in a ſtate that of itſelf contained near a million of inhabitants. On any other plan, M. Munchauſen might have formed certain preachers, judges, phyſicians, whoſe ſervices might be uſed when wanted—the inſtitutions would have been pitiful—the profeſſors indifferent—In fact, the idea of making Göttingen a literary inſtitution for all nations, was nothing leſs than new. Such were Bologna, Paris, Salerno, Leyden, even ſo low as the firſt half of the laſt century. All the German univerſities have more or leſs of this character; but among them all, Göttingen is the moſt diſtinguiſhed, having always had the greateſt number of foreign ſtudents, who generally form about two-thirds of its academical population; an inſtitution, ſays the author, very proper to baniſh national prejudices, and to introduce what he calls the coſmopolite-ſpirit, i. e. the liberal ſentiments of a citizen of the world. In his choice of cities, the author declares againſt thoſe where there is a Court, and againſt great commercial cities. He gives the preference to a moderate city, where the profeſſors ought to form the firſt claſs of the ſociety. In Courts and commercial cities, objects of compariſon would, perhaps, excite diſguſt. After theſe general remarks, the author proceeds to a particular examination of what has been done at Gottingen in reſpect to the moſt important purpoſes of an univerſity. Every thing, he ſays, has been done, which was poſſible for the curators to perform, with the means they had in their hands, to ameliorate the condition of the profeſſors. At the head of the public inſtitutions is, doubtleſs, the rich library, conſiſting of about two hundred thouſand volumes, and arranged in ſuch a manner as to be, perhaps, the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhment of the kind in Europe. A great number of foreigners come to Göttingen merely to make uſe of it, which they are allowed to do, more than two hundred books paſſing every day out of the library. It moreover contains a fine collection of engravings and plaſters after the moſt beautiful remains of antiquity. The lying in hoſpital is one of the fineſt foundations of this kind in all Germany. The botanical and economical-gardens, the chymical laboratory, the muſeum, the cabinet of natural-hiſtory, the obſervatory, furniſhed with a teleſcope of Herchel's, fourteen feet long, are all public inſtitutions of the firſt-rate magnitude. Three other eſtabliſhments, more or leſs connected with the univerſity, merit a particular notice here. The firſt is the Royal Society of Sciences, divided into three claſſes, mathematics, phyſics, and hiſtory. This ſociety diſtributes every year a prize of the value of fifty ducats, on ſome queſtion propoſed alternately by the members of the three claſſes. Each claſs diſtributes alſo two other prizes of twelve ducats, for the beſt work on ſome queſtion of economy, police, or finance. The ſecond eſtabliſhment is the Literary Gazette of Gottingen, which appears under the authority of the univerſity. The third eſtabliſhment is the Faculty of Juriſprudence, or Court of Juſtice, giving conſultations, and judging civil and criminal cauſes ſubmitted to its deciſions. This Court is compoſed of profeſſors in the law, of the univerſity, and though properly ſpeaking it has no ſort of connection with the ſtudents, it yields an important reſource for both profeſſors and ſtudents, for combining theoretical knowledge with practical. There is another eſtabliſhment formed for the maintenance of the families of the profeſſors. Every widow receives a penſion of ſix hundred livres, and the ſix oldeſt have an augmentation of fifty livres. This money may even be expended out of the country. Every member who contributes to the widow's cheſt, pays two louis a-year; and when a profeſſor only leaves children, the penſion is paid to them until the youngeſt has attained the age of twenty years. When the capital of this cheſt ſhall be augmented, each penſion is to be augmented with forty livres. For the encouragement of the ſtudents, four prizes have been founded by the King, one for each faculty, of the value of twenty-five ducats. Theſe prizes may furniſh an opportunity to young men, on finiſhing their ſtudies, of making themſelves advantageouſly known on their entrance into more public life. There are other encouragements calculated to facilitate their ſtudies, ſuch as exhibitions, gratuitous tables, and certain ſupplies of money, which the curators give as gratifications.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of* GRIMR JOHNSON THORKELIN, L.L.D. *Regius Profeſſor of Antiquities in the Univerſity of Copenhagen, Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Archives, Secretary to the Truſtees of the Arna Magnean Legacy, Member of the Royal Societies of Heraldry and Icelandic Literature, of Copenhagen; the Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Royal Academy of Dublin, and Correſponding Member of the Royal Society at Goettingen.*

IT is rare in the preſent enlightened age, to meet with a man indebted for his preferment to learning or merit ſolely; when a character of this kind appears, even in the verge of the court, public curioſity is awakened to know how he got there. As Profeſſor Thorkelin is one of the few juſt alluded to, a ſketch of his life may not be unacceptable. Grimr Johnſon Thorkelin is a native of Iceland. He was born in the year 1749, in Sneefiaelds Naes, one of the pleaſanteſt ſpots in all Iceland. The inhabitants of this fruitful promontory were formerly famed for their hoſpitality; and at this day the traveller is ſure of a night's lodging, a hearty ſupper, and a good bed, if he can tell a ſtory, ſing a ſong, or touch the harp with melodious finger.

If Mr. Thorkelin is not deſcended from one of the richeſt families in his native country, he is certainly ſprung from one of the oldeſt. His father had received an education that enabled him to place a due value on the cultivation of the human mind; and as he ſaw that his ſon had diſcovered an early paſſion for letters, he ſent him at the expence of his purſe and his pillow to one of the beſt ſchools in the iſland. His object throughout was, that his ſon ſhould receive a virtuous, rather than a learned, education. In the firſt he would find reſources of conſolation in every affliction, whilſt the ſecond might only tend to inflate him with vanity, and to draw him aſide from thoſe uſeful purſuits that may be called the current coin of human life As he found that his ſon, however, had travelled further than he expected along the lettered ſhores of Greece and Rome, he was determined that his progreſs ſhould not be checked: ſo that as ſoon as he had finiſhed his claſſical tour, he returned home to aſſiſt his father in attending his flocks, and the labours of the field, in which he took great delight. During the long winter nights, he uſed to amuſe himſelf in reading ſuch fragments of the native hiſtorians, as had eſcaped the wrecks of time. Of all thoſe writers Snorro Sturleſon, the northern Herodotus, was his favourite. He had read him ſo often, and with increaſed pleaſure, as he told me more than once, that he had almoſt every paſſage by rote.

The ſimplicity and agreeableneſs of his manners, the promptitude of his memory, and the ſtore of learning that he had treaſured up, for his years, raiſed his fame in all the neighbourhood—Several perſons of conſequence preſſed his father to ſend him to the Univerſity, as they ſaid they were certain that he would reflect honour on his country. The good old man, after much conſideration, at length yielded to their entreaties, and ſent his ſon, at the age of ſeventeen, to the Univerſity of Copenhagen.

If his trunk was not filled with ſilver and gold, it was piled with what was much more precious in the eyes of an indulgent father, a large Bible, a collection of Icelandic manuſcripts, and a ſuit of black cloaths, ſpun and woven by the young women of his own pariſh, who excelled at the diſtaff and ſhuttle.*

I once heard him relate the particulars of his voyage to Denmark. I ſhall ſet down all that I can recollect of it, in his own words: "After a very pleaſant journey, I took ſhipping for Denmark, in Dyrefiordſhaven. I was not long on-board when the Captain, an honeſt Norwegian, weighed anchor, and ſpread our ſails to a gentle gale. I remained on deck, and looked towards my native mountains till the loftieſt of them began to fade on my ſight, and in a few hours they entirely vaniſhed to my view. I then paſſed the night in the cabin, and roſe the next morning to have a view of the ocean. The uncertainty of the ſight filled my mind all at once with one ſublime image: I then began to think of the riches of the ocean, the treaſury of the Naturaliſt, the Theologian, the Poet, and the Painter; but, what made a deeper impreſſion than all was the power of God, that could rule ſuch an immenſe body of water with a nod. Towards the evening a gale ſprung up, which increaſed with ſuch fury that we thought we ſhould ſink to the bottom every minute. I did not grieve ſo much for myſelf as I did for my manuſcripts: it affected me to think they ſhould be loſt to the world, as I dreaded there were no copies of them. At intervals I thought of all thoſe whom I had left behind me, and of what Lipſius once ſaid:

> Quiſquis ſecundo navigârit numine
> Is vel ſaligno navigârit vimine—

the pleaſures of which I had often experienced. Our veſſel, however, was tight, and as the ſeamen had weathered many a tempeſt, they kept up their ſpirits and did their duty till the ſtorm ſunk into a breeze; and as ſoon as the danger was over, it was forgotten."

As ſoon as he was matriculated of the Univerſity of Copenhagen, he applied himſelf to his ſtudies with the greateſt diligence. The moments he could ſpare from the college courſe, he devoted to the peruſal of the Greek and Roman Claſſics, not with a view of depoſing one letter or reſtoring another, nor yet to bring a waggon-load of meanings to one word, but with a view of catching their ſpirit. Of all the commentators on the claſſical writers, Heinſius was his favourite. In the courſe of his academical career, it does not appear that he reaped many laurels. The monkiſh inſtitutions of a univerſity were ill-ſuited to a ſtudent who wiſhed to tread out ſome unbeaten track in the wide field of literature. Antiquity and chronology were his favourite purſuits—not that kind of antiquity that conſiſts in falling in love with every thing that is old, merely becauſe it is old; he had taſte to ſelect what was uſeful out of the rubbiſh—particularly what related to the laws and inſtitutions of our northern anceſtors.

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* Black, in point of dreſs, is the favourite colour with the men of Iceland, old and young. They dye the whole with a kind of black earth peculiar to that country. (See Waller. Mineralogy, p. 348). They dilute this earth with common water, and after the ſediments have precipitated they ſtrain it off, and boil the wool in it for ſeven or eight hours: they then waſh it in warm water, ſpread it out to dry, and in a few hours it exhibits a fine gloſſy jet, which it retains to the laſt.

ceſtors, in which he found many valuable maxims, rich with the "hoar of time." There were not wanting men, who had ſufficient diſcernment to mark the bias of his ſtudies, and who recommended him to thoſe that could enable him to trace them up to the fountain-head. His firſt publication, on the ancient Laws of Norway, recommended him to the notice of ſome learned men in Denmark: they conſidered it as an eſſay that promiſed a great deal in the bud, and that might be ripened into maturity in the beams of patronage. He was recommended to the heir apparent of the Daniſh ſceptre, who ſent him to England, at his private expence, to make ſuch obſervations in the arts and manufactures as might tend to further their progreſs in Denmark. He came to England in the winter of the year 1787. As he had letters of recommendation to men of the firſt character in this kingdom, he found a ready reception wherever he called. When the writer of this ſketch firſt became acquainted with him (about three weeks after his arrival,) he lodged in Brownlow-ſtreet, Long-acre. He could ſcarce ſpeak one word of Engliſh, but in the courſe of a few months he could write it with tolerable fluency. His favourite writers in the Engliſh language were Locke and Bacon. At his leiſure moments, which were few, he tranſlated a large portion of the laſt-mentioned writer into the Daniſh language, to which he added ſome valuable notes. He uſually ſpent an hour or two every morning in the Britiſh Muſeum, in conſulting and tranſcribing ſeveral paſſages in the Manuſcripts contained in that literary depôt. His firſt publication in England was a ſmall tract on the ſlave-trade. This eſſay appeared in the year 1788. When he firſt turned his thoughts to this ſubject, he did not propoſe that it ſhould extend beyond the bounds of a moderate letter, which he intended to addreſs to I.H.Browne,Eſq.M.P. but the matter grew on him. In this publication, replete with learning, he recommends the gradual abolition of that infamous traffic. Let us hear his own words. "I myſelf hate every branch of ſlavery; yet I wiſh that of the negroes to be ſtill continued, under the eye of Government, whoſe duty it is to demand accounts of the treatment of the ſlaves during their voyage to the Weſt Indies. Here let the purchaſers be reſtrained in their bargains to a certain number of years, after which the ſlave ſhould be free. In the mean time let not the life of the ſlave lie at the mercy of the maſter; for man, I was almoſt going to ſay, is naturally cruel. He ſhould not have the ſmalleſt right to mutilate or torture him. Let the maſter be obliged to indulge his ſlaves in certain leiſure-hours to attend the Teachers of the Goſpel, who ſhall inſtruct them in the eſtabliſhed religion; for here I believe the Miſſionaries will do more good than in Africa, at leaſt this is the firſt object. Let the ſlaves have what the Romans call *peculium*, a ſmall property to be cultivated when they are not employed in their maſter's ſervice.— Let the propagation of the ſlaves be encouraged by premiums to be divided between the parents and the maſter. Let all children of ſlaves born in a Chriſtian country be free, and let them be educated at the public expence, as in the Foundling-hoſpital and the workhouſes. But if this be too much to attempt, let ſuch children ſerve only a certain term of years, to repay their maſter the expence their ſupport has brought upon him. By humane treatment and aſſiduous inſtruction in divine and moral truths, the Daniſh miſſionaries and the Moravian Brethren have been of great comfort and utility to the Daniſh negroes. Theſe ſlaves become virtuous by the aid of ſuch preachers; and the hope of certain liberty appears to influence their minds with ſuch principles as are an ample recompence to themſelves, and a ſource of unſtained riches to the public."

His ſecond publication might be called a hint to the lovers of Northern ſtory.— It appeared in 1788, under the title of Fragments of Engliſh and Iriſh Hiſtory in the Ninth and Tenth Century, tranſlated from the original Icelandic. Mr. Thorkelin dedicated this collection to the Earl of Moira, the laſt friend of the Muſes in this ruſt of the iron age.

The third publication appeared in 1789. The following is a tranſcript of the title: "Edwardi-Ruvei Neorſi A.M.etSoc.Ant. Soc. de Ælfrico, Dorobernenſi Archiepiſcopo, Commentarius: Ex autographo in BibliothecaThomæ Aſtlei, Arm. aſſervato, edidit et præfatus eſt Grim. J. Thorkelin, L.L.D." &c. &c. &c. Aelfric was of a noble family, ſon of the Earl of Kent. He was bred a monk in the abbey of Abingdon. He ſucceeded Sigeric in the Archbiſhopric of Canterbury, A. D. 995. It now appears that Ælfric the Archbiſhop was the grammarian and tranſlator of the Saxon homilies.

Mr. Thorkelin's laſt publication during his ſtay in this country was written with a view to bring the Engliſh reader acquainted with the ſtate of the arts, &c. in Denmark, a ſubject not leſs intereſting to the politician than the ſcholar.*

Notwithſtanding he was extremely attentive to the objects of his miſſion, he poſſeſſed the art of arrangement in ſuch a degree, that he could converſe and correſpond with his friends on ſubjects of a different nature. As a proof of this I could adduce many of his letters, but ſhall content myſelf with the firſt I ever received from him, (about ſeven months after his arrival in England.)

" My dear Sir,

" It is in ſickneſs only that we know the value of health, and in abſence that we know the value of friendſhip. I ſpeak from experience; is not this a ſad thing? Croydon is not more than ten or twelve miles of London, and yet I am ſo tied and bound with buſineſs of one kind or another, that I can neither beg, buy, borrow, nor ſteal a few hours to viſit the man whom it delighteth me to converſe with; and you are ſo happy to get out of the ſmoke of the city, and ſo enamoured with the country, that I am afraid you never once think of coming to town. When will the time come that a man can call for his wings as we now call for our boots, breakfaſt at York, dine at Edinburgh, and ſup, if he chooſes, in Novembla, or the Lord knows where. Till that happy period arrives, we muſt be indebted to the wings of imagination, which, after all that is ſaid, ſung, and whiſtled, is one of the fineſt powers of the mind. Our worthy friend, Dr. Biſhop, has juſt arrived from Copenhagen, and has brought me ſome books which I very much wanted on your account. To ſend them to you will only prolong your ſtay; and yet it would be a ſin to withhold them, becauſe I think you will read them with more pleaſure in the ſhade than in the noiſe and hurry of the town. In the mean time, at all events, I ſend you the Landnama Book,† and the *Speculum Regale*.‡ I alſo ſend you a literal tranſlation of the Icelandic poem you mentioned.

The brave Thorgrime taking leave of his beloved Ingard, recommended himſelf to her affectionate remembrance in the following ſtanzas.

Mouth-fair maid, learn my
Stanzas. If you chuſe to retain them,
They will exhilarate thee,
Moſt charming girl! now and then,
In the abſence of thy adorer.
They ſhall drive ſorrow far away;
And you the blooming youth
Will retain in your memory.

We ſtood together among the flowers,
And the fair-hair'd, mild-ey'd
Virgin threw her arms about me,
And wept bitterly.
The tears ſtreamed from her chryſtal eyes,
(Thus the will developes the inclination)
With a ſnow-white handkerchief the god-like virgin
Received the tears from her ſparkling eyes.

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* * * I hope you won't forget the tranſlation of the Iriſh poem, as literal as you pleaſe. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I am, dear Sir,
your's truly,
G. J. THORKELIN.

June 6, 1789.

In 1790 Mr. Thorkelin travelled through a great part of Scotland, and in 1791 he paid a viſit to Ireland, and touched at the Iſle of Man on his return. Like the induſtrious bee, he was ſure to cull ſweets even from the meaneſt weed. In the autumn of 1792 he returned to Denmark, where, in the courſe of a year, he married a rich widow in the brewing-line, which he conducts at this day.

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* This work was publiſhed under the title of a " Sketch of the Character of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark. To which is added, a ſhort Review of the preſent State of Literature and the Polite Arts in that country."

† The Landnama Book; or, the Occupation of Lands; i. e. the Hiſtory of the Diſcovery of Iceland, and the Settlements of the Coloniſts. Written during the courſe of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Publiſhed in the Icelandic and Latin, at Copenhagen, in 1774, 4to. It is collected out of the writings of Kolſkiegſhim, Gamla, Ara, Froda, &c.

‡ The *Speculum Regale*, written in the twelfth century. This is a curious and entertaining work, as it contains an excellent account of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of the North in that age. It is ſuppoſed to have been written by Guetro, King of Norway.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

TYTHES.

SELDEN, in his Hiſtory of Tythes, ſays that they were anciently diſpoſed of by the owners of the land where they aroſe, at their pleaſure, to ſuch monaſteries and in ſuch portions as they thought proper. Every perſon founding a church for his own uſe and that of his tenants, appropriated to it the tythes of his lands.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Among the many curious manuſcripts in the Bodleian library at Oxford, is a very neat one of a ſmall quarto ſize, on vellum, bound in blue and ſilver embroidery, with on each ſide the initials K. P. for Katherine Parr. It is in the hand writing of Queen Elizabeth, entitled "The Glaſſe of the ſynnefull Soule," and is addreſſed, "To our moſte noble and vertuous quene Katerin, Elizabeth her humble daughter wiſheth perpetual felicitie and everlaſting joye." It is in the religious ſtyle of the time, and has occaſional ſtrains of true eloquence. (Marked Arch. C. Seld. ſubt.)

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.

In a work written very much in the ſtyle and manner of Sterne, entitled Coriat Junior, or Remarks in a Journey through the Netherlands, 1767. 8vo. p. 408 is the following ſingular corroboration of Sir Henry Spelman's opinion concerning the riſe of Wakes. "I was much pleaſed with the good order and regularity of one of their village fairs, which was opened with ſolemn church ſervice, and a proceſſion, in honour of the ſaint to whom the church was dedicated. The origin of fairs, in the opinion of our learned antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, is derived from the Anniverſaries of the Dedication of Churches. This may ſerve ſomewhat to illuſtrate that authority. No wonder then that ſuch contentment in devotion ſhould continue in civil mirth and terminate in decency."

CHINESE DICTIONARY.

Among the manuſcripts in the library of St. John's college Oxford, is the only copy in England of the Chineſe Dictionary made about 200 years ago under the auſpices of Cām Hī the literary Emperor of China. Two copies were, before the revolution, in the French king's library, and are perhaps ſtill preſerved there: though ſuch are very rare even in China. For an account of the work, ſee Fourmont's Gramm. Sinic. p. 361, No. XI. It is entitled Kām hī çū tiēn, or Kam Hi *procurata Collecto.*

MUSIC.

One of the common recreations in the family of Sir Thomas More was the muſic of voices, the viol and the organ. See his Life by More. In one of his letters he ſays that he cauſed his firſt wife, who was but young, to be taught all kinds of muſic; and that the ſecond, though inclining to old age, he perſuaded to play on the lute, viol, and other inſtruments; every day performing her taſk thereon.

THE MONKS.

Among the ſingular puniſhments which were formerly inflicted on unruly monks, Hearne (Trokelow p. 265) has recorded a very remarkable one at the abbey of Taviſtock in Devonſhire. It is a commiſſion copied from the Epiſcopal Regiſter of Wells to ſhut up John Cherde, a monk of Taviſtock, in his ſolitary apartment during life.

LA CHEMISE DE LA VIERGE MARIE.

This holy relict was preſerved in the city of Chartres during the ninth century, (*Gardee par grande Religion*, my author expreſſes it). When that city was beſieged by Raoul, or Rollo, Duke of Normandy, the good Biſhop of Chartres carried it as a banner, at the head of the Burghers, in a ſally; and it was believed, the ſiege was raiſed through that means.

But, it ſhould ſeem that ſhe had a *couple of ſmocks*; for in 1579, the queen of Henry the IIId of France not being fruitful, the king borrowed them both, and made the queen wear one in bed, whilſt he put on the other; but it appears the relick was more propitious in the field of Mars than favourable to Juno Lucina.

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh, was born at Dublin in 1580, and was amongſt the firſt ſcholars admitted into the college there. He was in England at the time Charles the Firſt was beheaded, and was at the Counteſs of Peterborow's Houſe, over againſt Charing Croſs, to view the execution. When the primate ſaw the preparations, he grew pale, and would have fainted if he had not been carried away from the leads of the houſe, where he ſtood with the Counteſs's gentlemen and ſervants. He died in 1656.

CAPTAIN CORAM.

Captain Coram laboured 17 years to eſtabliſh the Foundling-Hoſpital, for which he obtained the royal charter through his ſingle application. He had been bred to the ſea, and projected many uſeful plans for the public benefit: in ſhort, his whole life was ſpent in promoting charitable and uſeful projects, to the injury of his fortune; inſomuch, that, when old age came upon him, he was under the neceſſity of ſoliciting a voluntary ſubſcription for his own ſupport. He died in 1751, at the advanced age of 84 years, and agreeably to his own deſire was buried in the chapel of the Foundling hoſpital. The following epitaph has been written on him:

Here *Coram* lies, who liv'd till forc'd to crave
That alms his bounty to a nation gave.

REYNOLDE SCOT.

Reynolde Scot wrote a book ſtiled "Scot's Diſcoverie of Witchcraft," to prove that the common opinion of witches was imaginary and erroneous, "for the undeceiving of judges, juſtices, and juries, and for the preſervation of poor people," in the words of the title page. King James the Firſt in the preface to his Demonologie, printed firſt at Edinburgh, 1597, and aftewards in London, 1603, obſerves that he wrote that book chiefly againſt the damnable opinions of Wierus and Scot; "the latter of whom is not aſhamed in public print (ſays his Majeſty) to deny that there can be ſuch a thing as witchcraft, and ſo maintains the old error of the Sadducees in denying of ſpirits."

THE HOUSE OF HOWARD.

Buck, an eminent antiquary, and writer of the moſt favourable, if not the moſt partial Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of Richard the Third, ſays, the original anceſtor of the houſe of the Howards was a baſtard of Hawardus, who fortified himſelf with a ſtrong party in the Iſle of Ely, and held out for a long time againſt William the Conqueror, who at laſt made him his friend. "And let it not (adds Buck) be thought any diſparagement for a noble family to be raiſed from a natural iſſue; for many princely families have been derived and propagated from natural ſons, as was Eneas, Romulus, the Founders of the Roman Families; ſo was Themiſtocles, as Plutarch writeth; others ſay as much of Hercules, &c. The King of Spain deſcended from the baſe ſon of Alphonſo, King of Caſtile; the Conqueror himſelf was a baſtard ſon of the Duke of Normandy; Robert Earl of Glouceſter of King Henry the Firſt; the Earls of Warren from Hamelin the baſe ſon of Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou; the Herberts likewiſe from a baſtard ſon of Henry I. and the Somerſet family, the offspring of the Beauforts, natural ſons of John of Gaunt."

REGNARD.

Regnard, the beſt writer of comedies in France after Moliere, travelled to the North Cape in 1681, with two companions, going up the Bothniac gulph to Tornea, and aſcending the river Tornea, which has its ſource at the Cape, left theſe lines engraven on a rock:

Gallia nos genuit, vidit nos *Africa*, *Gangem*
Hauſimus, *Europamque* oculis luſtravimus
omnem;
Caſibus & variis acti terrâque marique,
Hic tandem ſtetimus, nobis ubi defuit Orbis.

Dr. William Thomſon, editor of the Travels of Acerbi, to the North Cape by the ſame route, has given this laſt line with an Emendation as the motto of his two quarto volumes, Siſtimus hic tandem, nobis, &c.

LORD CHANCELLOR MORE.

Lord Chancellor More, the elder, thought a man making choice of a wife was like one who thruſt his hand into a bag of ſnakes with the hope of bringing out a ſingle eel that chanced to be in it. He might, ſays he, happen to light upon the eel, but it is an hundred to one but he is ſtung by a ſnake.

MOTHE LE VAYER.

Mothe de Vayer ſays, "Life ſeems ſo indifferent to me, that, far from ever deſiring to renew the race, if put to the choice, I would not exchange the few calamitous days in an age ſo far advanced as mine is, for the numerous years expected by the greateſt part of young perſons, all whoſe pleaſures I well know. I could really ſwear this as well as Cardan, if I did not think it more proper to cite his own expreſſions, to which I intirely ſubſcribe, Nos, per Deum, fortunam noſtram exiguam, atque in ætate ſenili, cum ditiſſimo Juvene, ſed imperito, non commutaremus: that is in plain terms, By G—, I would not exchange my humble condition, even in my old age, for the largeſt poſſeſſions of an unexperienced youth." And Tully formerly ſaid the ſame thing in the character of Cato; Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repuereſcam, valdè recuſem, nec verò velim: Nam quid habet vita commodi?

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

BP. NICHOLSON *to* MR. HUMPHREY WANLEY.—*MS. Harl. in the Britiſh Muſeum.*

“ *Sir,* “ *Roſe, Auguſt* 20, 1705.

YOUR kind letter found me not at home: but had a very hearty welcome when we met. Next to what concerns the preſervation of our eſtabliſhed religion and government, peace here and ſalvation hereafter, I know nothing that has a greater ſhare in my thoughts and deſires than the promotion of Septentrional learning. You have done much toward the advancement of this already; and I am extremely pleaſed to find that you are not weary of the work. After you have had the approbation of our great and worthy friend Dr. Hickes, in what you are now deſigning, you may eaſily aſſure yourſelf of the concurrence of my advice. I was well enough pleaſed with the publiſhing of Cædmon, Boethius, and the Saxon Heptateuch, even without verſion and notes; becauſe I thought that a ſure way to preſerve theſe pieces to poſterity. But I never could hope that (in this naked condition) they'd have many readers, or effectually propagate the knowledge of the Saxon tongue. Your obliging pains will be of more general uſe; and I hope, will not fail of meeting with a proper reward and acknowledgment from the public. I have little or nothing to object againſt the ſcheme you have drawn for yourſelf; and I particularly approve the deſign of intermixing ſome of the old pictures, for the reaſons mentioned.

I heve long wiſhed for an accurate tranſlation of Cædmon; and Mr. Dean* only is able (glad am I to hear that he is willing) to undertake that part. Honeſt Mr. Junius told me there were three or four words in that poem which he did not underſtand. This perhaps hindered him from attempting a complete tranſlation; though I believe moſt of it is rendered piece-meal in the quotations he has made thence in his Saxon Dictionary. I hope your tranſlator will oblige us with the reaſons of his opinion (if he ſtill continues in it), that a good part of Milton's Paradiſe was borrowed from Cædmon's. I can hardly think theſe two poets under the direction of the ſame ſpirit; and I never could find, (I think his introduction to our Engliſh Hiſtory rather evinces the contrary) that Oliver's Secretary was ſo great a maſter of the Saxon language as to be able to make Cædmon's Paraphraſe his own.

'Tis a misfortune we have loſt ſo many of thoſe parts of the Old Teſtament as were tranſlated by Ælfric. May not thoſe homilies on the Maccabees (and other portions of Scripture) which are ſtill extant, in a good meaſure, ſupply this defect? This, in my opinion, would be better than making up the lacunæ (as you propoſe) by the moſt ancient Engliſh tranſlations: for ſuch a verſion coming any thing near the time of the Conqueſt, will very well bear an entire edition by itſelf; eſpecially after a while when the taſte of ſuch curioſities is grown more general.

You will alſo allow me (with ſubmiſſion) to enter my diſſent to your publiſhing your chapters according to the diviſion of the vulgar Latin Bibles. 'Twill be a greater eaſe to the Engliſh reader to have them put into the modern form; and this reaſon will be your juſt apology with Foreigners.

Specimens of the hands wherein your ſeveral manuſcripts are penned, where the variety is conſiderable by the great difference of their age, will be undoubtedly very uſeful and entertaining; ſince you are moſt able to aſcertain the proper times of each of 'em. A ſheet of this kind is reckoned a very valuable ornament to Mr. Madox's Formulare Anglicanum.

I am, Sir,
Your very affectionate friend
To ſerve you,
W. CARLIOL.”

LETTER *from* DR. TUCKER *to* DR. BIRCH, *the Original of which was given to Lord Royſton, and a Copy preſerved among Dr. Birch's Manuſcripts, now in the Muſeum, No.* 4291.

Briſtol, Aug. 23, 1756.

“ *Dear Sir,*

MY firſt duty is to expreſs my gratitude in the ſincereſt and humbleſt manner for the great honour my Lord Royſton did me in your laſt letter: and I hope I ſhall ever retain a proper and reſpectful ſenſe of the obligation, and ſtudy every poſſible means of ſhewing it. My preſent living, which I hold from my Lord Chancellor's bounty, is worth 200l. without deductions: and as I have now weathered the ſtorms of party rage, and am enjoying the ſucceeding calm, attended with ſome degree of popular influence, (a popularity I got by an obſtinate perſeverance in right meaſures) the former inducements for quitting my preſent ſtation

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* Dr. Hickes, Dean of Worceſter.

tion leſſen every day. It has pleaſed the Duke of Newcaſtle to give very ſtrong aſſurance, that if the deanery of Glouceſter ſhould become vacant during his miniſtry, he would uſe his beſt endeavours to ſerve me. Upon theſe conſiderations, after expreſſing the warmeſt gratitude and the livelieſt ſenſe of the obligation, I humbly beg leave to decline the favour, and to wait the event of the above engagement.

Our city is at preſent tolerable free from the epidemical madneſs of addreſſing and inſtructing, &c, and ſure I am, that nothing of the kind will be attempted by the Whigs; but I cannot anſwer for the Tories. Yet if ſuch an attempt ſhould be made, the government may depend upon an anſwer, addreſs, inſtruction, &c. if that meaſure ſhould be thought adviſeable.

My repeated thanks and profoundeſt reſpects attend my Lord Royſton: and I think myſelf not a little happy in the regards of ſuch a nobleman. Next to him I eſteem it a very valuable circumſtance, that I have the honour to be, dear Sir, in ſincere friendſhip and affection,

Your ever obliged and moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
JOSIAH TUCKER."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO WAR.

FIEND of Darkneſs! come not near;
Nor lift again th' enſanguin'd ſpear;
Nor pour thy legions o'er my native iſle,
So late by Peace poſſeſt.
Scarce has her heaven-illumin'd ſmile
Sooth'd the diſtracted breaſt;
Or wip'd the tear from Pity's eye;
Or heal'd the heartfelt wound of Miſery.
Hence, hated form! no more in dark array,
Untaught to ſpare, thy ſheathleſs ſword diſplay.

From regions of eternal night,
From ſcenes of anguiſh and affright,
Thou com'ſt to curſe the earth with every ill.
The torch of Diſcord ſpreads its glare,
And kindles hate, and wakes Deſpair,
And lights thine iron-hand our cup of woe to fill.
On thee await,
In gloomy ſtate,
Diſeaſe, and Want, and Death, in varied forms,
And clouds that veil the ſun, that laſh the earth with ſtorms.

What avails our ceaſeleſs care,
To gild theſe ſcenes with tranſient joys,
Or plant with flowers our ſteps around?
Thy withering look or lurid air
Each feeble form we rear deſtroys:—
Each bloom of Hope ſinks blaſted to the ground.
Tyrant! what avails ſucceſs?
Ceaſe to proffer ſplendid woe:
Not all the pomp thy fields beſtow
Can make one ſorrow leſs.

When Britiſh brows with laurel crown'd
Succeſs to Britiſh arms declare,
And ſhouts of conqueſt pour around,
And ſounds of triumph fill the air;
My heart ſhall bleed to think of victims ſlain,
From deareſt friends far torn away,
Loſt to the light of cheering day,
That in the blood-ſtain'd ground clay-cold remain;
Whilſt Grief's pale ſquadrons form'd in ghaſtly bands,
Pour ſecret anguiſh through the hoſtile lands.

The lonely cottage, late of peace poſſeſt,
How fled its tranſient joys!
Content and Love within its walls had reſt;
But every inmate that their hearts careſt,
Thy ſcorpion-laſh deſtroys:
For ſee the daughter weeping o'er the bed,
The grief-worn mother lift her languid head,
Then ſink in death, ſtill faithful to the dead;
And leave unfriended in the world's wide maze
The dear conſoler of her ſorrowing days.

But ah, with thee how vain is Pity's tear!
The widow's anguiſh or the orphan's fear!
Triumph attends thee through ſuch ſcenes as theſe.
No more my ſtrain,
Unveils the haunts of Pain,
Or human miſery paints thy ſoul to pleaſe.
Rather to vultures, eager for their prey,
Down in the meadow'd vale the fold diſplay;
Rather let Opulence, in fear of ſtealth,
Call Avarice near, and bare his hoarded wealth.

No! rather taught by Truth's immortal page,
Hope ſhall paint a future day,
When radiant beams ſhall Peace diſplay,
And youth's extatic joys be felt by age.
Quickly, ſavage, bend thy bow;
Quickly ſet the world on fire;
For ſoon thine honours lying low,
Shall with thy reign expire:
E'en now by means thou proudly call'ſt thine own,
Eternal Wiſdom ſaps thine ebon throne.

Soon ſhall the Prince of Peace with power deſcend ;
Soon his glorious train appear ;
Then beauteous ſprings the hallow'd year ;
Then renovated Nature owns her heavenly Friend.
Free as La Plata's copious ſtreams,
O'er Weſtern lands his bleſſings pour ;
Bid Montezuma's ſons adore ;
Enlighten'd by his ſacred beams :
Whilſt Eaſtern realms with his high praiſe reſound,
And light and joy prevail, the world around.
Z. X.

Devizes, June 22, 1803.

THE FOE OF THE FACE.

SUNG BY MR. DIGNUM, AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

MAY 17 1803,

THE BIRTH-DAY OF DR. JENNER.

LET Antiquity tell of her heroes ſo bold,
Who hydras have vanquiſhed in fables of old ;
Our hero we hail, and the day of his birth,
Who foils a dread monſter that ravag'd the earth :
For thus will we fight the dire foe of the face,
Who ſpoils us of beauty, and murders our race.

The foe at whoſe ſight the gay palace has mourn'd,
Who rifles the bloom that the cottage adorned,
Who mars youth and age with his horrible torture,
We'll join heart and hand, and allow him no quarter ;
For thus will we fight, &c.

Ye ſoldiers all ardent your courage to prove,
In defence of the land and the ladies you love,
To arms!—let us ſave the fair hopes of the nation,
And this tyrant purſue till he meets extirpation :
For thus will we fight, &c.

And ye whoſe calm boſoms contention abhor,
Who ſhrink at the ſounds and the weapons of war,
Yet haſte to our aid at Humanity's call,
'Till Nature prevail, and the monſter muſt fall :
For thus will we fight, &c.

All nations, all ages, all ranks ſhall combine
In this war of benevolence, juſt and divine ;
O'er the world betwixt man and his brother be peace,
With man's cruel foe may the ſtrife never ceaſe !
For thus will we fight, &c.
J. T. R.

TO MEDORA.

OH ! ceaſe, my love, to doubt and fear;
I'll kiſs away that ſtealing tear :
No tear ſhould dim thy azure eye,
But the ſparkling tear of joy !
No ſigh ſhould heave thy heavenly breaſt,
But the ſigh that ſpeaks thee bleſt !
My ſoul from thine no power ſhall ſever :
My deareſt girl ! I'll love thee ever !

Yet hold, we ne'er can ceaſe to know
And keenly feel another's woe :
But, when thou weep'ſt, I'll weep with thee,
And thou wilt mingle ſighs with me !
Thus e'en from ſorrow we ſhall ſteal
Joys the ſelfiſh never feel.
And can I ceaſe to love ? oh ! never :
My ſoul's delight ! I'll love thee ever!

I'll ſwear, if ſtill you doubt my truth,
By all the ſanguine hopes of youth,
Which gleam amid the gloom of woe,
And bliſs ideal ſtill beſtow !
By all the joys thy ſex can give,
Of which bereft we ceaſe to live !
By theſe—by theſe, we ne'er ſhall ſever :
By theſe dear hopes, I'll love thee ever !

But truſt not to a lover's oath :
('Tis like the flame that lures the moth !)
By ſtronger ties I'm bound to thee—
The magic chords of Sympathy !
I've mark'd thy wealth of intellect,
Thy power to feel and to reflect ;
And can I ceaſe to love ! oh never !
I'll ſtill adore—I'll love thee ever !

Then ceaſe, my love, to doubt and fear;
Not life itſelf is half ſo dear ;
Nor promis'd joys of Heav'n above,
As thy pure boſom's heav'n of love !
To me more bright thy dewy eye
Than ſun-beams in the eaſtern ſky !
'Twere worſe than death from thee to ſever !
Light of my ſoul ! I'll love thee ever !

And when the tempeſt howls on high,
And lightnings cleave the lurid ſky ;
Or in the more malignant ſtorm
Brooded by fiends in human form ;
I'll preſs to mine thy beating heart,
And never—never ſhall we part !
My ſoul from thine no power can ſever :
My life, my all, I'll love thee ever ! A. R.

TO ———

YES, let the miſer count his gold,
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap ;
Say, can the heart that's winter cold,
Of wealth the fruitful pleaſures reap ?

Say, can the ſoul in ſelf that's wrapt,
The bliſs of pure enjoyment taſte ?
Ah, no ! when Feeling's chain is ſnapt,
How void the heart, how drear the waſte !

Was it for this, poor creeping thing !
To pine within a gilded cage,
That Nature gave thee power to wing
The piercing thought, and read her page ?

Does ſhe ne'er whiſper, in thy dream,
"The wretch who loves himſelf alone,
"Can never drink of rapture's ſtream,
"Or conſcious, warm exiſtence own !"

The ſweeteſt joys which wealth can give,
To light pale Want's lack-luſtre eye,
And aid the toil-worn Mind to live,
Are joys which thou canſt never buy !

Then count thy hoards of ſhining gold,
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap ;
The heart like thine that's winter-cold,
No fruits of wealth can ever reap !
Oh ! give to me ſweet Nature's light,
The balm of life, bleſt liberty ;
And the warm throb of ſoft delight
That thrills the ſoul of Sympathy :

Give me, oh Heav'n, the power to heal
The wounded ſoul of ſinking Woe ;
Give me the boſom quick to feel
Affection's pureſt, warmeſt glow !

Give me to ſhare in Julia's ſigh,
And reſt my head on Julia's breaſt ;
To chaſe the tear from Julia's eye :
Then let the miſer take the reſt ! A. R.

HENRY AND EMMA.

THE midnight Moon ſerenely ſhed
Her ſilver ſoft-reflected light
On every riſing mountain's head,
Whilſt yet the vales were hid in night ;

Where Tamer's ſtream adown the plain
In many a wild meander ſtray,
With hurried ſteps a ſhepherd-ſwain
Deſponding paced his gloomy way.

"Whither, (he cry'd,) has flown my love ?
My once-fond maid has prov'd unkind ;
Forlorn through pathleſs wilds I rove,
And ſtrive to leave my cares behind.

"Where ſhall a wretched wanderer roam ?
Where from his deep-felt ſorrows fly ?
I dare not turn me to my home,
For Emma's falſe, and I muſt die.

"Yon ſilver orb, whoſe ray benign,
Whoſe milder beam with ſoft controul
Gladdens each ſhepherd's heart but mine,
Spreads darker horror o'er my ſoul.

"Fled is the fond deluſive dream
Which Hope upheld to Fancy's eye ;
Gone like the meteor's ſhadowy gleam,
For Emma's falſe, and I muſt die.

"Ye Winds that murmur down the dale,
Ye Echoes that repeat my ſighs,
To Emma's ear convey the tale
That ſays, for her, her Henry dies.

"Then on the Tamer's brink he ſtood,
And rais'd to Heaven his tear-fraught eye,
And as he plung'd him in the flood,
Said, Emma's falſe, and thus I die !"

July. 1803. T. H.

ODE ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

HARK ! the battle's mingled hum
Echoes from the Gallic ſhore ;
Sounds the "ſpirit-ſtirring drum,"
Neighing ſteed, and cannon's roar ?

Lo ! what tempeſts gather round,
Black, and big with England's fate !
England, rouſe thee at the ſound ;
Lo the Gaul is at the gate !

Ere the ſhaft of War be ſped,
Meet it, and prevent the blow :
Pow'rs of Europe, lend your aid
To deſtroy the common foe.

By the feſtering heaps that lie
Stretch'd on Hohenlinden's plain,
Haſte to join thine old ally,
Auſtria, be thyſelf again.

By the ghoſts of thoſe that bled
On Marengo's fatal day,
Auſtria riſe, revenge the dead !
Auſtria, wipe thy ſhame away !

Is Italia's ſun of glory
Set ; and ſhall it riſe no more ?
Romans, think of your proud ſtory ;
Emulate the deeds of yore.

See your temples by the foe
Plunder'd, nodding to their fall :
Red with blood your rivers flow ;
Deſolation covers all.

Sons of Othman's ancient line
Lift your creſcents in the air :
Arabs, Copts, your ſquadrons join ;
Swell the glittering ranks of war !

See the bones of Jaffa's ſlain
Heap'd and bleaching to the ſky ;
Sidney's proweſs ſhall again
Guide your arms to victory.

Think, Batavians, how your ſires
Once their chains of bondage broke ;
Rouſe, O rouſe your ancient fires,
And ſhake off a heavier yoke.

Humbled Spain, where is thy pride ?
Canſt thou bend the vaſſal-knee ?
See the nations all deride
Thy peerage and thy chivalry.

Ruſs, and thou his neighbour-king,
Flouriſh high your flaming brand ,
Each his duſky-eagles bring
To pounce upon the guilty land.

Hear an exil'd Monarch groan—
(Lift your waving banners high)
Hurl a tyrant from his throne,
And ſuccour fallen Majeſty.

Nations—Britain leads ye on—
Each to join the liſts prepare :
Rouſe ye, ere the fight be done—
Hurry, hurry to the war !

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN HADEN'S (SEDGLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE) *for an Improvement in the Manufacture of* BAGGING, *for Packing of Nails, and other Purpoſes.*

IN this improvement the Patentee takes for his warp hurds or tow, prepared in the uſual way, ſuch as are at preſent uſed in making nail-bagging, but for his weft, or woofs, he takes old ropes, or junk, of any dimenſions; and after untwiſting, or dividing the threads, he winds them into bobbins, or quills, and they then become fit for the ſhuttle, when they are woven with the common warp.

This new mode of manufacture is not confined to nail-bagging, but may be uſed with advantage for bagging for coals, cokes, and other purpoſes, in which ſtrength and durability are required.

Obſervations by the Patentee.—The yarn of which ropes are made, particularly King's ropes, is ſpun from the beſt hemp, ſtrongly impregnated with tar. The threads taken from the middle of ſuch ropes, not having been expoſed either to the weather or to friction, are as ſound as when firſt uſed, and little inferior to new. The tarry-matter with which the threads are impregnated, renders them peculiarly advantageous for coal-ſacks, as not being liable to periſh with the wet.

MR. JONATHAN WOODHOUSE'S (ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH) *for a new Method of forming a* CAST-IRON RAIL, *or* PLATE, *which may be uſed in making Iron Rail Roads, or Trays for the Working and Running of Waggons, Drays, and other Carriages, on Public Roads: and alſo a new Method of fixing, faſtening, and ſecuring, ſuch Caſt-Iron Rail on ſuch Roads.*

The novelty of this invention conſiſts in making the rail, or plate with a concave ſurface; and the method of fixing, faſtening, and ſecuring, the caſt-iron rails, or plates, is to place them on bearings, at convenient diſtances, which are to be fixed firm and ſolid in the earth, and to faſten the rails, or plates, to ſuch bearings, with wrought-iron ſcrews, or cutter-bolts.—Theſe bearings may be made of timber, ſtone, caſt-iron, or wood-piles; and if the plates be properly fixed, and the road made even with the ſurface of the external edges of the plates, either with ſtone, gravel, or wood, they will be immoveable, and the wheels of carriages uſed, will paſs along with great facility. The concave form of the plates, and mode of fixing, will ſecure them from breaking, and admit the wheels of carriages to get upon, or from them, with eaſe in any direction.

On a road made in this way, two horſes would, in Mr. Woodhouſe's opinion, convey a mail coach more than eight miles an hour, as eaſy as the preſent mails are conveyed ſix miles an hour by four horſes. The conveyance would be nearly as eaſy as that on board a ſhip: it would be the ſafeſt of all roads, and would admit of wheels of any diameter.

It may, however, be conjectured, that as there are few general advantages to be obtained without ſome inconvenience, ſo the utility of theſe concave plates would be greatly leſſened by the continual filling-up of the ſand, gravel, &c. in which they may be fixed.

MR. WILLIAM SPEER'S (DUBLIN) *for an Improvement in the Conſtruction of* HYDROMETERS.

The advantages of this improvement conſiſt in the figure and method of graduating the ſtem, by means of which the graduations of the ſtrength of ſpirits, at any known temperature, can be ſeen at once, by immerſion of the inſtrument, without neceſſity of changing the weights, by trial, or making any computations, or referring to any tables, or ſliding-rule, or other inſtrument whatever. The ſtem is conſtructed in the form of a polygonal priſm, of ſuch dimenſions, that the whole of the ſtem ſhall float above the ſurface of water at the temperature of 35° Fahrenheit.—And the ſurface of the water ſhall interſect the loweſt line of graduation upon one of the faces of the priſm;—on this face lines of graduation are marked at the ſeveral ſtations to which the inſtrument has been found to be immerſed, and to float in known mixtures of water and ardent ſpirit, at different ſtrengths, at the temperature of 35° above or under proof, up to the ſtrongeſt which can be produced by diſtillation. The graduations marked on the ſtem denote the reſults, or ſtrengths, commonly known by the term *per centages*,* which have hitherto been aſcertained by computation, inſtead of inſpection, as is to be done by Mr. Speer's improvement. On the upper end of the face are marked the figures 35, to denote that the graduations on that face of the priſm are applicable to ſpirits at that temperature. On the contiguous faces the ſame is done for different temperatures, as 40°, 50°, 60°, and 70°. The number of ſides of the polygon may be greater or leſs, according to the number of temperatures; but the Patentee recommends eight ſides, as the beſt adapted for the general purpoſes of revenue and commerce, beginning with 35°, and ending with 70°. To prevent any error in reading off the ſtrength upon a wrong face of the inſtrument, a ſmall ſliding-index is applied to the ſtem, and which points out the proper diviſion. By the addition of other indexes, the ſtrengths of the intermediate temperatures are obtained. Thus if the temperature be 50°, nothing farther is required than to place the index No. 1. on the ſide marked 50°, and immerſe it in the fluid, of which it will at once ſhew the ſtrength; but if the temperature be 51° or 52°, the next *lighter* index, No. 2, is to be uſed, which will cauſe the graduations to indicate ſtrengths for the temperature 51½°: but if the temperature be 53° or 54°, the index No. 3 being applied, the ſaid face would ſhew the ſtrengths for the temperature 53½°; ſo that the reſult by the inſtrument will be true for the intermediate temperatures within half a degree; and even this ſmall difference may be obtained by holding the jar containing the ſpirit a few moments in the hand.

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*A ſpirituous liquor is ſaid to be ten per cent. or any other given quantity, over hydrometer-proof, when it is ſo ſtrong that 100 gallons of ſpirit admits of an addition of 10 gallons of water to reduce it to the ſtrength of proof;

MR. THOMAS WILSON'S (BISHOP-WEARMOUTH) *for uniting, combining, and connecting, the* METALLIC PATENT BLOCKS *of* ROWLAND BURDON, *for the Conſtruction of* ARCHES.

Inſtead of uniting the blocks by bar-iron on the outſide of the arms and bolts faſtened with cotterels or forelocks, as deſcribed in Mr. Burdon's ſpecification, Mr. Wilſon's method is to inſert *dowels*, or ſlots, into the ends of the arms of blocks at the points of bearing, and to bring the blocks into cloſe contact, by driving wedges through the blocks and dowels, or ſlots, thereby combining the component parts of each rib in a more firm and ſubſtantial manner than has heretofore been practiſed, and conſiderably diminiſhing the draft or thruſt of the arch.—Secondly, inſtead of connecting and combining the ribs by means of hollow tubes, Mr. Wilſon introduces croſs-bars from rib to rib, between the blocks, at the points of bearing, with apertures of ſufficient ſize to admit the dowels, or ſlots, to paſs through the ſame; by which means the ribs are kept in their required poſition, and the blocks do not bear againſt each other, but are kept in cloſe contact with the croſs-bar againſt which they abut, and are connected together by the dowels, or ſlots, and wedges.

MR. EDWARD STEPHENS'S (DUBLIN) *for a* FURNACE-STOVE *or* FIRE-PLACE *that can be conveniently applied to the* BURNING *of* LIME-STONE; *at the ſame time that it is uſed for Heating all manner of Corn-kilns, and Drying-houſes for Malt, &c.; and applicable to the making of Coke, ſmelting Metals, heating Boilers, and other like Purpoſes.*

The invention here claimed extends only to the furnace and air-chamber, with appendages which cannot be explained without the aſſiſtance of engravings. It is proper to ſay, that every aperture in the walls or roof of the kiln muſt be cloſed, that admit cold air either under or over the corn, except the opening round the furnace, and that through the ſteam-paſſage in the roof. The furnace, when uſed as a drying-houſe, acts by conveying through the article to be dried a ſtrong current of pure atmoſpheric-air, heated to the degree required to produce the effect.

When the fire-place is adapted to the heating, boiling, or evaporating any liquid, or to the heating of reverberating furnaces, ovens, &c. the direct flame may be firſt applied to their uſe; and having exerted its influence there, the remaining heat is afterwards taken up by the pipes placed diagonally in the fire-flue, or chimney, which may be either upright or horizontal.

This invention conſiſts not only in the conſtruction of the furnace, but in the method of procuring a ſtrong current of heated-air, and taking up nearly the entire reſult of the fuel before it can eſcape out of the chimney-top, and alſo in the application of an air-chamber, which acts without a valve, regiſter, or damper, and a fire-place that requires but little or no expence to keep it conſtantly at work, being adapted to the effectual burning of lime and cheap fuel, which, when burned, can be occaſionally drawn out without ſtopping the proceſs, or injuring the ignited fuel remaining in the fire-place.

MONTHLY

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proof; and it is ſaid to be 10 per cent. under proof when 100 gallons of ſpirit contains 10 gallons more of water than the ſame quantity of proof-ſpirit contains.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

WE have before us two numbers of a periodical work, in quarto, which cannot fail to be extremely intereſting to the lovers of the fine Arts. It conſiſts of a Collection of Antique Gems, and contains a great variety of ſubjects and heads. Of ſimilar works in this country we poſſeſs but three of eminent merit; the Gems of Smith, of Worlidge, and the Duke of Marlborough; Smith's is very ſcarce, Worlidge's coſt eighteen guineas, and the Marlborough Gems are not to be purchaſed; and none of theſe contain any commentary to illuſtrate the hiſtory of the Fine Arts, and the gems themſelves. It is peculiar to this elegant publication to have enlarged its literary department, and to preſent a variety of objects and diſcuſſions, illuſtrated by paſſages from the Poets, equally pleaſing to taſte, and gratifying to philoſophical curioſity. We have been particularly pleaſed with the introduction to the hiſtory of the Fine Arts, for it is founded on the beſt authorities, and written in a popular manner. And it is but juſtice to add, that from the Commentary we have gained ſome new information.

The firſt number is embelliſhed by four plates. A gem of a Jupiter Ægiochus, a ſublime head; a Clio, or Muſe of Hiſtory, reading a ſcroll is one of the moſt exquiſite figures antiquity as left us; a Pſyche or Hebe with a Cupid beckoning to her, is the celebrated gem in the invaluable collection of Mr. Townley, and a chef d'œuvre of the graphic art. The firſt plate contains five fragments and Attributes of Jupiter.

The ſecond Number contains the complete ſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, accompanied by the ſame number of plates, all illuſtrative of this ancient and charming tale. The copious commentary on the Romance has particularly entertained us.

The artiſt, who is unknown to us, has performed his taſk *con amore*. He has choſen to engrave his gems in the manner of chalk, and not confined himſelf merely to an outline. This manner has its advantage in the general appearance of his prints, but we fear they loſe ſomething in correctneſs, though we acknowledge they gain materially in their preſent highly finiſhed ſtyle; but correctneſs ought to be one of the chief objects in theſe gems, for we conſider them as greatly adapted to form the taſte of young artiſts, and the beſt models poſſible to copy from.

We have only to add, that the whole work has extremely gratified us, and no lover of the Fine Arts will look on it with indifference. Conſidered with reſpect to its literary compoſition, its typographical beauty, and its numerous and rich embelliſhments, it may be ſaid to be the moſt moderate in price ever publiſhed in this country. There are to be twenty Numbers, at five ſhillings each; and, we hope that the work will proceed with the ſame ſplendour it has commenced.

The Winter's Day, delineated, in twelve Prints, engraved by Caroline Watſon

The ſuperior taſte and talent which has been diſplayed by the females of the preſent age, in the various departments of the Fine Arts, is univerſally admitted. To diſplay an example of this, Mr. Ackerman has juſt publiſhed, price 21s. a book of prints, compriſing the united powers of three ladies, deſervedly eminent in their reſpective walks. The deſigns, which are made by Maria Coſway, and engraved in aqua-tint by Caroline Watſon, are built upon the poetry of Mrs. Robinſon. From the union of three ſuch names, we expected ſomething ſtriking—and we have not been diſappointed. Mrs. Robinſon's poetry is before the public, and the ſanction given to her talents in the rapid ſale of the late publication of her works, is a decided proof of the eſtimation in which her memory is held. Mrs. Coſway's deſigns, it muſt be admitted, are often eccentric, but it is the eccentricity of genius, and we have ſeen inſtances where ſhe *has ſnatched a grace beyond the reach of art*. As to the engraving of Caroline Watſon, it needs no other eulogium than that the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds requeſted Meſſrs. Boydell would employ her to engrave his capital picture of the *Death of Cardinal Beaufort*.

The impreſſions are taken off on brown drawing paper, and have a very good effect. To enter into a minute analyſis of them is not neceſſary, but as each print is contraſted by one of an oppoſite tendency, thus dividing the twelve into ſix pair, each of which forms a ſtriking antitheſis to its companion. We ſhall add to the verſes, a general deſcription of the ſubjects.

No. I.

“ Is it in manſion rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That *Nature* owns the *wint'ry day*,
And ſhrinks to hear the howling ſtorm?
Ah! No!”

No. II.

“ 'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where Miſery feels the ſhaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave,
Her children, (not a friend to ſave),
Unheeded go!”

The firſt of theſe prints repreſents a woman of faſhion, in a room ſuperbly furniſhed, reclined upon a couch near a blazing fire, before which, on a taſſelled cuſhion, lies a little French lap-dog. The feſtooned curtain over the ſofa, the Etruſcan ornaments on the chimney-piece, and the decorations of the toilet-table exhibit a good picture of the interior ſplendour of a faſhionable dreſſing-room.

To this oſtentatious diſplay of the enervating comforts of modern opulence, the next picture exhibits a ſtriking contraſt. It preſents to us a poor barefooted and unaccommodated outcaſt of ſociety, ſeated on the cold earth, in the midſt of a barren heath, far from the buſy haunts of men, and expoſed “ to the pelting of the pitileſs ſtorm;” her baſket of ballads by her ſide; one of her children crept ſhivering under her ſcanty cloak, and the other dead at her feet.

No. III.

“ Is it in chambers ſilken-dreſt,
At tables which profuſions heap,
Is it on pillows ſoft to reſt,
In dreams of long and balmy ſleep?
Ah! No!”

No. IV.

“ 'Tis in the ruſhy hut obſcure,
Where poverty's low ſons endure:
And ſcarcely daring to repine,
On a ſtraw pallet, mute, recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe.”

In No. 3, the fair artiſt has delineated a Woman of faſhion at her Matin Meal, which ſhe takes while ſhe is in bed, attended by her waiting-maid, and ſurrounded by her children, with a well-ſpread breakfaſt table and comfortable fire. As an *or molu* clock is diſplayed on the chimney-piece, Mrs Coſway might have marked the hour at which our people of the *ton* begin what they call their day.

In oppoſition to this, we have in No. 4, a poor half-naked family, employed in their daily labour, which, ſo far from furniſhing them with any of the *comforts*, hardly ſupplies them with the *neceſſaries* of life.

No. V.

“ Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh, and feaſt, and dance, and ſing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ſing?
Ah! No!”

No. VI.

“ 'Tis on *the priſon's* flinty floor,
'Tis where the deafening whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the ſea-boy on the maſt
Hears the wave bounding to the blaſt,
And looks below!”

As ſong and dance is ſo much the buſineſs of the preſent race of faſhionable females, there is ſome propriety in repreſenting ſuch a party, ſo employed.

This is contraſted in the companion print, by the horrors of a priſon, to the floor of which a poor old man is chained, accompanied by a young female, whom we may ſuppoſe his daughter, kneeling, lifting up her eyes to heaven, and praying for his deliverance. Through the iron-grating of the priſon, we have a view of a veſſel in a thunder-ſtorm.

No. VII.

“ Is it beneath the taper's ray
The banquet's luxury to ſhare,
And waſte the midnight hours away,
With *faſhion's* idle votaries there
Ah! No!”

No. VIII.

“ 'Tis in the cheerleſs naked room,
Where miſery's victims wait their doom,
Where a fond *mother* famiſh'd dies,
While forth a frantic *father* flies
Man's deſperate foe!”

No. 7 may poſſibly be the view of a faſhionable breakfaſt, where profuſion pours her copious ſtores. This luxurious prodigality is, in the next print, contraſted by a beautiful female, ſunk to the floor, exhauſted by hunger, and periſhing—while a naked infant is ſeeking nouriſhment from her breaſt, and the frantic father ruſhing out of the room, as Mrs Robinſon has well deſcribed him—*Man's deſperate foe!*

No. IX.

“ Is it to laviſh fortune's ſtore
In vain, fantaſtic empty joys?
To ſcatter round the glittering ore,
And worſhip folly's gilded toys?
Ah! No!”

No. X.

“ 'Tis in the ſilent ſpot obſcure,
Where, forc'd all ſorrows to endure,
Pale *Genius* turns, Oh! leſſon ſad!
To court the vain, and on *the bad*
Falſe praiſe beſtow!”

In No. 9 we have a number of female faſhionables purchaſing finery from a milliner; and in No. 10, an allegorical figure of Genius contemplating the baſe of a lofty column, on which we may ſuppoſe there will be inſcribed a falſe panegyric.

No. XI.

"Is it where *gameſters* thronging round
Their ſhining heaps of wealth diſplay?
Where vice's faſhion'd tribes are found,
Sporting their ſenſeleſs hours away;
Ah! No!"

No. XII.

"'Tis where neglected *Merit* ſighs,
Where *Hope* exhauſted, ſilent dies,
Where *Virtue* ſtarves by pride oppreſs'd,
'Till every ſtream that warms the breaſt
Forbears to flow!"

In No. 11, we have the repreſentation of a faſhionable party, eagerly attempting to plunder each other at a gaming-table, to which

With equal haſte they run,
Some to undo, and ſome to be undone.

The laſt picture is allegorical, and as clear as allegorical pictures uſually are; though we cannot well conceive how the *peacock*, which is introduced as the repreſentative of *Pride*, can have *oppreſſed Merit*.

Four Prints, deſigned by Antoni Zucchi, and engraved by Paſteroni.

Terpſichore, the Muſe of Dancing.

Deiopeia, the faireſt of the Nymphs of Juno, who promiſed her to Æolus, as a reward for raiſing a Storm.

Hippodamia, who firſt inſtituted races at the Olympic Games.

Bolina, a Nymph beloved by Apollo, who threw herſelf into the Sea, to avoid his purſuit, and became immortal.

Theſe four very elegant figures have a portion of the Grecian guſto, and an eaſy and graceful air; though thoſe of Bolina and Deiopeia, have rather too great a ſimilarity of attitude. They are admirably well engraved, in the dotted ſtyle, and we can very ſafely recommend them as ornamental prints which diſplay both fancy and taſte.

Jacob and Rachel at Laban's Well, and the Three Marys at the Sepulchre; a pair of prints B. Weſt, P. R. A. pinxt. Nutter ſculpt.

The firſt of theſe is a very cold and inſipid deſign, and is rendered more dull and heavy by the want of a breadth of light, which is probably the fault of the engraver. An over anxiety, to repreſent in black and white, the relative tones of the local colouring, is very apt to produce that effect, and want of breadth is not often the defect of pictures painted by the Preſident of the Royal Academy.

The ſecond ſubject of the Three Marys, is in this and every other reſpect more judiciouſly treated. It is a ſubject that Mr. Weſt has often painted, and, unleſs this alſo is injured by the engraver, [Mr. Weſt has painted much better pictures from it; but there is a good ſpread of light on it, and repreſenting the light as emanating from the Angel has a fine effect. They are engraved in the chalk ſtyle, and may on the whole be called good prints: but they have not that taſte and feeling which is requiſite to give them a claim to the rank of fine works.

Ab. Goldſmid, Eſq. S. Medley pinxt. F. Bartolozzi ſculp.

In the portrait of this very ſpirited citizen there are no traits of the Jew. It is marked with that chearful benevolence for which the original is ſo deſervedly diſtinguiſhed.

The Right Hon. General Sir Charles Stuart. G. Romney pinxt. S. W. Reynolds ſculp. Humbly inſcribed to thoſe gentlemen at whoſe wiſh the Plate was engraved, by their obliged humble Servant Colnaghi.

This is an admirably well engraved mezzotinto, from a very fine portrait.

The Shepherd's Meal, and the Cottager's Family; a pair of prints, G. Morland pinxt. J. R. Smith ſculpt.

We may ſay of theſe two engravings, as of moſt of the works of Morland, that they are ſimple, unſophiſticated nature, and they are extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Lady Mildmay. J. Hoppner pinxt. W. Say ſculpt.

This, alſo, is engraved in mezzotinto, and in a ſtyle that reminded us of ſome of the beſt works of the beſt artiſts in that walk. It is an enchanting portrait of a very beautiful woman, with a young child.

The Portrait of the Burton Ox; engraved in aqua tinta, from a drawing in water-colours, by Edgar Aſhe Spilſbury, Midhurſt, Suſſex. Dedicated to the gentlemen of the County of Suſſex.

The dedication, and all the pomp and circumſtance of dignity given to this extraordinary animal, reminded us of a ſtory we remember to have heard quoted from Joe Miller's Reports, where it is recorded that when a knight of the ſhire and his lady once called upon one of their tenants, the farmer, ſolicitous to diſplay his opulence, took them into a field in which were many very fine cattle; and the lady, admiring their different ſhapes, colours, &c. aſked him what were their names, which he naturally told her, as Lightfoot, Whitefoot, &c. &c. At length, coming to a cow of more than common ſize—Pray John, ſaid ſhe, what name have you given to this? Why Madam, replied the farmer, (ſcratching his head), I called that My

Lady, *becauſe it was the greateſt beaſt I had.*

The portrait is, however, very fairly engraved, and will naturally be intereſting to the gentlemen to whom it is dedicated, as we dare ſay it is a good likeneſs of *the great original.*

In our Retroſpect for June, containing ſome obſervations on the pictures, &c. exhibited at the Royal Academy, we particularly marked ſome uncommonly forcible drawings by T. S. Roberts. We have ſince that time ſeen a ſeries of very maſterly aqua-tinta engravings, by Meſſrs. Allen and Edy, from this gentleman's drawings. They form part of an intended publication, illuſtrative of the chief cities, rivers, ruins, and pictureſque ſcenery of the kingdom of Ireland; and, with reſpect to the point of view from which they are taken, and the ſpirit and accuracy with which they are delineated, we have ſeldom ſeen them equalled.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

PREPARATIONS are making for publiſhing by ſubſcription, under royal patronage, a ſeries of engravings from the monuments of antiquity, which, having been collected by the INSTITUTE of BUONAPARTE in *Egypt*, were ſurrendered to Lord HUTCHINSON, under the 16th article of Capitulation, and are now placed in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, as a perpetual trophy of national valour. This work will proceed with all the expedition that the nature of it admits, and be delivered to the public in eight numbers, at 1l. 1s. each; the firſt in November, and one ſucceſſively every third month. The drawings from theſe monuments have been made with the utmoſt accuracy by Mr. ALEXANDER, and the engravings are executing by Mr. MEDLAND in his beſt ſtyle. Meſſrs. *Longman and Rees* receive the ſubſcriptions.

The Life of GENERAL WASHINGTON, compiled from his own papers by his nephew Mr. BUSHOD WASHINGTON, has been delayed by the various engagements of its editor, but it will certainly appear about Michaelmas. The London edition to be publiſhed by *Mr. Phillips* will be embelliſhed with a ſplendid portrait, engraved by Mr. Fittler from Stuart's great picture, by permiſſion of the moſt noble THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.

MISS SEWARD is writing Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Darwin.

The Poſthumous Works of the late Dr. HENRY HUNTER are announced for ſpeedy publication, in three octavo volumes.

A Bibliotheca Britannica, or complete Hiſtory of Engliſh Literature, has been undertaken, and will be edited by Mr. SOUTHEY.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON has inſtituted an excellent Plan of Lectures on the Cow-pock Inoculation; in addition to his other Medical and Chemical Lectures, to be delivered this ſummer. They are to be delivered at the Inſtitution, No. 44, Broad Street, Golden Square. A lecture is to be given once or twice a week, according to the ſubject of it, for about 12 weeks.

A tranſlation of H. ZSCHOKKE's Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, with a Supplement by the Tranſlator, a work peculiarly intereſting at the preſent period, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr. DONOVAN, author of ſeveral works on Britiſh Natural Hiſtory, &c. has announced an intention to publiſh, with all convenient expedition, a new work on Foſſil Shells, and other organic remains that are found in that ſtate in Great Britain.

Mr. WM. JONES, the optician of Holborn, has juſt completed a new edition of the late Mr. George Adams's Geometrical and Graphical Eſſays, with ſeveral additional improvements, containing various national meaſures and weights, and ſeveral uſeful graphical tables, &c. The ſame gentleman has in the preſs a new edition of the ſame author's Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, in which, among other improvements, the article of Chemiſtry will undergo a complete reviſion, and exhibit the moſt important and recent improvements in that ſcience.

DR. RENDER propoſes to publiſh a complete Analyſis of the German Language; or, a Philological and Grammatical View of its Conſtruction, Analogies, and various Properties; tracing it from its Stamina, and unfolding gradually and progreſſively its internal Conformation and its Affinities with the other European Languages.

A SKELETON of the LATIN ACCIDENCE on a new and ingenious Plan, by DR. JOHN CAREY, will ſpeedily make its appearance.

MR. SCOTT of Chatteris is about to publiſh by ſubſcription, an Eſſay on the whole Proceſs of propagating that valuable Plant, Rape or Coleſeed, on various Soils; including the particulars of the modern Mode of cultivating it with great ſucceſs, even on ſtrong clays, with a plate of a Coleſeed Cart, and explanations.

The REV. MR. PRYCE of Bath intends, in the enſuing winter, to read two or more courſes of popular lectures on natural Philoſophy in that city, on a plan ſimilar to that of the Royal Inſtitution.

At the general annual meeting of the Unitarian Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge and the practice of Virtue, it appeared that the number of members was, ſince the laſt year, conſiderably increaſed: and to the catalogue of the books which they diſtribute, had been added ſeveral valuable publications; among theſe are the Reverend John Maſon's Treatiſe on Self-Knowledge: The late Biſhop of Carliſle's Reflections on the Life of Chriſt:—Converſations on the Divine Government, by the Rev. Theophilus Lindſey:—Devotional Exerciſes, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, &c. Beſides which they have in the preſs, Mr. Farmer's Treatiſe on Miracles, and intend ſhortly to reprint the very ſcarce and valuable tracts, intitled Laſt Thoughts, by Dr. Whitby.

A new edition of the firſt and ſecond volumes of the Scientific Dialogues is in the preſs, and will ſhortly be ready for publication.

The Earl of CAVAN has tranſported from Egypt, a caſe of mummies of an ancient Egyptian family; of an ichneumon, a dog, two hawks, two owls, and ſix ibiſes; a buſt of Iſis; a large frog in grey granite, with a multitude of antique fragments of different kinds.

We are ſorry to have occaſion to ſtate that the ſcheme for manufacturing paper from ſtraw and other vegetables has proved abortive, and that ſeveral truly reſpectable perſons, who had embarked their property in it, have been much injured or quite ruined.

Mr. CRICHTON of Glaſgow has aſcertained from a great number of experiments the boiling points of mercury, lead, and tin, which are 656°;—612°; and 442° when the ſpecific gravities are 13.568; 11.346; 7.278, taken in diſtilled water at the temperature of 62° The experiments were made when the barometer ſtood at 29.3 at the height of 24 feet above the ſea.

C. PAYSSE has found that a lute fit for all the operations of chemiſtry may be made by mixing eggs, both the whites and yolks, with half their weight of quick-lime.

A ſociety has lately been eſtabliſhed in the county of Durham for Experimental Agriculture, the principal objects of which are:

1. To examine, by experiments, the different kinds and merits of graſs-ſeeds, and grain; to inveſtigate their habits, and endeavour to aſcertain what ſoils are beſt adapted to each kind, and to deviſe means to obtain ſuch ſeeds pure.
2. To attend to the rearing of fences, draining of land, and the beſt method of cleaning and working different ſoils.
3. To examine the nature of different manures, and aſcertain the beſt mode of applying them.
4. To find what *ſtock* is beſt calculated for certain ſituations; to compare the relative quantities of food conſumed by different kinds of ſtock, what food is moſt congenial, &c.

By the rules of the ſociety; when any member undertakes an experiment adopted by the ſociety, two members are to be appointed as viſitors to view with him the ſtate of the land previouſly to the experiment, inſpect its progreſs, and report the reſult.

It has been proved, by his Majeſty's Spaniſh flock, in ten years' experience, that the wool of that breed does not degenerate in this country. It is aſcertained that the firſt croſs of a new breed gives the lamb half of the ram's blood; that the ſecond gives 75 per 100; the third 87½; and the fourth 93¼. The difference between the fleece of the original ſtock and the wool of the mixed breed is then ſcarcely perceptible, particularly if attention has been beſtowed on the ſelection of the ewes.

In vol. xv. p. 354 of the Monthly Magazine is an account of Mr. VANCOUVER's patent for a method of preparing an earth, found in the Earl of Warwick's eſtate, to be uſed as a ſubſtitute for ſoap. A ſimilar kind of earth, poſſeſſing the ſame detergent properties, is found, it appears, in many parts of the Yorkſhire Wolds; it is compoſed of clay, ſand, and the oxyd of iron, and it is uſed for waſh-balls. The only difference between them appears to be, that in Warwickſhire the earth is of a green, grey, lilac, or white colour, whilſt that of Yorkſhire is generally of a yellowiſh white. The former is held together by a ſtrong ſize; the latter has hitherto been ſeldom uſed in waſhing linen, as it rapidly diſſolves in water, but that defect has been corrected by a mixture of glue.

In our laſt vol. p. 567 is an account of Mr. Day's patent for the "Watchman's Noctuary" we have ſince learnt that the Marquis of Exeter has had two machines of ſimilar conſtruction above four years, made by Meſſrs. Boulton and Watt. Theſe machines go eight days, and have a face like a clock, but do not ſtrike. The dial goes round, and the hour-finger is fixed; on the edge of the dial are moveable iron pins, correſponding with the quarters in each hour. A ſmall hammer placed behind the hour-finger, when moved downwards, puſhes into the dial one of the pins which happen to be under it at the time, which remains ſo abaſed until the dial nearly returns to the ſame place, when by an encloſed plane the pin is raiſed up into its firſt poſition. This gives time to have the machine examined in the morning, to ſee how many pins have been ſtruck, and at what time they were puſhed downwards. The hammer is moved by pulling a chain with a handle, like houſe-door bells, which by cranks and wires is attached to it. His Lordſhip employs two watchmen every night, and they go round every half hour.

It has been aſſerted both in this country and France, that the ſtones found in many parts of the world, ſuppoſed to have dropped from the clouds, are, in fact, the effect of eruptions from lunar volcanoes. To prove that theſe eruptions may reach the earth, it has been calculated that if the lunar volcanoes in any part of the hemiſphere of that planet which is viſible to us, ſhould project bodies with a force ſufficient to carry them with a velocity of 7000 feet in a ſecond, they muſt neceſſarily throw them within the ſphere of the earth's attraction. And even ſuppoſing, that a body projected from a lunar volcano, meets with a reſiſtance equivalent to that of two miles of an atmoſphere of equal denſity with ours, and ſuppoſing the velocity of projection to be 12,000 feet per ſecond, and the body to be a ſphere whoſe diameter is 12 inches, and ſpecific gravity 10,000 times greater than that of the atmoſphere, it would loſe in its paſſage leſs than one-third of its firſt velocity, and would ſtill retain more than ſufficient force to carry it within the ſphere of the earth's attraction. In anſwer to the objection that ariſes from the bodies being in a ſtate of ignition when they fall to the earth, it is replied, that the ſpace between the earth and the moon muſt be either nearly, or altogether a vacuum; it muſt be almoſt, if not quite, a non-conductor of heat; ſo that it will eaſily be conceived, that a body paſſing through it may retain during its paſſage of about four or five days nearly the ſame degree of heat with which it ſet out, eſpecially as no change of texture takes place, by which its heat can become latent.

A degree of latitude has been meaſured by M. Swanberg, and three other aſtronomers, in lat. 66° 20′, by whom it is found to be 196 toiſes leſs than by the meaſurement of Maupertuis and his colleagues, which gives for the flattening of the earth a 313th part only.

A Board of Agriculture upon a broad baſis has been inſtituted at Philadelphia, the preſident of which is Mr. James Madison, Secretary of State, the Vice Preſidents Dr. Mitchell and Mr. G. Logan, and the Secretary Mr. Isaac Briggs: two gentlemen of influence and known intelligence in each ſtate, have been appointed a Committee of Correſpondence.

A very remarkable circumſtance is ſaid to have happened laſt year during the ſeſſion of Congreſs at Waſhington, to Mr. Jonathan Dayton, one of the Senators from New Jerſey. On undreſſing himſelf, his ſtockings, which conſiſted of a pair of woollen and an outer pair of ſilk, exhibited an unuſual ſnapping and ſparkling of electric matter. As, however, he had been long acquainted with the appearance, it attracted no particular notice. He fell aſleep, but, to his great ſurpriſe, in the morning, one of the ſlippers on which a ſtocking lay was much burnt, the ſtockings themſelves were changed to a brown colour, and although to the eye the ſtitches of the legs, and even the threads of their clocks, appeared firm and entire; yet, as ſoon as an attempt was made to remove them, they fell to atoms, and nothing remained but carbonic matter, excepting a part of the heel of one ſtocking which was not decompoſed.

The National Inſtitute of Paris has decreed the prize-medal of LALANDE, for the beſt annual work on Aſtronomy, to Dr. OLBERS for his Diſcovery, Obſervations, &c. on the new Planet.

M. MECHAIN is gone into Spain, where he intends io meaſure a triangle of 93,000 toiſes, terminating at the Balearian iſlands, and which will complete the grand and important meaſurement of the meridian which Mechain and Delambre made a few years ago.

A ſtone has been recently diſcovered in the iſle of Taman, which proves that the ancient city of Tmutarakan was ſituated in that iſle; a circumſtance which has been the ſubject of much controverſy. The iſle of Taman is in future to be called Tmutarakan by order of the Emperor Alexander.

There have been lately found near the banks of the Mologa, the head, two horns, and various other bones of an unknown animal of prodigious ſize. The length of the head is two ells and a quarter, (Leipſic meaſure), and the thickneſs of the ſide of the forehead is one ell, eight inches. The horns reſemble thoſe of the bull; they are more than four ells in length; and in the thickeſt part are nearly one ell in circumference; and the bones are of equally gigantic dimenſions. This diſcovery is a new proof that there has formerly exiſted a ſpecies of animals which are no longer to be met with.

The celebrated navigator MALASPINA, who had been impriſoned at Madrid, has regained his liberty; and his Voyage round the World will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has fitted out at his own expence, two veſſels for a voyage of diſcovery round the world, under the command of Captain Kruſenſtern. Theſe ſhips have been provided with every neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object of the voyage; and ſeveral eminent men of letters and ſcience have volunteered their ſervices on this occaſion; among whom is the American aſtronomer CHURCHMAN. The departure of theſe ſhips was fixed for the month of July.

A Correſpondent of a French Agricultural Society (Poitiers), recommends the uſe of Italian poplar, that is, the timber, as flooring, as a preventative againſt the deſtruction of corn in granaries, &c. by weevils, inſects, &c. A ſeries of experiments made by him on this ſubject, (at firſt accidentally diſcovered,) have been attended with complete ſucceſs.

The following is recommended as a remedy to prevent the diſorder called the rot in ſheep. It is a cuſtom with the farmers in ſome diſtricts to paſture their ſheep on ground abounding with broom, for ſeveral days, when the broom is in bloſſom.—"This (ſays Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, on the authority of an intelligent Correſpondent) will prevent the ſheep ſo paſtured from being infected with the rot for that ſeaſon."

In the 4th Number of the ſplendid work, entitled Figures of Homer, after the antique, by TISCHBEIN, (as deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen,) one part of the engravings relates to the Cyclop Polyphemus. They follow in this order. 1. A head of Polyphemus, after a marble buſt in the Royal Muſeum at Turin.—This exhibits a genuine portrait of deformity. Although the fable gives only one eye to the Cyclop, this head has, beſides his two eyes, a large ox-eye in the middle of his forehead.—2, 3, and 4, repreſent Ulyſſes demanding hoſpitality, in different attitudes, (after three gems); at firſt, with his ſtaff, and leather-budget and bottle, he demands reception: he next preſents to the Cyclop the cup full of wine; and laſtly, Polyphemus takes it from his hand. In this laſt a companion of Ulyſſes holds the leathern-budget.—5. After a marble relievo in the Villa Pinciana, Polyphemus is ſeated, and holds one of the dead men by the arm; Ulyſſes is before him, preſenting him with the cup: here Cyclop drinks. Behind Ulyſſes there is alſo one of his companions with a leather-bottle.—The 6th repreſents Scylla, after a gem that belonged to the Conſtable Colonna.

At a late meeting of the Societies of Antiquities and Medals at Paris, four Memoirs were preſented; one of which gives a Notice of 134 Roman medals, part of the cabinet of one of its members, found in the city or neighbourhood of Mans; eighty of which are of ſilver, from the 5th year of Jeſus Chriſt to the year 307; likewiſe ſome details on the diſcovery made by a miller of the commune of Contres, in 1787, of 204 gold medals, of Marc Antony, of receptions of Prætorian Guards, by Antony, Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, &c. This ſame canton abounds with other antiquities.—One of theſe Memoirs gives an account of different antient monuments to be met with between Poitiers and Limoges, particularly at Civaux, where are ſtone tombs of the time of Clovis; and in the city of Montmorillon, of a temple of the ancient Gauls, conſidered as the moſt antient known.—Laſtly, certain antiquities, partly deſtroyed at Bourdeaux; there only remain the lower gateway, a Roman work, as yet uninjured, and the palace of Gallienus, the deſtruction of which had been begun. At the requeſt of the Society, the Miniſter of the Interior has given orders that this Vandaliſm ſhould be put a ſtop to, and that theſe antiquities ſhould be preſerved.

A Statiſtic Society has been lately formed at Paris, the object of which is to fix the principles of the ſcience in a poſitive manner, to trace the circle which ſhould circumſcribe its limits, to realiſe the idea of opening a public courſe for inſtruction in the ſame, by the eſtabliſhment of a ſpecial chair for that purpoſe, to add to, or compare with, the labours already known, ſuch facts, documents, and critical obſervations, as may be obtained from judicious well-informed perſons; to deduce from theſe facts intereſting reſults and conſequences for phyſics, medicine, natural-hiſtory, agriculture, commerce, legiſlation, &c. &c.; and laſtly, to concentrate an aſſemblage of men devoting themſelves to this hitherto too long-neglected ſtudy.

Citizen MONBALON has read to the ſame Society (Bourdeaux) a Notice on two ſepulchral monuments found in the excavations made on the ſcite of the antient palace of Lombrière, and now depoſited in one of the ſaloons of the Academy. They were conſecrated to conjugal love. Time, and the Vandalic ravages have reſpected their pious deſtination; and notwithſtanding the diſplacements which they appear to have undergone, theſe two monuments have been found together. In conſulting the ſtyle of the inſcription, and that of the architectural ornaments which they offer, Citizen Monbalon refers them to the age of Auguſtus. Without attempting to decide any thing on the ſigns and the abbreviations which the inſcriptions contain, he endeavours to furniſh ſome data towards their diſcuſſion, by an accurate and rapid ſketch of the hiſtory of Aquitaine, and of that of Bourdeaux, from the moſt remote times.

According to the Almanack of the Court of Peking, lately received in Europe, it is proved that the name of the preſent Emperor of China is not *Tai-boitſing*, but *Kia-King*, and with the family *prænomen*, as it is found in the ſame almanack, *Ta-tſing Kia King*. The firſt of theſe names, *Kia*, is common to him with *Kia-tſing*, the twelfth Emperor of the preceding dynaſty; the ſecond *Kin* is the ſame as the firſt of the *King-yuen's*, the fourth Emperor of the ſouth *sungs*. *Kia-King* is the fifteenth ſon of *Kien-lung*, who abdicated the ſceptre in 1796, at the age of eighty-ſix years, after having reigned ſixty years and ſome months. Nevertheleſs, although the acts of Government have paſſed ever ſince that epoch under the name of the new Emperor, his father, who thenceforward was named *Tai-chang hoang-ti*, or, the Supreme and Sublime Emperor, regulated, at pleaſure, all the affairs of State till his death, which happened on the third day of the firſt moon of the fourth year of the reign of *Kia-King*, or the 6th of February 1799, at the age of eighty-nine years. The reign of the preſent Emperor commences, according to the aforeſaid almanack, from the firſt moon of the fifty-third year of the ſeventy-fifth cycle; which correſponds with the month of February in the year 1796 of the Chriſtian æra; ſo that this Monarch will enter the eighth year of his reign in the moon of the month of February in the preſent year. The Chineſe year, which commences in the month of February in this year, is the ſixtieth or laſt of the preſent cycle. This cycle of ſixty years is the ſeventy-fifth from the reign of *Hoang-ti*, that is to ſay, 4500 years ago; ſo that the next year in the month of February will begin a new cycle, which will be the ſeventy-ſixth.

Letters from Peterſburg mention that Counſellor KOHLER intended to publiſh there, in the courſe of the ſummer, a very intereſting work on the ancient Coins of the Crimea, in which not only ſuch as were known before will be illuſtrated, but likewiſe delineations given of ſeventy nondeſcripts, the explication of which, by an antiquary of Mr. Köhler's penetration and erudition, cannot fail to prove a moſt acceptable preſent to the literary world.

Mr. RODOWSKY, a learned phyſician and botaniſt, who has been reſiding for ſeveral years with Count Alexis Razumowſky, has publiſhed at Peterſburg a Catalogue of the plants in the botanic-garden at the Count's country-ſeat, which contains above three thouſand articles.

It is calculated that the ſums allotted by the preſent Emperor ALEXANDER of Ruſſia, for the ſupport and melioration of the ſchools, univerſities, &c. amounts to more than eight millions of roubles.

The Emperor has reſolved to ſend a conſiderable number of youths, who have given proofs of their capacity and diligence, to the moſt celebrated of the German univerſities, to purſue their ſtudies, and qualify themſelves for the office of profeſſors in the univerſities lately founded in Ruſſia.

On the eſtate of Count N. S. RUMANZOFF, in the Ukraine, ſeveral experiments have been made by Dr. HEINZE, which prove the good effects of vaccination upon ſheep. Dr. Heinze inoculated more than three thouſand of theſe animals with the cow-pock, and thus ſecured them from a contagious diſtemper which proved mortal to the flocks of the ſurrounding diſtricts, and, even in the place where the experiment was made, to ſuch of the ſheep as had not been inoculated.

Since the acceſſion of Alexander, the ſciences begin to revive in Ruſſia; and the book-trade is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit. M. KARAMSIN, author of an intereſting work, entitled Letters of a Ruſſian Traveller, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is in the preſs, has written an Elogy of the late Empreſs Catherine II. for which, though only filling twelve printed pages, the bookſellers Akochow and Koſurew paid him twelve thouſand roubles, or three hundred ducats. The whole of the firſt edition, conſiſting of three thouſand copies, (at two roubles each,) was ſold in a few days. The author had dedicated this Elogy to the Emperor Alexander, who in return ſent him a golden ſnuff-box, worth a thouſand rubles. This Elogy has been tranſlated into German by J. RICHTER, at Moſcow.

The ſame Karamſin has publiſhed, ſince the beginning of the year 1802; a Journal, entitled the Advertizer, (*Weſtnick Jevropu*), which is filled chiefly with tranſlations from the German, French, and Engliſh Journals, and a few pieces by the editor and his literary friends. Two numbers are publiſhed every month, each containing one hundred pages in 8vo; and M. Lubi and Gari, printers and bookſellers to the univerſity, allow five thouſand roubles to Mr. Karamſin for his care and trouble as editor, beſides furniſhing all the requiſite foreign journals. Two other journals are publiſhed at Moſcow, one of them called The Political Journal, the other, Literary News of Ruſſia. The Political Journal, edited by Meſſrs. Sachazky and Gabriloff, was formerly merely a tranſlation of the Courier of Altona; but ſince the year 1802, they have begun to enrich it with articles taken from Archenholz's Minerva, and Poſſelt's *Annales Politiques.* A number of this journal appears every month. The Literary News of Ruſſia, edited by the ſame Mr. Sachazky, contains tranſlations from ancient and modern languages, poetical extracts, &c. Two ſheets are publiſhed every week.

There lately appeared at Moſcow, Travels in the Southern Provinces of Ruſſia, by M. ISMAILOW, in two volumes octavo. This work, which is ſaid to be written in the manner of Dupaty, contains curious notices and information relative to Kiow, Pultawa, Cherſon, Oczakow, Odeſſa, the celebrated traveller M. Pallas, the Crimea, Aſtracan, the colony of the Herrenhuters, or Moravian Brethren, at Sarepta, &c. This may be conſidered as a ſequel to Sumarokow's Travels in the Crimea and Beſſarabia, which was tranſlated into German by J. Richter. This Mr. Richter has begun a Ruſſian Miſcellany, which, ſince the beginning of 1803, is publiſhed in German by Hartknoch, of Leipzig. Four numbers are to appear every year. The firſt number, for inſtance, contains fragments of a poem entitled the Roſſiade, by Cheraſkow, Popular Ruſſian Tales, and detailed Accounts of the preſent ſtate of Ruſſian Literature.

In a plain, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Nuovo, on the confines of the Italian Republic, a vaſt quantity of bituminous wood has lately been diſcovered. It is ſituated in a ſoil formed of argillaceous and calcareous ſtrata of greater or leſs depth, and very irregular through their whole extent. The nature of the foſſil as well as the diſpoſition of the ſoil, prove that theſe ſtrata muſt have been formed by ſome great convulſion which deſtroyed and overwhelmed whole foreſts. In ſome places this wood is ſcarcely covered by the ſoil, and ſtill preſerves its original form. It is not ſo brittle as coal, and if ſawed perpendicularly to the axis of the trunks it preſents a ſolid and ſmooth ſurface. It takes fire readily without the aid of other combuſtibles, and gives a bright clear flame whilſt burning. The heat it produces is more powerful and ſteady than that of any other vegetable charcoal; and when once lighted it never goes out till entirely conſumed, and leaves but a ſmall quantity of aſhes. It poſſeſſes this ſingular property, that it is capable of being employed for turnery work with the greateſt facility, and that it thereby acquires a poliſh and brightneſs which render it far ſuperior to ebony. It is a good conductor of electricity.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
HYPOCHONDRIASIS	11
Epilepſia	13
Hyſteria	9
Dyſpnœa & Tuſſis	25
Aſthenia & Dyſpepſia	51
Amenorrhœa	22
Menorrhagia	72
Leucorrhæa	8
Hœmorrhois	15
Morbi Cutanei	25
Morbi Infantiles	36

By ſome reſpectable recorders of medical experience it has been obſerved, that, at moments of peculiar agitation and diſmay, either from inteſtine war, or the approaching attack of foreign hoſtility, the numerous and formidable legion of nervous diſorders has almoſt inſtantly retired from our iſland. Such a fact, not ill-authenticated, muſt operate as a conſolation, and in ſome meaſure as a compenſation, in the preſent criſis of political affairs. But unfortunately the remark, ſo far as it is juſt, can apply ſolely to thoſe diſeaſes of which the imagination or intellectual faculties, are the principal and primary ſource; not to thoſe other and more common derangements of the nervous ſyſtem which ariſe from morbid conditions of the body. It is from theſe phyſical conditions, and not from any mental affection, that the hypochondriaſis, epilepſia, and hyſteria, of the needy and laborious will be found in general to originate.

Such caſes, of which a conſiderable number have occurred of late, have, in ſeveral ſtriking inſtances, been ſenſibly and ſpeedily relieved by the application of the cold-bath, * which, whilſt it duly excites the too ſluggiſh action of the veſſels, clears away likewiſe that unwholeſome filth by which their cutaneous mouths are, from criminal negligence or an abject neceſſity, ſo frequently blockaded.

Regular bathing is no leſs neceſſary to the preſervation of health, than the truly cardinal virtues of temperance and exerciſe. To the manſions of the wealthy a bath ought to be conſidered as an eſſential appendage; and if inſtitutions of this kind were generally eſtabliſhed for the corporeal purification of the lower claſſes, and the frequent uſe of them were to be enforced by a decree of Government, ſuch meaſures could not fail to produce an incalculable diminution of diſeaſe, and would ſuperſede, in a great degree, the expenſive neceſſity of hoſpitals, and all the other medicinal aſylums for popular refuge and relief.

It has been noticed in a former article that cold and tepid ablution was made uſe of by the Reporter in a conſiderable number of inſtances, and with unvarying ſucceſs, in the treatment of ſcarlet-fever.—To ſeveral caſes which have occurred during the laſt month, the ſame practice has been applied, and with ſimilar advantage and effect. The propriety of trying ſuch a remedy in ſcarlatina was ſuggeſted by the apparent analogy between that complaint and what, in modern language, is denominated typhus-fever.

It may not be unworthy of remark, that between one human malady and another there frequently is a nearer and more eſſential affinity than is ſuperficially and popularly diſcerned. Notwithſtanding a conſiderable diverſity in their ſhape and complexion, there exiſt, in ſtrictneſs of fact, only *two families* of diſeaſe; the one the offspring of debility, the other owing its origin to a ſtate of exceſſive excitement. From ſuch a claſſification are, of courſe, excluded all organic injuries, or merely local diſorders.

This ſimple doctrine, firſt ſtarted and promulgated by the celebrated Brown, throws upon the obſcure region of medical ſcience a beam of light, which, upon almoſt every poſſible occurrence, or ſuppoſable emergency, may ſecurely guide the judgment and conduct of an experienced, careful, and diſcriminating practitioner.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, July 25, 1803.

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* The patients of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, upon the recommendation of either of the Phyſicians, are allowed the privilege of uſing, gratuitouſly, the excellent cold-bath in Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

ATKINSON, John, Biſhopswearmouth, ſhip owner. (Coxon, Biſhopswearmouth
Berkeley, T. Cornhill, merchant. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Bicknel, S. ſen. and jun. Maize Pond, ſoap boilers. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Burton, E. Daventry, ſcrivener. (Oakden, Daventry
Barlow, J. Mancheſter, grocer. (Sharpleſs, Mancheſter
Byrne, F. Birmingham, japenner. (Barker and Unit, Birmingham
Bevey. H. Cockermouth, merchant. (Benſon, Cockermouth
Blakeway, E. J. Roſe, and R. Winter, Coalport, porcelain manufacturers and bankers. (Preſland, Brunſwick ſquare
Cohen, L. Jewry ſtreet, merchant. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Eſſex ſtreet
Cuſſons, T. and W. Wawne, Kingſton, Hull, merchants, (late partners with Simeon Malleys and W. Walker,) (Reſſer, Kirby ſtreet
Corleſs, R. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer. (Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor ſtreet
Clewett, J. Cecil ſtreet, taylor. (Henrich, Palſgrave place
Emmott, G. Johnſon, Mancheſter, grocer. (Hewitt, Mancheſter
Emery, R. Great Barr, Aldridge, maltſter. (Stubbs, Birmingham
Enſor, J. Sherborne, ſpirit dealer. (Wright and Bovil, Chancery lane
Elmore, R. Alve church, miller and corn factor. (Boatflower, New North ſtreet, Red lion ſquare
Fenwick, T. J. Penzance, linen draper and ſhopkeeper. (Richardſon, Monument yard
Fraſer, G. and A. Bow church yard, warehouſemen, (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet
Foy, M. Wapping wall, butcher. (Vincent and Upton, New North ſtreet, Red lion ſquare
Friend, W. Sunderland, whiteſmith. (Coxon, Biſhopſwearmouth
Galton, E. Ilford, innkeeper. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayden ſquare
Houlroyd, J. Soughwood, dealer. (Stephenſon, Hudderſfeild
Jones, T. Dowlais, Glamorgan, grocer and linen draper, (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Jacks, J. late of Charleſton, America, but now of London, merchant. (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet ſtreet
Leigh, J. Liverpool, merchant, (firm W. Leigh and Co.) (Orred, Liverpool
Leigh. W. jun. merchant, (firm W. Leigh and Co.) (Orred, Liverpool
Peterſon, J. Stradbrooke, tanner. (Carter, Staple Inn
Porrall, J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, linen draper. (Winterbottom and Dunn, Threadneedle ſtreet
Purcel, T. Fleet ſtreet, boot maker. (Heyden and Sym, Curriers Hall
Perkins, J. Birmingham, factor. (Smith and Arnold. Birmingham
Parker, J. Great Wratting, farmer. (Pate, Bury St, Edmunds.
Richardſon, T. Waterſide, in Southoram, merchant. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury
Ruſhforth, B. Marſhall Hall, and W. Ruſhforth, Crowſtorn Hall, merchants. (Stables, Huddersfield
Ruſh, J. Sackville ſtreet, wine merchant. (Rice, Dufour's place, Broad ſtreet
Shaw, J. Peter's lane, St. John's ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Wild, Warwick ſquare
Symons, R. Dover, ſhip builder. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Sawyer, J. and J. Kettlewell, Leeds, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Standiſh, S. Pontifract, hoſier. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court
Steel, J. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Lingard and Stockport
Sprigg, J. Birmingham, linen draper. (Fowler, Burton upon Trent
Shepherd, J. Aldgate, High ſtreet, linen draper. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Stelfex, G. Cheſter, maltſter. (Hollins, Nether Knutsford
Thomas, W. Whitby, linen draper and grocer. (Pennington and Ball, Temple
Tolley, W. Dudley, victualler. (Bourne, Dudley
Tredwell, H. Wolvercott, grocer. (Robinſon, Oxford
Wilſon, I. late of the Cape of Good Hope, now of Thornhaugh ſtreet, Middleſex, doctor in phyſic, and merchant. (Partner with T. Haines.) (Hayes, Furnival's Inn
Walker, W. Leeds, merchant. (Conpland, Leeds
Wilmott, D. Whitecroſs ſtreet, wine and brandy merchant, (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Weſtmacott, R. ſen. Mount ſtreet, ſculptor. (Brinley, Lincoln's Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ATKINSON, W. Great Leonard ſtreet, July 26
Aſhe, E. Langport, Eaſtover, inn keeper, July 27
Appleby, W. D. Oxford, grocer, July 30
Allen, F. Pall Mall, milliner, Aug. 20
Allen, J. Birmingham, corn dealer, Aug. 17
Bexly, W. clothier, Aug. 9, at the Golden Lion, Barnſtaple
Blyth, A. and G. Alderſgate ſtreet, linen draper, July 5
Beſley, W. clothier, July 20, at the Golden Lion, Barnſtaple
Bleſſard, R. Great Bank, miller, July 29
Burnet, S. Petersfield, July 25
Bentfield, B. Yarmouth, liquor merchant, Aug. 6
Bache, P. and A. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, Aug. 2
Barrat, P. Strand, Goldſmith, Aug. 9
Bright, T. Temple lane, ſtationer, Aug. 20
Cook, T. Shrewſbury, jeweller, July 21
Cox, J. and F. Heſick, New court, Crutched friars, merchants, July 30
Clark, W. Newport, Iſle of Wight, perfumer, July 30
Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, July 23
Comains, J. Exeter, builder, July 28
Clarke, D. Liverpool mariner, July 27
Clarke, R. Fore ſtreet, grocer, Aug. 2
Cole, E. Exeter, taylor, Aug. 6
Corniſh, P. Taunton, timber merchant, Aug. 13
Clements, R. New Buckenham, ſhop keeper Aug. 26
Dale, T. Shrewſbury, cheeſe factor and hoſier, July 19
Davies, R. Shrewſbury, porter merchant and inn holder, July 21
Davis, J. Brigthelmſtone, coal merchant, July 28
Darby, G. Great Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, July 23
Debrett, J. Piccadilly, bookſeller, July 30
Dring, W. and D. Brighthelmſtone, ſhop keepers, Aug. 12
Davis, H. Portſea, merchant, Aug. 2
Deeble, J. T. Cannon ſtreet, upholſterer, Aug. 6
Epps, W. and J. Epſom, inn keeper, July 19
Eyres, S. Mancheſter, corn dealer, Aug. 19
Earle, W. and J. Hemet, Albemarle ſtreet, bookſellers, Aug. 9
Fletcher, H. Upton upon Severn, corn factor, Aug. 5
Fiddy, J. Coltiſhall, corn merchant, Aug. 9
Farthing, R. Blakeney, merchant. Aug. 16
Golding, B. and J. S. Macnamara, Queen ſtreet July 12
Green, J. Cumberland ſtreet, Curtain Road, butcher, Aug. 20
Hewiett, G. Shipton Lee, dairy man, July 12
Hance, J. Caſtle court, Budge row, merchant, July 24
Hirſt, J. Newark, and Wakefield, woolſtapler, Aug. 6
Hawkeſey W. Liverpool, merchant, July 26
Hinde, J. Houndſditch, merchant, July 19
Hill, J. Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, Aug. 16
Heuchan, J. Liverpool, dealer in muſlin, Aug. 5
Jones, H. Cow lane, cheeſemonger, July 16
Juxon, T. Birmingham, corn factor, Aug. 16
Juxon, J. Birmingham, grocer, Aug. 15
Kitſon, G. Halifax, inn keeper, Aug. 4
Lancheſter, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer, Aug. 6
Longfellow, W. Horsforth, clother, July 18
Mundell, S. E. Scarborough, corn dealer, Aug. 8
Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchants, Aug. 28
Mendez, L. Crutched Friars, merchant, July 19
Moziey, M. L. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 13
Onion, F. jun. Croyden, miller, July 5
Parker, J. Carlby, miller, July 18
Peirſon. T. and W. Sammon, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet, Iriſh factors, July 30
Pearſon, J. Selby, grocer, July 22
Pemberton, E. and J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, July 26
Philips, R. Plymouth dock, hatter, Aug. 20
Penny, D. Wapping, ſhip chandler. Aug. 20
Rogerſon, C. Warrington, merchant, July 21
Redhead, R. Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant, July 16
Riſhman, J. C. Bridge ſtreet, Weſtminſter, July 30
Rawlins, J. Red lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, hardwareman, July 30
Robinſon, T. Liverpool, butcher, Aug. 3
Rapſon, J. Plymouth dock, ſhopkeeper, Aug. 9
Steuart, A. Liverpool, merchant, July 16
Stapleton, T. Sheerneſs, ſlop ſeller, July 16
Sly, G. Wanſtead, ſtock broker, July 16
Stratton, G. and H. Jones, Cheapſide, July 26
Savage, H. and J. Broadwall, Black friars Road, comb makers, Aug. 13
Simcock, G. Bolt and Tun yard, Fleet ſtreet, Aug. 20
Senior, R. Pontefract, miller, Aug. 8
Smalley, R. Graveſend. builder, Aug. 20
Sunderland, W. Wakefield, grocer, Aug. 8
Short, J. Alfred place, Southwark, Cordwainer, Aug. 25
Taylor, J. Worceſter, draper, July 19
Wood, S. Maidenhead bridge, vintner, July 16
Woodall, I. Picket How, hatter, July 15
Watts, N. Stonehouſe, clothier, July 20
Wright J. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 9
Wallis, J. Paternoſter row, bookſeller, July 30
Williams, J. G. Marſhall ſtreet, London Road, merchant, July 30
Watſon, W. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, July 19
Wilkinſon, S. and J. Borough, High Wycombe and Great Marlow, bankers, July 23
Wooley, D. Carrhill, clothier, Aug. 1
Wilſon, B. Thornhill Lees, lime burner, Aug. 14
Wilkinſon, E. Weſt Grinſtead, dealer, Aug. 8
Younghuſband, W. Colcheſter, draper, July 22

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the* FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING *of* YEAR II, *by* CITIZEN DAUNOU, *one of the* SECRETARIES.

On the GOVERNMENT *of* FRANCE *under the* TWO FIRST DYNASTIES, *by* CITIZEN LEVESQUE.

THE claſs has already heard the firſt chapters of this work, and had invited Citizen Leveſque to read extracts of it in the public ſitting of the 21ſt Nivoſe.

The object of the firſt chapter is to prove that the feodal, or feudal, government was brought into Gaul by the conquerors, by thoſe Franks who conſtituted a part of the Germanic nations, and whoſe manners pretty nearly reſembled thoſe of the hordes of Northern Aſia at this day. We find, in fact, among theſe latter, a ſort of feudal regimen, or, at leaſt, the *germs*, or ſeminal principles of feodality. The Khan exerciſes an empire, more or leſs abſolute over the whole tribe; his power is hereditary, as was that of the Franks' kings. It is evident, that in Aſia, as it was in France at the period coeval with the firſt dynaſty, infants in the cradle were recognized as heirs of the crown of their father, and as chiefs of a whole tribe, or people. All the ſons of the Khan receive, with the title of Sultan, certain portions of ſovereignty; each exerciſes over a part of the horde, a power more or leſs dependant on that of the chief of the whole horde. Such were,in the age of Clovis, thoſe inferior kings, chieftains, or *reguli*, who were all of his blood. The poſterity of the Khans forms the nobleſſe of the higheſt rank; the *mourzas* are vaſſals of an inferior order; ſimilar gradations exiſted among the conquerors of the Gauls.

Among thoſe wandering tribes, which are inceſſantly moving about in queſt of freſh paſturage, the fiefs, which cannot be attached to lands, are attached to men. The ſultans hold of the Khan, the mourzas either of the Khan or of ſome of the ſultans; other proprietors of men hold of the mourzas. Thus vaſſalage and arriere vaſſalage are to be found even in the wilds of Aſia.

When with a ſimilar regimen, tribes of the Germanic race had eſtabliſhed themſelves in a country conquered by them, each warrior, whether a vaſſal or arriere-vaſſal, wiſhed to ſecure the ſame advantages as he had enjoyed in the *nomade* life. He found them in the diviſion of the ſoil. The portion of the ſoil that fell to him was his *alodium*, or lot, *alod*, *aleu*.

In the times of the wandering hordes, the chieftains had particularly attached certain individuals to themſelves, by benefices or benefits, which conſiſted then in apparel, arms, horſes, and baggage. Theſe benefices became, in a ſedentary life, *aleux*, or portions of lots. The beneficiary was *the man* of the benefactor, which the German language expreſſed by the words *luden*, *luyden*, (leude;) the ſame idea was rendered, under the ſecond race, by the words *man*, and *vaſſal*. That which, under the firſt dynaſty, was called *truſtis (foi* or *faith)* was called *homagium* under the ſucceeding one. No change had taken place unleſs in the names.

The kings, in granting theſe benefices, neglected to inſure the reverſion of them; or rather the vaſſals, having grown more powerful, ſlighted that engagement. Thus the kings had ruined themſelves, and only raiſed up a number of ingrates.

Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, was, likewiſe, rich enough to diſtribute a part of his fortune in benefices, and powerful enough to remunerate his warriors with the goods of the church; but he had ſufficient foreſight to ſtipulate for the value of the ſervices to be paid by thoſe who ſhould enjoy his benefits. It was he who gave laws to that feodal regimen which was coeval with the monarchy. This regimen was extended under Louis le Debonnaire, and compleated under Charles the Bald; and all the abuſes of which it was the ſource, were brought to a ſort of criſis under Charles the Simple.

The ariſtocracy which the poſſeſſors of allodial lands and fiefs formed in the ſtate, had not ſufficient power to repreſs the exceſſes of the ſovereigns. Citizen Leveſque proves, by a number of examples, that in thoſe dark ages there was no authority but a ferocious kind of deſpotiſm, ſometimes diſturbed by the turbulence of the ſubject, but never properly checked by the acknowledged rights of citizens.

The ſervitude of the glebe is the ſubject matter of the ſecond chapter of the work of Citizen Leveſque. We find here, that if certain individuals enjoyed then a part of the rights of citizenſhip, it was only in the claſs which was afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the title of *nobleſſe*. All the inhabitants that did not belong to this claſs, were ſubjected to the ſervitude of the glebe; unleſs we may except certain artiſans reſiding in the cities, and who were almoſt all aliens. As by the feudal laws the vaſſal could not diminiſh his fief, it was neceſſary that the inhabitants ſhould be, in ſome meaſure, as galley-ſlaves, chained to the oar. The cultivators, tied down to the lands which they occupied, were divided into ſeveral claſſes, ſubject to different degrees of ſervitude. All were ſold or delivered over with the lands, juſt like the cattle of the farm. In vain did the immediate lord give liberty to his ſerf; the wretched ſerf might be reclaimed by the ſuperior lord; and even might be ſo, although he were a clerk, prieſt, or eccleſiaſtical dignitary. The improvident biſhop who had admitted him into the church was obliged to degrade him.

Liberty was only poſſeſſed by the poſterity of the conquerors, and of ſuch Gauls as had favoured the conqueror, and had paid him homage. A number of texts, it is true, repreſent the *people* as enjoying liberty, and even ſometimes taking part in the legiſlation; but, in diſcuſſing theſe paſſages, Citizen Leveſque proves, that the people of which they make mention, were only the *people of the Franks*, that is, the poſterity of the conquerors; the fact itſelf, indeed, is often expreſſed in a formal manner.

Never, under the two firſt dynaſties, is there any mention made of the intereſts of the cities, of their liberties, or rights; which is, becauſe they had none. Some acts which are ſtill extant, plainly ſhow that burgeſſes were ſold, given away, and exchanged. We even find, under the reign of Louis IX. long after the eſtabliſhment of the Commons, the Count of Champagne making a preſent of one of his burgeſſes to a gentleman his vaſſal.

Such are the principal topics of the two firſt chapters of the work of Citizen Leveſque. We have not room to introduce into this extract the different arguments alleged in favour of the ſyſtem which the author is deſirous to eſtabliſh.

"It only belongs to a ſuperior underſtanding, (ſays Citizen Leveſque,) to render to men their natural rights, by enlightening at once the oppreſſors and the oppreſſed. Let us not, (ſays he,) degrade inſtruction, by laviſhing falſe eulogiums on the ages of barbariſm. Ignorance alone cannot diſcover all the evils that have afflicted humanity, in the times of ignorance; inſincerity may, however, diſſemble them. Let us confeſs, that we only find among ſavages the firſt rudiments of the intellectual faculties, and among barbarians nothing but inſtitutions as barbarous as themſelves."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

METEOROLOGY.

MR. KIRWAN begins a very elaborate and excellent Eſſay on the variations of the atmoſphere, by lamenting, that though the ſcience of Meteorology has been cultivated with much ardour in many parts of Europe, ever ſince the diſcovery of the gravity of the fluid that ſurrounds us, yet it muſt be acknowledged that very little progreſs has been made in it. In every other branch of phyſical ſcience, from a knowledge of the cauſes we are enabled to foreſee effects; but from a knowledge of the actual ſtate of the temperature, gravity, elaſticity, and electricity of the atmoſphere, who can with certainty foreſee what it ſhall be the next day?

The obſtacles which originally obſtructed the advances in this ſcience were, the want of inſtruments, and general ſtandards to which all obſervations might be referred; interruptions of the obſervations of the ſtates of the atmoſphere, and the want of opportunities of comparing the obſervations of one place with thoſe of others in different and diſtant ſtates in the ſame hemiſphere; the neglect of obſerving the ſuperior currents of the atmoſphere, and the neglect of maritime obſervations, which being freeſt from all local influences, are, by far, the moſt inſtructive, and ſhould, if poſſible, be made in all degrees of longitude and latitude.

Many of theſe obſtacles have been long ſince removed by the invention of hygrometers, barometers, thermometers, electrometers, and anemometers. As a *ſtandard*, thirty inches may be aſſumed as the natural height of the barometer at the level of the ſea in moſt temperatures between 32° and 82°. And knowing the true height of any part of the earth, we may, by ſubtracting that height, expreſſed in fathoms, from the log. of 30, viz. ·477121, find the log. which indicates the number of inches at which, as its natural mean, the mercury ſhould ſtand at that height over the level of the ſea. Thus, ſuppoſing the height to be 87 feet, equal to 14·50 fathom, then ·477121 — 14·50 = ·475671, which is the log. of 29·9; and this is the natural mean height of the barometer at the elevation of eighty-ſeven feet above the level of the ſea. A ſtandard for the temperature Mr. Kirwan himſelf has diſcovered, which ſeems ſufficiently accurate for all purpoſes. The remaining obſtacles can only be remedied by the eſtabliſhment of Meteorological Societies in different parts of Europe, annually communicating with one another; and by being obliged to publiſh periodical accounts of their ſeveral obſervations, and to compare them with thoſe made in foreign countries. When the vaſt importance of Meteorological knowledge to agriculture and navigation is conſidered, there is at preſent ſome room to hope that eſtabliſhments of this nature may take place at no very diſtant period.

After theſe, and other preliminary remarks, Mr. Kirwan commences his ſubject with conſidering the *moiſture of the atmoſphere*, which may be conſidered as riſing into, ſubſiſting in, or deſcending from, the atmoſphere. The Firſt Chapter of this eſſay treats on evaporation, which is defined as the converſion of a liquid (and even frequently of a ſolid) into an inviſible fluid. This converſion may be effected either naturally or artificially: that produced by nature is always accompanied by contact with the atmoſphere; the artificial is producible in contact with the atmoſphere, or even *in vacuo*.

In the common courſe of nature, five cauſes concur in producing evaporation; viz. heat; affinity to the atmoſpheric air; agitation; electricity; and light.

I. The evaporation produced by HEAT is oppoſed by the attraction of coheſion and external preſſure. According to Sauſſure, a diminution of the denſity of the atmoſphere, amounting to one third, doubles the quantity of evaporation.

The evaporation of water expoſed to the air, is increaſed or diminiſhed by various circumſtances, ſome relative to the *water*, and ſome to the *air*. Thoſe relative to water, are, (1) Its temperature: (2) Its ſurface; hence the increaſe of ſurface given to pans in ſalt-works, by which, from the air alone, water, containing only one per cent. of common ſalt, is ſo far evaporated that the reſidue contains 20 per cent.: (3) Its purity; it is well known that concentrated ſolutions of moſt ſalts, evaporate much more ſlowly than pure water in the ſame circumſtances.

Evaporation of water with regard to the *air* depends, (1) On the temperature. If the water and air be of the ſame temperature, evaporation proceeds moſt ſlowly: if the air be *warmer* than the water, and its temperature between 60° and 70°; and if the water be 14° colder, or more, there is no evaporation: the nearer water approaches to the temperature of the air, and yet remains one or two degrees below it, the more is evaporation accelerated. When the *air is colder* than the water expoſed to it, the reſult, with reſpect to evaporation, is exactly the reverſe of what happens when the water is the colder of the two. If the temperature of the water be conſtant; and that of the air, in one caſe ſome degrees hotter, and in another caſe colder than water, by an equal number of degrees, the evaporation would be greater in the hotter air; but, on the other hand, hot air depoſits moiſture on water, that is ſome degrees colder than itſelf.

II. Of the influence of affinity. This attraction is limited by *ſaturation*, and is meaſured by the hygrometer. The hygrometer invented by Sauſſure conſiſts of a ſingle human hair, kept in a ſtate of tenſion by the weight of a few grains, and rolled on a pulley, to which an index is fixed. The hair is lengthened by moiſture, and contracted by dryneſs.

As ſaturability in a given heat, and alſo an increaſe of heat, promote evaporation, it was neceſſary to enquire which of them exerts the greateſt influence; and it was found, by Sauſſure, that, according to a ſcale deviſed by himſelf, the influence of 7° of Fahrenheit is nearly equal to the influence of a difference of one degree of ſaturability. Hence north and eaſt winds, though colder than ſouth and weſt, promote evaporation much more, the air they convey being farther from ſaturation.

III. Of the influence of wind: the effects of which are proportioned to its ſaturability, and to its velocity. Sauſſure found that air, moving at the rate of forty feet per ſecond, triples the quantity of evaporation that would happen in calm air. Hence the warmer the air, the quicker its motion, the greater its ſaturability, and the longer its duration, the more will it promote evaporation.

IV. Of the influence of electricity and light. Sauſſure has ſhewn that a card loſt, when electrified, two grains and a quarter in an hour, while another unelectrified loſt only one grain and a half. Light contributes to evaporation by diſengaging air from water. Mr. Kirwan having conſidered theſe cauſes ſeparately, gives a long account of their joint action, in the courſe of which we learn, (1) That in London, whoſe mean annual temperature is about 50°, the annual evaporation from one ſquare foot is equal to rather more than 83lb. avoirdupoiſe = 15·76 inches in depth, which is nearly the mean quantity of rain that falls in the metropolis in the drieſt years. (2) That evaporation is nearly the ſame in winter as in ſummer. (3) That rain does not prevent evaporation. (4) That the cold produced is proportioned to the quantity of evaporation.

The Second Chapter treats of the ſtate of vapour in the atmoſphere.

That vapour may ſubſiſt in highly rarefied air, is known from the obſervations of Bouguer, who ſaw clouds ſo far above Chimboraço, as to be at leaſt 4.3 miles above the level of the ſea, where the barometer would at a temperature of 32° ſtand at 12.7 inches. It is known alſo, that water which boils at 212° when the barometer ſtands at 30 inches, will, as the preſſure diminiſhes, boil at a much lower heat, according to the following table.

HEAT OF BOILING WATER.

Bar.	Heat.	Bar.	Heat.
30	212°	21	195·36°
29	210.28	20	193·36
28	208.52	19	191.06
27	206.73	18	188.46
26	204·91	17	185·56
25	203.06	16	184·36
24	201.18	15	180.86
23	199·77	14	176.70
22	197·33		

Hence diſtillation may be more advantageouſly effected on mountains than on plains; yet within certain limits, for at heights that ſurpaſs 8 or 10 thouſand feet, fuel is conſumed very ſlowly.

From other obſervations and tables, it is deduced, that air ſaturated with moiſture at high heats, is much more expanded than dry air of the ſame temperature; that moiſt air, ſuch as that of the Weſt Indies, is much more ſuffocating than dry air of the ſame temperature.

Chap. III. treats of the temperature of the atmoſphere, and contains the inveſtigation of ſeveral curious problems, with regard to the degrees of heat, at different heights above the earth's ſurface, and methods of calculating them from certain *data*. From which, among other ſubjects, it is inferred, that the difference between the temperature of mountains and of plains, is not ſo great in winter as in ſummer; that in winter the temperature at great heights is often warmer than on plains; conſequently, that thermometers placed at different heights will give different reſults. It has been found, that about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in winter, the temperature on the ſummits of high mountains, is exactly the ſame as that of plains; a circumſtance that never occurs in ſummer. Thaws generally begin above, and are gradually propagated downwards. The North Pacific Ocean, above lat. 40°, is much colder than the North Atlantic betwixt the ſame parallels. The interior parts of Siberia, eaſt of longitude 100°, are much colder than parts equally diſtant from that meridian on the weſtern ſide. The coaſt and interior of the weſtern regions of America, are much colder above lat. 40°, than the correſponding tracts of the European continent.—Barometers, in the northern parts of Europe, at leaſt, generally ſtand higheſt in the months of December, January, and February. Both the higheſt and loweſt ſtates of the barometer occur in the winter months. It is alſo well known, that the ſmalleſt variations occur within the tropics, but gradually increaſe as we recede from them. The remainder of this chapter treats of the origin of the general trade-winds—of variable winds from all the quarters—of oppoſite concomitant winds—of the ſucceſſion of winds—of the *ſirocco*, the malignity of which is imputed to the ſmall quantity of oxygen that it contains; while the *harmattan*, though injurious, in ſome reſpects, to the conſtitution, deſtroys infection, and cures ſeveral diſorders. It treats alſo of the variations of the temperature of the ſummer and winter ſeaſons in different years—of the temperature of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

In the Fourth Chapter, entitled "Of the Denſity of the Atmoſphere," there is a conſiderable body of elementary inſtruction. It contains a vaſt number of problems, with their ſeveral ſolutions; the application of the barometer to the meaſuring of heights, with the proper methods for detecting errors on this ſubject; and other important topics, illuſtrated with ſeveral tables.

The Fifth Chapter, "On the Precipitations of the Atmoſphere;" after deſcribing the five principal ſubſtances contained in the lower ſtrata of the atmoſphere, with which we are principally concerned, viz. oxygen, mephite, moiſture, caloric, and the electric fluid, is divided into four ſections. The *firſt* relates to atmoſpheric electricity; and from certain obſervations and principles laid down, Mr. Kirwan deduces, (1) That the vapours emitted in different latitudes, and at different ſeaſons of the year, contain different portions of electric matter, bearing a proportion to the temperatures of theſe latitudes. (2) Thoſe emitted from the ſea, between the tropics and warmer tracts, emit leſs of the electric fluid, than thoſe from land; in colder regions the reverſe of this takes place. (3) Vapours that originate from mountains contain leaſt, and thoſe from plains moſt, of the electric fluid. The *ſecond* ſection treats of the *dew*, which is inferred to be nothing more than condenſed vapours, elevated during the day from the ſoil over which the air depoſiting it is incumbent; hence its noxious qualities, when elevated from ſtagnating marſhes, and the various impregnations it has been found to contain. The *third* ſection relates to the *haze* of the year 1783, which is imputed to the immenſe quantity of inflammable air, extricated from the bowels of the earth during the earthquakes of Calabria, (which happened during the months of February and March that year,) ſtrongly electrified, and impregnated with ſulphureous, bituminous, earthy, and metallic, particles. The quantity was ſuch as to diffuſe itſelf, after a few months, over moſt parts of Europe. While theſe heterogeneous particles were held in ſolution, the tranſparency of the atmoſphere was not altered; but it was otherwiſe when they began to precipitate.

A ſimilar haze was obſerved in Perſia, in the year 1721, after the great earthquake in Georgia, which deſtroyed the city of Tauris. The darkneſs which obſcured the ſun after the death of Cæſar, may, perhaps, be aſſigned to a ſimilar cauſe, ſince it is known, that there were earthquakes about that time. The *fourth* ſection, on *rain*, contains a ſolution of the moſt remarkable phenomena on the ſubject: as why rains are more copious, but leſs frequent in the ſouthern parts of our hemiſphere than in more northern latitudes—why in temperate latitudes rains are more copious, though leſs frequent, in ſummer than in winter—why ſoutherly winds are moſt frequently accompanied with rain, but northerly and eaſterly with clear weather—why a diſpoſition to rain is uſually connected with a diminution of weight of the atmoſphere—why more rain falls on the ſurface, than on ſmall of the earth elevations above it—why the quantities of rain collected at the top of high mountains, and on plains about half a mile diſtant from thoſe mountains, are nearly equal—why it rains more on the weſtern than on the eaſtern coaſts of Europe—and why in ſome countries it ſcarcely ever rains.

The laſt Chapter contains the following prognoſtics. (1) When the barometer falls, and the hygrometer riſes, rain is announced. (2) When the barometer riſes, and the hygrometer falls, fair weather may be expected: if both inſtruments fall, windy weather will probably follow, eſpecially if the barometer fall much below its mean height. (3) In the morning the hygrometer is generally higher than at noon; but if it ſtand lower at noon, in a greater proportion than the difference of temperature demands, it prognoſticates fair weather; on the contrary, if at noon it be higher than it ſtood in the morning, rain may be expected.

To foreſee the riſe or fall of the barometer in the day-time.—Obſerve it at ſeven in the morning, and again at nine, and at ten. If it remain ſteady, or if it fall during that interval of time, it will probably ſink lower. But if it riſes, the chances of a greater riſe or of a greater fall are equal.

Again, obſerve the barometer at one in the afternoon, and at three: if it remain unmoved, it is probable that it will riſe; but if it has fallen, the chances of a farther riſe or fall are equal.

The hygrometer ſhould be kept looſe under a glaſs jar, to prevent it from being ſoiled by flies or duſt; but the obſervations ſhould be made in the open air, and in the ſhade, at a diſtance from houſes or reflected heat. It requires but about two minutes to arrive at its proper height.

Such are the outlines of the contents of this valuable paper, which extends to the length of nearly 240 pages; and which will, if we miſtake not, amply repay thoſe perſons who will take the pains of carefully peruſing the whole.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Numbers One and Two of Favourite Vauxhall Songs, ſung at Vauxhall Gardens, with unbounded applauſe. Compoſed by J. Hook, Eſq. 1803 4s.

THESE two Collections of Vauxhall Songs afford a new proof of Mr. Hook's inexhauſtibility of fancy in this familiar and attractive ſpecies of vocal compoſition. Each Collection contains ſix ſongs, the melodies of which, generally ſpeaking, have the merit of being marked with taſte, originality of character, and a particular appropriateneſs to the ſeaſon, place, and audiences for which they are written. Among the moſt ſtriking of theſe airs are “ Once, Twice, Thrice," ſung by Mrs. Bland; “ Content in my Cot," ſung by Miſs Daniels; “ Ben Bowzer's Maxims," ſung by Mr. Denman; “ Bonny Joe of Aberdeen," ſung by Mrs. Bland; “ Ann of St. Alban's," ſung by Mr. Dignum; “ I will ſoon be Married," ſung by Mrs. Franklin; and “ The Miller's Daughter," ſung by Mr. Gibbons. Mr. Dale, the publiſher of theſe *numbers*, has brought them out in ſo elegant and correct a ſtyle as to claim our diſtinct notice; and we do not doubt but that the merit of the muſic will enſure a ſale well calculated to repay his ſpirit and attention.

Three grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. John Hunter, by Richard Coningworth. 8s.

Theſe ſonatas are of ſo much promiſe that we cannot but the more lament the recent death of the ingenious compoſer. All the firſt movements are bold, energetic, and very original; and the ſucceeding movements are taſtefully and judiciouſly wrought from the old popular airs of “ Cory Owen," “ David Hunter Blair's Reel," and “ My Lodging is on the Cold Ground." The digreſſive matter, both to the original and borrowed ſubject, is introduced with conſiderable art; and the general effect is highly creditable to thoſe talents from which under further cultivation, had it pleaſed Heaven to ſpare them, we ſhould have expected much.

“ *Tally Roy." A Scottiſh Ballad, ſung by Mr. Incledon, in his Entertainment called* THE WANDERING MELODIST. *The words by Mr. Rannie. The muſic by W. Shield, Eſq.* 1s.

Mr. Shield has acquitted himſelf in this little ballad with his uſual addreſs. A ſtriking and characteriſtic melody is expreſſed in a few touching and affective notes; and the ſenſe of Mr. Rannie's words is conveyed by the muſic, with a delicacy and pathos worthy the ſtyle in which they are written.

“ *The Village Bells." Sung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr.* T. *Welſh.* 1s.

This ballad ſpeaks conſiderable genius and fancy. The ſubject of the words is at once engagingly and appropriately treated, and the paſſage imitative of the bells, which cloſes each verſe, deviates as much as the circumſtance would admit, from that hacknied, common place, ding-dong, with which our ears have been moleſted in ſongs of this kind for theſe twenty years paſt.

Three Solos for the German Flute, with a figured Baſs for the Piano-forte or Violoncello. In which are introduced the popular Airs, with Variations, Rule Britannia, Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel, and The Chartreuſe, arranged and Dedicated to W. Shield, Eſq. by W. J. Parke. 5s.

Theſe ſolos are ingeniouſly conſtructed and arranged. We find in the original parts of the work much diſplay of fancy, and in the embelliſhments of the compiled airs a conſiderably cultivated taſte. The whole is ſkilfully adapted to the piano-forte; and the violoncello accompaniment is calculated to improve the general effect.

Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin Obligato. Compoſed by Joſeph Reinagle. 2s. 6d.

This pleaſing ſonata is compriſed in two movements, in which Mr. Reinagle's taſte and judgment are diſplayed to much advantage. The ſubject of the firſt movement is bold, novel, and ſtriking; and that of the ſecond ſprightly and attractive. The whole piece, though varied in its effect, poſſeſſes a unity of character, and forms one of the moſt agreeable exerciſes for the inſtrument for which it is written that has for ſome time come under our notice.

“ *Beſide the Green Willow." A favourite Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and Dedicated to Mrs. Burton, by John Whitaker.* 1s.

Mr. Whitaker has diſplayed in this little compoſition great prettineſs of fancy, and much of the true ballad taſte. The paſſage at “ 'Twas there in the ſoul's bitter anguiſh" is remarkably pleaſing, and the return to the ſubject at “ 'Twas there that I fled while I ſank heavy-hearted" is managed with ſingular eaſe and addreſs.

“ *Charming Chloe," a Ballad, ſung by Mrs. Dignum at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Written by Mr. Rannie. The Muſic by J. Roſs, Eſq.* 1s.

“ Charming Chloe" is one of thoſe pleaſant ballads, which become popular by their poſſeſſing character, eaſe and familiarity. Its burden of “ In life's career" is happily and appropriately conceived;

ceived; and concludes each verſe with an engaging and ſtriking effect.

A New Scotch Overture for the Piano-forte, as performed, with univerſal applauſe, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Compoſed by T. Cooke. 2s.

This overture conſiſts of two movements, ſo conſtructed as to compriſe more variety and dramatic effect than we generally find in detached compoſitions of this ſpecies. In the firſt movement the ſtyle judiciouſly changes from *maeſtoſo* to an *affettuozo*; and, the ſecond, which opens with the popular melody of *Sir David Hunter Blair*, diſplays a lively and animated fancy, as well as conſiderable taſte and judgment.

“ *Faint Heart ne'er won a Maiden fair.*” *Sung by Mrs Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens, Compoſed by J. Hook, Eſq.*

This pleaſing little ſong is publiſhed in *ſcore*, for flutes, violins, horns, a tenor and baſs. The air is throughout eaſy, tenſe, and natural, while the accompaniments diſplay that knowledge of a band, and judgment in effect, for which Mr. Hook's orcheſtral compoſitions have always been admired.

“*Pretty Poll of Dover.*” *A favourite Song, ſung by Mr. Smith, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by Mr. T. Welſh.* 1s.

“ Pretty Poll of Dover” is one of thoſe pleaſant, familiar ballads which not only cannot fail to engage the common ear, but which are alſo calculated to gratify thoſe of cultivated taſte. The melody is ſimple, yet not unpoliſhed, and ſanctions our decided approbation.

The Songs, Duett and Trio, in the Fair Fugitives, by Dr. Buſby, are publiſhed ſeparately by Clementi and Co. The familiar yet elegant and claſſical ſtyle in which they are conceived will ſpeak their author to every judge of fine vocal compoſition; and, we doubt not, prove an attraction with the muſical public, commenſurate to the Doctor's acknowledged talents, and ſcience.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the preſent Seſſion of Parliament—with Liſts of other Public Acts.

“ An Act to enable the Eaſt India Company to defray the expences of certain volunteer Corps, raiſed by the ſaid Company” (paſſed 27th May, 1802.) Cap. 48.

BY this Act, the Eaſt India Company may pay the expences of ſuch volunteer Corps as they may raiſe, and alſo their pay when in ſervice.

Such corps ſhall be employed in defence of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes, and on ſuch public ſervices as other volunteer Corps, and be ſubject to military diſcipline. § 2.

“ An Act to amend ſo much of ſeveral Acts paſſed in the ſixth and ſeventh Years of the reign of King William the Third, as relates to Exportation of Silver Bullion,” (paſſed 27th May, 1803.) Cap. 49.

By this Act, the Lords of the Treaſury may grant licences for the Exportation of Bullion, and perſons licenced may export Bullion without the uſual certificate.

“ An Act for more ſpeedily completing the Militia of Great Britain, raiſed under two Acts paſſed in the forty-ſecond Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty; and for amending the ſaid Acts.” (paſſed 11th June, 1803.) chap. 50.

By this Act, within ten days in England and Wales, and three weeks in Scotland, after 11th June 1803, the Deputy Lieutenants ſhall aſſemble for ſupplying deficiencies and filling up vacancies in the militia. § 1.

Deficiencies or vacancies ſhall be certified from time to time by the reſpective commandants to the Clerk to the General Meetings, and notified by him to the Clerks of the Subdiviſion Meetings, and the Deputy Lieutenants ſhall proceed to fill them up. § 2.

If any perſon ordered to be drawn out ſhall not appear, and ſhall not be taken within a month, the Deputy Lieutenant ſhall fill up the vacancy. § 3.

Commandants ſhall tranſmit to the general quarter-ſeſſions certificates of the number of vacancies, in a form preſcribed by the Act, and the Juſtices then aſſembled ſhall aſſeſs 10l. for each man certified to be deficient, and at every ſucceeding ſeſſion ſhall aſſeſs a further penalty of 10l. for every perſon ſo deficient, whoſe vacancy ſhall not then have been filled up. § 4.

If his Majeſty ſhall by proclamation pardon deſerters, who ſhall deliver themſelves up by a certain day, the commandants ſhall, as ſoon as may be after that day, cauſe liſts to be made out of ſuch as have not delivered themſelves up, and certify the ſame to the clerks of the general meetings, who ſhall publiſh the ſame in the newſpapers, and ſhall tranſmit copies to the war-office; the expence whereof is to be paid by the receiver general. And all juſtices of the peace, conſtables, peace officers, and *other perſons whatſoever*, may apprehend ſuch deſerters, and ſuch as are ſubſtitutes or volunteers, upon being identified before a court-martial, and found able, ſhall be ſent to ſerve in the forces ſtationed abroad, and the perſons who ſhall apprehend them ſhall be entitled to 20s. § 5.

Men who ſhall return in obedience to ſuch proclamation, ſhall remain with the corps to which they belong, notwithſtanding its being complete. § 6.

No ſea-faring man ſhall be enrolled in the militia. § 7.

Deputy Lieutenants ſhall ballot for the ſupplementary militia out of the liſts already returned, unleſs new ones ſhall be neceſſary. § 8.

Men, before enrolment, ſhall be examined, and declare, upon oath, in the form annexed to the Act, as to their reſidence, that they are unmarried, or have a wife living; and no children, or only one child born in wedlock; and that they have no rupture, nor ever were troubled with fits; and are no ways diſabled by lameneſs, or otherwiſe, but have the perfect uſe of their limbs; that they are not ſeamen or apprentices, and that they do not belong to the navy, army, or marines, nor to any other corps of militia. § 9.

Perſons choſen by ballot ſubſequent to his Majeſty's proclamation for enrolling the ſupplementary militia, (not being Quakers), not ſerving or providing a ſubſtitute, ſhall forfeit 15l. § 10.

Vacancies by promotion ſhall be certified, and other men provided, as directed by former Militia Acts. § 11.

Bounty-money paid to ſubſtitutes for Quakers, ſhall be paid upon certificate of the Deputy Lieutenants providing them, by the overſeers of the poor, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the Quaker's goods. § 12.

Perſons neglecting to appeal on making out or amending of liſts, within the time limited, ſhall forfeit not exceeding 20s. nor leſs than 5s. and on non-payment be impriſoned for not exceeding one week. § 13.

If any perſon ſhall refuſe to be examined as to his fitneſs to ſerve, he may be impriſoned for not exceeding one week. § 14.

If any high conſtable, or chief, or other conſtable, or any adjutant, quarter-maſter, or ſerjeant, in the militia, ſhall inſure, or be in any way concerned in any company, partnerſhip, or office, for the inſurance of any one, for providing any ſubſtitute or volunteer, on paying money for that purpoſe, he ſhall forfeit 50l. § 15.

"An Act to render more effectual an Act, paſſed in the forty-ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, for conſolidating the Proviſions of the ſeveral Acts, paſſed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land-tax." (paſſed 11th June, 1803) chap 51.

By this Act, when the price of 3 per cent. Bank Annuities ſhall be *between 50l. and 60l.* the conſideration for the redemption or purchaſe of the Land Tax, ſhall be ſettled according to a table annexed to the Act; and, when neceſſary, the Treaſury may direct tables to meet any variation in the prices of the Bank Annuities. § 2.

"An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, during the preſent War; and for indemnifying Perſons who may ſuffer in their Property by ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe." (paſſed 11th June, 1803). chap. 55.

By this Act, it is enacted that the Lieutenants of counties within England and Scotland, and their Deputy Lieutenants, in obedience to his Majeſty's orders, and the Governors of counties in Ireland, and their Deputy Governors, or ſuch as the Lord Lieutenant ſhall direct, in obedience to the orders of the Lord Lieutenant, ſhall procure returns of the number of men reſiding within the ſeveral counties, &c. of the United Kingdom, of the age of fifteen and under ſixty years; diſtinguiſhing which are by infirmity incapable of active ſervice, which are in volunteer corps, or yeomanry, and which of them are willing to be armed, arrayed, trained, and exerciſed for the defence of the United Kingdom; and upon what terms; and which of them are willing to engage in caſes of emergency, either gratuitouſly or for hire, as boatmen or bargemen, or as drivers of carriages or horſes, or drivers of waggons, carts, cars, or cattle, or as pioneers, or other labourers; and alſo diſtinguiſhing all aliens and Quakers; and alſo to procure returns of the numbers of the males and females reſiding within the places aforeſaid, *who by infancy, age, or infirmity, or other cauſe* may be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo for procuring returns of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes and other cattle, and ſheep; and of all hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, and of all mills and ovens, and all other things which may be uſeful to an enemy, or applicable to the public ſervice: and which of ſuch boats, barges, waggons, carts, carrs, and horſes, the owners thereof are willing to furniſh for the public ſervice, either gratuitouſly, or for hire; and with what number of neceſſary attendants, and upon what terms; and of all ſuch other particulars as ſhall be required for the purpoſe of enabling his Majeſty and the perſons acting under his authority to give ſuch orders as may be neceſſary, *or the removal in caſe of danger, of ſuch perſons as ſhall be incapable* of removing themſelves, and for the removal of all boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, and other proviſions, matters and things aſſeſſed, or for the employment thereof, in his Majeſty's ſervice or otherwiſe, and generally to give ſuch directions as may be deemed moſt likely to defeat the views of the enemy, and moſt advantageous for the ſervice. § 1.

His Majeſty, and the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy-council, may require ſuch Lieutenants or Deputies, or ſuch Governors or Deputies, to appoint officers for training men willing to be armed, trained, and exerciſed, and alſo proper perſons to be ready, in caſe of need, for ſuperintending the execution of the other duties neceſſary to be done, for the purpoſes before mentioned. But if the ſaid Lieutenants, or Deputy Lieutenants, or ſuch Governors or Deputy Governors ſhall not, within the time ſpecified in the orders ſignify to his Majeſty, or to ſuch Lord Lieutenant the names of a ſufficient number of officers, whom his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, ſhall approve, and appoint ſuch other perſons as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant may appoint ſo many as ſhall be neceſſary. § 2.

His Majeſty, by ſign manual, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, by order in writing, may require the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, and the Governors or Deputy Governors to hold ſuch general and ſubdiviſion meetings, as his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant ſhall think fit, and require the attendance of the clerks of the general and ſubdiviſion meetings, and of all other perſons neceſſary in the ſame manner, as by the Acts now in force concerning the Militia. Lieutenants and Deputies, and Governors and Deputies, Juſtices, &c. to have the like powers as they have reſpecting the Militia-laws; and to obey orders. § 4.

Lieutenants or Deputies, and Governors or Deputies, to iſſue warrants, when required, to the conſtables, &c. to cauſe returns to be made to the ſubdiviſion meetings on oath. § 6.

His Majeſty, in caſe of actual invaſion, of the United Kingdom, and the Lord Lieutenant, of Ireland, in caſe of actual invaſion of Ireland, or if they ſhall apprehend ſuch invaſion, may authorize, on any emergency, and on the requiſition of the officer commanding within the diſtrict, or ſuch other perſons as ſhall be ſpecially empowered to make ſuch requiſition, to give all ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or proviſions of any kind, or any other things which may be of advantage to an enemy, or uſeful for the public ſervice, and to take the ſame, if neceſſary, for the public ſervice; and alſo to give ſuch orders as ſhall be neceſſary for the removal of the inhabitants of any houſe, hamlet, village, diſtrict or place, and eſpecially ſuch as by reaſon of infancy, age, or infirmity, or other cauſe, ſhall be incapable of removing themſelves in caſe of danger; and alſo, in caſe of neceſſity, to deſtroy any boats, barges, waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or proviſions, of any kind, or any thing which may be of advantage to an enemy, and to remove, deſtroy, or render uſeleſs any houſe, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter whatſoever, and generally to act in the premiſes as the public ſervice and the exigencies of particular caſes ſhall require. § 7.

Perſons enrolling themſelves in any volunteer corps ſubſequent to this Act, ſhall not be liable to be placed under the command of the General of the diſtrict, except in certain caſes, in conformity to the terms of their original offers of ſervice, and except in caſe of actual invaſion, or of the actual appearance of the enemy on the coaſt, or of the danger of invaſion being deemed ſo imminent as to make it adviſable for the Lieutenants or Deputy Lieutenants, in Great Britain, or for the Governors or Deputy Governors in Ireland, to give orders for the removal of articles which may be of advantage to the enemy, or uſeful to the public ſervice, as before mentioned. § 8.

If the commanding officer of any volunteers in Great Britain ſhall make a falſe return, or of any yeomanry in Ireland ſhall make a falſe return or certificate, he ſhall forfeit 200l. § 9.

It ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, or for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Ireland, to authorize any general officer or other perſons to mark out any piece of ground wanted for the public ſervice, and to agree with the owners, or any perſons having any intereſt therein, for the uſe thereof during ſuch time as the exigence of the ſervice ſhall require; and in caſe the owners or perſons having any intereſt therein, ſhall refuſe to enter into ſuch contract, or ſhall be unable ſo to do by reaſon of infancy, coverture, or other diſability, the perſons ſo authorized by his Majeſty, or by ſuch Lord Lieutenant, may require two Juſtices of the Peace, to put his Majeſty's officers into immediate poſſeſſion of ſuch piece of ground, which ſuch Juſtices, or Deputy Lieutenants, or Deputy Governors ſhall accordingly do, and ſhall for that purpoſe iſſue their warrant, under their hands and ſeals, commanding poſſeſſion to be ſo delivered, and ſhall alſo iſſue their warrants to the ſheriff to ſummon a jury, to appear on a day, and at a place in ſuch warrant mentioned, to aſcertain the compenſation which ought to be made, the verdict of which jury ſhall be certified by ſuch Juſtices or Deputy Lieutenants to the Receiver-general of the Land-tax, in England, or to the Collector of the Land-tax, in Scotland, or to the Collector of his Majeſty's Revenues for diſtricts in Ireland; which Receiver-general or Collector ſhall out of any money in his hands, pay ſuch compenſation to ſuch perſons: provided always, that no ſuch piece of ground ſhall be ſo taken for the public ſervice without the conſent of the owners thereof, unleſs the neceſſity for the ſame ſhall be firſt certified by the Lord Lieutenant, or two of the Deputy Lieutenants, or by one Governor, or two Deputy Governors, or unleſs the enemy ſhall have actually invaded. § 10.

When it ſhall have been found neceſſary to take for the public ſervice, remove, or deſtroy any waggons, carts, cars, or other carriages, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hay, ſtraw, corn, meal, flour, or other proviſions, or any other articles whatſoever, or to deſtroy or injure any houſe, mill, bridge, or other building, or any matter of value, under the directions aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury in Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſhall appoint perſons to aſcertain the value of ſuch articles, and the compenſation which ought to be made for the ſame by way of purchaſe or hire, or recompence for damage, or otherwiſe, according to the nature of the caſe; and if the owners, or perſons intereſted, ſhall be willing to accept the compenſation, the ſame ſhall be paid by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or by ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by them, in purſuance of a certificate under the hands of the perſons ſo employed to aſcertain the ſame; and if the owners, or perſons intereſted, ſhall not be willing to accept ſuch compenſation, his Majeſty, or ſuch Lord Lieutenant, may order two Juſtices of the Peace to aſcertain the compenſation which ought to be made, which juſtices ſhall aſcertain the ſame accordingly, and ſhall grant a certificate thereof to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who ſhall order the ſame to be paid to the perſons entitled thereto out of any money granted for the ſupply of the year. § 11.

The officers of the ſtannaries ſhall procure returns and all other matters to be done touching the tinners of Devon and Cornwall. § 12.

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Clerks of the meetings, conſtables, and other officers, to receive ſuch compenſations as the Deputy Lieutenants or Deputy Governors ſhall judge them to have deſerved, and direct to be paid by the Receiver-general in England, or the Collector of the Land-tax in Scotland, or by the Collector of Revenue in Ireland. § 16.

In caſe any conſtable, headborough, tythingman, or other inferior officer or other perſon, ſhall diſobey any orders iſſued in purſuance of this Act, or ſhall obſtruct the execution thereof, ſuch perſon, upon conviction before any Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit not leſs than five and not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in default of immediate payment thereof, then ſuch juſtice is to commit ſuch offender to the common goal for not exceeding three months, and the monies ariſing by ſuch penalty ſhall be paid to the Treaſurer of the County, to be applied as part of the ſtock of ſuch county. § 17.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1803.

FRANCE.

PERHAPS a war has hardly ever exiſted between two neighbouring nations for ſo long a ſpace of time as two months from the declaration, ſo entirely barren of events as the preſent between France and England. Except the capture of a few ſhips, chiefly traders, in the number of which the balance is greatly in favour of England, the war has hitherto been confined to words only—and we will venture to pronounce that it will ſo continue a ſtill longer time. This ſtate of things ariſes chiefly from the relative ſituation of the two countries. England is not able to encounter France on land; and France is not capable of conteſting with her by ſea. The period, therefore, ſince the declaration of hoſtilities, has paſſed in mutual preparations—threats on the one ſide, and defiance on the other. The project for the invaſion of England is ſaid to be popular in France—we cannot help being ſurpriſed at this circumſtance. The variations in national ſentiment, it is true, are often ſuch as to confound the philoſopher; and the wonderful change in the French, from the enthuſiaſm of liberty which blazed forth in 1789, and which run to a moſt licentious exceſs in 1792 and 3; to the abject ſlavery to which the nation is now reduced, is perhaps as extraordinary as any that ſtands recorded in hiſtory. Yet that a civilized nation ſhould be led to regard with pleaſure the maſſacre and ruin of a neighbour, and that from the ſordid motive of gain and plunder, is extraordinary indeed; that a nation which ſo lately profeſſed itſelf *free*, ſhould be ardent to extinguiſh the only free country in Europe, muſt be ſhocking to the friends of liberty even in France, if any ſtill remain.

In the project of plunder, the French, were they likely to achieve the conqueſt of Great Britain, would ſtill be diſappointed. The wealth of England conſiſts not in the precious metals, nor in portable commodities; but in its credit, its induſtry; in its canals and public works; in its colonial produce; in the accumulation of heavy merchandize, which lies in its warehouſes, and could never be made a booty for ſoldiers. The plunder of an Italian palace, or a villa of Spain, would afford more actual treaſure than that of a large town in England. Plate and jewels are not our paſſion. The quantity of current ſpecie in the kingdom is extremely ſmall; in the bullion-office at the Bank they would find little but the bare walls; and in the ranſacking of the metropolis itſelf, we could venture to predict, that a large army would not divide FIVE SHILLINGS a man!

While this we are confident is a true ſtatement of the matter with reſpect to plunder, the invaſion of England is a moſt gigantic undertaking; ſuch as the ambition of Louis XIV. at a time when the kingdom was almoſt equally divided into two factions, did not dare to undertake, even for the reſtoration of his friend, and the eſtabliſhment of the popiſh religion. The Engliſh are not a nation of Sybarites; they love their comforts, but they are not debauched by effeminate pleaſures. Even the higheſt and moſt opulent among us are engaged in manly employments, or in manly amuſements. Our young nobility, when they appeared at Valenciennes, and in Egypt, did not ſhew themſelves unworthy of the valour of their anceſtors; and is there a ſingle inſtance of a Britiſh army running panic-ſtruck from the field? The nation never was, at any period of its hiſtory, except perhaps in the latter years of the ſeven year's war, under Lord Chatham's adminiſtration, ſo united as at this criſis. The friends of liberty, thoſe who were ſtigmatiſed as Jacobins, are now the moſt forward to reſent and to reſiſt the odious tyranny of Bonaparte. It ought to be a ſtrong and impreſſive leſſon to the Firſt Conſul, (if the Firſt Conſul were a ſtateſman,) that the Britiſh Miniſtry are at this period not afraid to truſt the whole people with arms in their hands. If there were a diſaffected party in the kingdom, this would be a moſt deſperate meaſure; but the Miniſter and the Parliament know there is none.

If we turn our eyes to another branch of the public defence, the undertaking will appear ſtill more deſperate, indeed bordering on inſanity. The navy of England never was in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as at preſent. If Louis XIV. then, after the action off Beechy-head—if the late king of France, when the navy of France and Spain rode triumphant in the Britiſh channel—if while a deſperate mutiny pervaded our fleets the jacobin government did not dare to attempt an invaſion, with what but diſcomfiture and diſgrace can the Firſt Conſul flatter himſelf at preſent. To land in England the French expedition

tion muſt eſcape the vigilance of our cruizers, an eſcape which is almoſt miraculous for a ſingle ſhip. Should a landing be attempted, before it can be accompliſhed, there is a probability that an Engliſh fleet would appear, and throw the whole expedition into a fatal confuſion. Should they even at any one point effect a landing, their flotilla will be inſtantly deſtroyed, and all reinforcement cut off at ſea. The Engliſh peaſantry would turn out in ſuch myriads as to throw up in a ſingle night impenetrable intrenchments. The regular army would be ſupported by a numerous and well trained militia, and by a warlike people aſſembled *en maſſe*. What ſucceſs can be expected from ſo prepoſterous a project? Where is the General who will undertake ſuch a command; or under what guidance will an army truſt themſelves in the very jaws of deſtruction?

Yet we are told the invaſion of England is popular in France. If it be really ſo, it muſt ariſe from the groſs ignorance in which the military and the people are kept, from thoſe fatal councils which have deſtroyed the liberty of the preſs. Fatal we muſt pronounce them, both to the Government and the people; for where the means of information are cautiouſly withheld, the Government will ſuffer from ignorance as well as the people. From this very circumſtance we think it not improbable that the invaſion of England will be attempted; and that attempt will be the deſtruction of France.

The Firſt Conſul, in the mean time, proſecutes his journey along the Coaſts of France, and to the Netherlands. This as a means of acquiring popularity is not impolitic, and if his manners were more popular, it would be yet more ſo. He travels however in ſuch ſtate that the expences are enormous, and the burthens upon the unfortunate diſtricts which he viſits, are not calculated to put the people in good humour. The addreſſes preſented to the Firſt Conſul and his Lady exhibit a moſt melancholy inſtance of the abject ſtate of ſlavery and degradation in which the nation is plunged.

The Firſt Conſul reached Calais on Friday July 1, in great pomp. He was preceded by 300 infantry, encircled by his corps of Mamalukes, and attended by a numerous train of General Officers and others: the whole cavalcade amounting to about 800 men. He dined at Quillac's (late Deſſin's) hotel, after dinner inſpected the batteries, &c. and took a ſhort trip in a boat round the pier. He left Calais the following morning.

At Boulogne the Chief Conſul was preſented with an opportunity of witneſſing the ſpirit and enterprize of the nation he is preparing to conquer. On his arrival there, it was thought neceſſary to ſhew him with what perfect ſafety veſſels could ride in the road before that place, which was protected by ſix batteries, mounting 30 pieces of heavy artillery. For this purpoſe a grand ſpectacle was exhibited, and four or five armed veſſels were hauled out to bid defiance to the Engliſh cruizers. At that moment Capt. Owen, in the Immortalité frigate made his appearance, attacked the armed veſſels, and drove them all aſhore under the very guns that were to prove their protection, where they were left dry by the tide, and ſo greatly damaged that they were afterwards drawn into the inner harbour to be repaired.

After viſiting Dunkirk, Liſle, &c. the Chief Conſul proceeded through Fluſhing, Ghent, &c. on his way to Bruſſels, where he was expected to arrive on the 19th of July.

It is long ſince we ſtated our opinion that Bonaparte would not be ſatisfied with any thing ſhort of kingly authority. He has totally deſtroyed the republican regime, and can expect no ſupport on that principle. A report was prevalent ſome months ago that a propoſal had been made to Louis XVIII. at Warſaw, to renounce to the Uſurper, for himſelf and his poſterity, all right and claim to the ſucceſſion to the throne of France. The report was treated as an idle fabrication, intended merely to throw a degree of ridicule on the Chief Conſul. By a publication lately iſſued by the ci-devant Count D'Artois or Monſieur, as he ſtiles himſelf, it appears that ſuch a propoſal was actually made, and with the meanneſs of a threat of inflicting ſtill further hardſhips on the exiled family, ſhould it be refuſed. The propoſal was anſwered and rejected with great moderation, firmneſs, and dignity; and the ſeveral branches of the family have bound themſelves by a ſolemn act to adhere to the anſwer of their ſovereign, and never to relinquiſh their right to the throne. This paper throws ſome light on the complaint made by the French Government, which may be ſeen in the papers relative to the negociation, of the protection given by England to the exiled princes.

GERMANY.

As the French, by the occupation of the Elbe, had blocked up the navigation of that river to the Engliſh. It was immediately determined that it ſhould be blockaded by Britiſh ſhips of war. A communication to this effect was made by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Foreign Miniſters on the 28th of June, and a notice conveying ſimilar information was poſted up at Lloyd's at the ſame time. This meaſure it appears has cauſed a conſiderable ſenſation on the continent. The French by their intrigues have been exciting the Northern powers; and ſome of their journals proceed ſo far as to aſſert that a new confederacy is formed, on the old principle, that *free bottoms make free goods.* Theſe powers, it is true, may poſſibly entertain ſome jealouſy of the naval power of England; but they cannot be totally blind to the ambition of the Firſt Conſul. They cannot fail to ſee that if Great Britain was cruſhed, there would probably not be left an independent ſtate in Europe. They muſt alſo be aware that however favourable the period might be for enforcing this claim, which was embraced by the politic Catharine, when the fleets of France and Spain rode triumphant in the Britiſh channel, that the preſent is by no means the criſis to renew it, when the Britiſh marine is ſuperior to that of the whole world. A more probable report therefore is, that the Courts of Berlin, &c. are endeavouring by negociations with both parties to obtain that the navigation of the Elbe ſhall remain upon the ſame footing as in the courſe of the laſt war. It is ſuppoſed that a further motive with the Britiſh cabinet for blockading the Elbe, was an intimation that an Expedition was intended from that port for the invaſion of Scotland.

When the capitulation was made with the Regency of Hanover, it is evident the Firſt Conſul muſt have ſeen that it was impoſſible it could receive the ratification of the King of England, who regarded the invaſion of that electorate as a violation of the neutrality of Germany, and on that plea had appealed to the guaranteeing powers. The French Government, when it ſuited their purpoſe, admitted that the Elector of Hanover, and the King of Great Britain were characters diſtinct from each other in a political point of view; but when an act of aggreſſion might be profitable to France, it choſe to inſiſt on their actual identity. From the circumſtance of the capitulation not being ratified however by the Britiſh court, the Chief Conſul has taken occaſion to annul it altogether. At firſt he inſiſted on the Hanoverian army ſurrendering as priſoners of war, and being ſent to France, but finding them determined to reſiſt this inſolent propoſition to the utmoſt, he at laſt contented himſelf with ſeizing their horſes and army, and compelling them to diſband.

We are ſorry to add, that the conduct of the French in the Electorate, has been ſuch as is truly diſgraceful to a people which calls itſelf civilized. The following picture may be ſomewhat exaggerated; but we have reaſon to think that it is not deſtitute of foundation. It is extracted from a morning paper of laſt week, and is ſaid to contain the ſubſtance of ſeveral private but authentic letters.

"Ever ſince the conqueſt, the Electorate has been a ſcene of pillage and butchery, which is ſaid to yield only to the ſtate of Switzerland in Spring, 1798. The French ſoldiers have the moſt unbounded indulgence of their ruling paſſions of rapacity, cruelty, and luſt. In the city of Hanover, and even in the public ſtreets, women of the higheſt rank have been violated by the loweſt of that brutal ſoldiery, in the preſence of their huſbands and fathers, and ſubjected at the ſame time to ſuch additional and undeſcribable outrages as the brutal fury of the violators, enflamed by drunkenneſs, could contrive. We have ſeen the names of ſome of thoſe unfortunate ladies; but the honour of their families, and the peace of their own future lives, (if they can have peace,) forbid us to publiſh them. The Baron de K——, a well known partiſan of French philoſophy and politics, went to the Commandant of Hanover, and claimed his protection, as an admirer of the French Revolution. But he found no more favour in the ſight of the Aga of Sultan Bonaparte's Janiſſaries, than the moſt loyal nobleman in Hanover. The French Officer told him—'all Jacobiniſm is now out of faſhion—Go about your buſineſs!' Nor have we heard that the philoſophers of Goettingen, the enthuſiaſts of equality and perfectibility, have been at all better treated.

"What happens in the great towns, and what befals perſons of rank, are of courſe better known than the calamities of the body of the people. It is for this reaſon only that we have ſelected them. They are, in fact, a perfectly fair ſpecimen of the treatment of the whole miſerable people. Every village exhibits the ſame ſcenes in miniature. The peaſants, who have more ſpirit, patriotiſm, and loyalty, than their ſuperiors, have already, in ſeveral parts of the country, been driven into inſurrection; many villages have been burnt to the ground, and two diſtricts have been delivered over to all the horrors of military execution. The whole Electorate, which, for its natural diſadvantages, is one of the moſt proſperous countries of the Empire, will, by a few months of ſuch tyranny, be laid abſolutely waſte.

"In the midſt of theſe atrocious ſcenes, ſo wretched is the degradation of the Continent, that not a Gazette, from Naples to Berlin, dares to inſert a ſyllable of truth from Hanover!"

WEST INDIES.

By ſome intercepted letters of a very late date from St. Domingo, it appears, that the French army there is in the moſt deplorable ſtate that can be conceived. One of them ſtates, that although 8 or 10,000 men had arrived from France within three months, yet having been diſtributed in the different ports (ſo great was the former deficiency) that no traces of a reinforcement appeared. The Mulattoes, it is added, have all thrown off the maſk, and joined the Brigands. The atrocities committed by the French ſoldiery were alſo enormous; and all complaints to the Generals were anſwered by a threat—*de vous faire fuſiller*.

Other accounts inform us, that to ſatisfy the diſcontents, and keep up the ſpirit of the troops, General Rochambeau was obliged to pledge himſelf that a reinforcement of 20,000 men was daily expected from France. What will he ſay, when he finds this impoſſible, from the preſent ſtate of affairs?

EGYPT.

A moſt alarming inſurrection has taken place at Cairo, of which the following appears an authentic account. The Arnauts or Albanois troops had been diſbanded about fifty days. Being impatient on account of their pay being delayed, they aſſembled on the morning of the 29th of April before the houſe of the Tefterdar, to claim their money; not finding it in readineſs, they arreſted the Tefterdar, ſurrounded his houſe, and drove from thence his court. When Mehemet, the Pacha of Cairo, was informed of this violence, he ordered the rebels to leave the city, adding that they ſhould be immediately paid. This order they declared they ſhould not obey, nor leave the houſe of the Tefterdar without receiving their money. The Pacha then fired on them from the artillery of his palace.

This, inſtead of appeaſing, rendered the Arnauts more deſperate, and united them in a body. Taher Pacha, their chief, took poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and pointed its guns againſt the palace of Mehemet. The firing on both ſides continued for a day and a night. Taher traverſed the city with a view of tranquilliſing the people. He ſtrictly enjoined his troops not to do the ſmalleſt damage. They ſet fire, however, to the houſe of the Tefterdar and ſome others. Mehemet Pacha was abandoned by all his court, which put itſelf under the protection of Taher Pacha.

On the 1ſt of May, at four o'clock in the morning, the Pacha of Cairo fled, no perſon knows where, and the rebels plundered and then burned his palace. The city has ſince remained tranquil, and Taher Pacha, the Chief of the Arnauts, is at the head of the Government. He has written to the Commiſſaries for Commercial Affairs, to offer them his friendſhip, and to deſire them to tranquilliſe the minds of all the Chriſtians of their reſpective nations.

It is not improbable that the French will endeavour to make this a pretence for another fraternal viſit to that country. But, unfortunately, Lord Nelſon is already in that neighbourhood to prevent them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Imperial Parliament, ſince our laſt publication, has been conſiderably occupied by a diſcuſſion on the Income-tax. which has ſuffered one very material alteration. The Miniſter had provided an exemption for ſmall incomes ariſing from trade, as thoſe incomes were conſidered as impermanent, and as the tax upon them would be a tax on that claſs of induſtry moſt eſſential to the welfare of the nation. Upon the ſuggeſtion of ſome Members, however, the exemption has been extended to all ſmall incomes, whether from land or from the funds. Conſidering that the tax amounts to only one ſhilling in the pound, and that its duration was limited to the period of actual war, we cannot but regret that the meaſure was embarraſſed by any exemptions whatever. The Miniſter, we underſtand, intends for the preſent, to ſupply the deficiency by an iſſue of Exchequer-bills.

Another meaſure, which has deſervedly taken up much of the public attention, is a plan for arming the people of this country *en maſſe*, to protect it from the danger of invaſion. By this plan, which was introduced by the Secretary at War on the 18th of July, and which has already paſſed the Commons, every man in the kingdom, from 17 to 55, is to be enrolled, in his own pariſh, and to be inſtructed in the military exerciſe. The enrolment is divided into four claſſes. The firſt comprehends all unmarried men between 17 and 30; the ſecond all unmarried men between 30 and 50; the third all married men between 17 and 30, who have not more than two children under ten years of age; the fourth, all under 55, who are not comprehended in the other claſſes. The different claſſes are liable to be called out in the order ſpecified in caſe of actual invaſion, and ordered to march to any part of the kingdom, to co-operate with the regular army.

This meaſure, though a ſtrong, is ſtill a conſtitutional meaſure; and it correſponds well with the liberal conduct of the Miniſter, who is not afraid to truſt the People of England with arms for their own defence. The bill makes no factious diſtinctions; and the Miniſter has diſcovered that thoſe who have been ſtigmatized as Jacobins, will be as ready to meet the invaders of their country, as the Loyal Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor.

When we obſerve this meaſure, and recollect, that though the country is threatened with immediate invaſion, the Habeas Corpus Act is not ſuſpended, nor any of the violent and obnoxious meaſures of the late Adminiſtration revived, we cannot but rejoice in the confidence which the Government ſeems diſpoſed to place in the people. That confidence, we muſt allow, on the other hand, is amply repaid by the vigour and loyalty which is evinced by the country. Since the latter end of the ſeven-years war, under Lord Chatham's Adminiſtration, we never remember to have ſeen ſuch unanimity as at preſent. Patriotic Aſſociations are every were formed; moſt liberal contributions are entered into; and the ſubſcription which is commenced at Lloyd's, for the relief of the widows and orphans of thoſe who fall in the defence of their country, affords a moſt ſplendid proof of the vigour, opulence, liberality, and humanity of this nation.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A ſpecial Court of Aldermen was held July 11, at Guildhall, for the purpoſe of recommending to the citizens of London at large, the forming themſelves into volunteer and armed aſſociations, for the particular defence of the metropolis: theſe aſſociations to conſiſt of men to be raiſed in every ward, between the ages of 18 and 45. The recommendation further purports that all houſeholders and inhabitants above the age of 45 be enrolled in a corps to ſerve as conſtables, to co-operate with the volunteer corps. All the volunteer infantry to be compriſed in four diviſions, each embracing the adjacent wards, and to be named, The Royal Exchange diviſion, the Saint Paul's diviſion, the North-eaſt diviſion, and the South-eaſt diviſion. A corps of cavalry is alſo to be formed to act conjointly with the city infantry.

At a very numerous meeting, held at the Royal Exchange, on Tueſday, July 26, of the merchants, bankers, ſhip-owners, traders, &c. of the city of London and its neighbourhood, a very ſpirited declaration, propoſed by Mr. Forſter, after a ſpeech by Mr. Boſanquet, chairman, was unanimouſly agreed to, and reſolved upon, purporting, among other expreſſions of the ſentiments of the meeting, their unanimous determination to employ all their exertions, with ſervices of every ſort, to rouſe the national ſpirit, and to aſſiſt the reſources of the kingdom—in brief, "to ſtand or fall with their King and Country."

A military aſſociation has been lately formed in London, to be entitled The Corps of Loyal North Britons, (Lord Reay has accepted the command); they are to have two places for aſſembly and exerciſe, one in the city, and one in the weſt-end of the town.

All the principal officers, and the whole body of clerks, belonging to the Cuſtom-houſe in London, from the age of 18 to 45 (the number amounts to above 500) have lately volunteered their ſervices to Government, to ſerve in any part of the metropolis, and their offer has been accepted.

The inhabitants of the pariſh of St. George Hanover-ſquare, have lately come to the reſolution of forming themſelves into a volunteer-corps, to be commanded by Viſcount Chetwynd; Mr. Bootle to be lieutenant-colonel.

A ſubſcription has been lately opened at Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, on an enlarged ſcale, for the encouragement of exertions in defence of the country in general, which already amounts to the ſum of 36,000l. beſides the ſum of 20,000l. in ſtock.

The gentlemen of the Somerſet Houſe Aſſociation amount to about 300. Similar aſſociations are forming with great zeal and public ſpirit by moſt of the public bodies, and by the inhabitants of the different wards and moſt conſiderable pariſhes, (as St. Giles's, St. George's, Bloomſbury, and others) for the defence of this extenſive metropolis.

On Saturday, June 9, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, the roof of the tower, in the centre, over the choir of Weſtminſter Abbey, was diſcovered to be on fire. The accident was owing to the plumbers employed in repairing the roof, (which was framed of wood) having left their kettle on the fire while they went to dinner. Being immenſely high, before effectual aſſiſtance could be procured, the whole of that part of the roof was in flames, and about three o'clock fell in, doing conſiderable damage to the wood work of the choir, by the violence of the falling timber, and by communicating the fire to the ſtalls, pews, &c. In the courſe of about two hours, when water was had in abundance, the flames were pretty well got under, and were prevented from communicating with the more material parts of the ſtructure. None of the monuments received any injury. The damage is eſtimated at about five thouſand pounds.

It is intended to throw a ſpacious bridge over the creek that has ſo long ſeparated the pariſh of Deptford from that of Greenwich.

The large ſteam engine which has been ſo long in preparation on the banks of the head level of the Grand Junction Canal, near Tring, in Hertfordſhire, for raiſing water from a large and newly conſtructed reſervoir, at ſome diſtance from the canal, was lately ſet at work, and the water in the head level, which is a length of upwards of ten miles of canal, was very ſoon raiſed four or five inches by the engine working in the day-time only. The ſprings that ſupply the reſervoir are ſo plentiful, that the water therein has riſen even ſince the engine began to work. A tunnel of near two hundred yards in length, on a lower level than the water in the reſervoir, brings it under the canal, from whence it is pumped up, through a well of more than ſixty feet deep, by the engine.

MARRIED.

At Mitcham, Surrey, J. Pepys, eſq. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Bond.

At Lewiſham, T. Tanner, eſq. to Mrs. Warner, only daughter of Capt. G. Simpſon, late of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

J. Dyke, eſq. of Aldermanbury, to Miſs M. Graves, of Hayes.

At St. Mary, Abchurch, W. Soltau, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Wilſon, of Stoke Newington.

Lieut. Col. Browne, of the 59th regiment of foot, to Miſs C. Wolſeley, 2d daughter of Sir W. Wolſeley, bart. of Wolſeley Hall, Staffordſhire.

Captain Cuthbert, of the royal navy, to Miſs Wilcock, eldeſt daughter of the late A. Wilcock, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare.

Mr. Weldon, ſurgeon, of Wigmore-ſtreet, to Miſs Richardſon, of Mortlake.

At the Chapel in the Tower, W. D. Taunton, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs H. Atkinſon, 3d daughter of H. W. Atkinſon, eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major Milner, ſon of Sir W. Milner, to Miſs Clements, grand daughter to the Right Hon. J. Beresford.

H. Hughes, eſq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Miſs Strong, of Great Ormond-ſtreet.

W. Dickinſon, jun. eſq. of King's-Weſton, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Smith, of Woodhall park, Herts.

Mr. Burgoyne, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, to Mrs. Panott, of Quebec-ſtreet, Marybone.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, fourth ſon of the late Earl of Eſſex, to Miſs Salter, only child of T. Salter, eſq. of Rickmanſworth, Herts.

DIED.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, *Mrs. Swabey*, wife of M. Swabey, eſq. LLD. of Langley, in the county of Bucks.

Miſs H. Maynard, of Beaumont-ſtreet, Devonſhire-ſquare.

Aged 78, *E. Gordon, eſq.* of Bromley, Middleſex.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Randall.*

In Mancheſter-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, *A. Greenland, eſq.* late deputy-teller of the Exchequer.

At Brompton, aged 32, *Miſs S Tyrrell.*

In Glouceſter Terrace, of an apoplectic fit, *J. Brydges, eſq.*

W. Browne, eſq. of Watling-ſtreet.

R. Foley, eſq. of Bentinck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and one of the magiſtrates of Shadwell office.

At Pentonville, *Mr. R. Surtees*, ſhip and inſurance broker.

At his houſe in Great Cumberland-place, in his 65th year, *W. Blake, eſq.* of South Carolina.

At Charing Croſs, *Mr. J. Walter*, upwards of 40 years bookſeller there, and for 18 years director of the Weſtminſter department of the Phœnix Fire-office.

At Iſlington, *the Rev. A. Crole.*

In Billiter-ſquare, *P. Morſhead, eſq.* attorney.

At his apartments, Brixton Cauſeway, *A. M. Leſlie, eſq.* nephew to Lord Newark.

In Sackville-ſtreet, the *lady* of Sir Charles Mitchell.

At Sunbury, in Middleſex, *R. Boehm, eſq.* one of the directors of the Bank of England.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in his 71ſt year, *J. Clarke, eſq.*

At Hornſea, Middleſex, *J. Yarndon, eſq.* of Coleman-ſtreet, London.

In Kennington place, *E. Wetenhall, eſq.* ſtockbroker.

S. Martin, eſq. late of the iſland of Tortola, in the Weſt Indies.

The Rev. S. Harper, F. R. S. upwards of 47 years librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum, and during 37 years chaplain to the Foundling Hoſpital.

Mrs. Parkinſon, of Hatton Garden.

Mrs. M. Durant, widow, of Spital-ſquare.

At Graveley, Herts, in his 74th year, the *Rev. T. Saliſbury*, 33 years rector of the ſaid pariſh, and juſtice of peace for the county.

Mr. Lee Lewes, the celebrated comedian. He was found motionleſs in his apartments at Iſlington Spa, and though medical aſſiſtance was inſtantly procured, and the jugular vein opened, the flame of life had been too long extinguiſhed to afford any hopes of recovery. He had ſupped the night before with Meſſrs. Dignum and Johnſtone.

On Saturday, July 2, at his lodgings in Chapter-houſe-court, after a ſhort illneſs, *Mr. Thomas Evans*, in the 64th year of his age, formerly a bookſeller of eminence in Paternoſter-row, to which ſituation he raiſed himſelf by induſtry and perſeverance, from an origin, which many other reſpectable characters who have trodden in the ſame path, have experienced, being, when he firſt came to town, porter to a Mr. Johnſton, bookſeller, in Ludgate-ſtreet. He afterwards became publiſher of the Morning Chronicle and London Packet, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlan, and other literary characters, from whoſe friendſhip and converſation he derived much valuable information. During the publication of the former of theſe papers, a paragraph appeared in it, of an unfavourable nature reſpecting Dr. Goldſmith, which ſo highly offended him, that he determined to ſeek revenge, and as no fitter object preſented itſelf than the publiſher, he was reſolved that all the weight ſhould fall upon his back; accordingly he went to the office, *cane in hand*, and after a few words, fell upon him in a moſt unmerciful manner: this conduct Mr. Evans immediately reſented in a pugiliſtic ſtyle, and in a few moments the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield," was diſarmed, and extended on the floor, to the diverſion of the bye-ſtanders. Mr. Evans afterwards ſucceeded to the buſineſs and extenſive connection of Meſſrs. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, No. 32, Paternoſter-row, and the ſkill with which he conducted the concerns of this houſe, crowned his labours with a competency. By his Will, made about two years ſince, he bequeathed the bulk of his property to Mr. Chriſtopher Brown, late ſhopman to Mr. Longman, of Paternoſter-row, between whom and himſelf a friendſhip had ſubſiſted upwards of forty years.

Mr. Pearſon, of Clapton, late a ſolicitor in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

At his houſe on Stockwell-common, Surrey, aged 30, *J. Saliſbury Hoare, eſq.* late of Honduras, in the Weſt Indies.

In John-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr. Vigne*, a meſſenger to the Board of Controul.

In Gore-ſtreet, the *wife* of John Bell, eſq. barriſter.

On Great Tower-hill, aged about 60, *J. Raſhleigh, eſq.* of Penquite, in Cornwall, firſt commiſſioner of the Sixpenny Receiver's office, and brother of Philip Raſhleigh, eſq. late M. P. for Fowey.

In her 54th year, the *wife* of Mr. C. Turner, of the Robinhood tavern, at Clapton.

At Iſleworth, aged 69, *Mrs. Anne Egerton*, ſiſter of the late Dr. Egerton, biſhop of Durham.

In St. Martin's-lane, in his 76th year, *Thomas Haig, eſq.*

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 88, *Dame Catherine Dukinfield*, relict of Sir Samuel Dukinfield, bart. She was in the full poſſeſſion of her faculties, having juſt executed the will of her ſiſter, the relict of William Roffey, eſq. of Surbiton-houſe, Kingſton, who died two or three months ago.

At Stoke Newington, *T. Richards, eſq.*

At Hampſtead, *T. M'Gwire, eſq.* of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Lambeth, aged 68, *Samuel Dell, eſq.*

At Deptford, of a conſumption, *Mr. G. Mitchell*, attorney.

William Hagen, eſq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent.

At Box Moore, Herts, the *relict* of Samuel Mead, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms from the year 1742 to 1776.

At her ſeat, Mount Ararat, Richmond, in her 78th year, *Mrs. M. Wray*, widow of Daniel Wray, eſq, deputy teller of the Exchequer under Lord Hardwicke. She was ſiſter to the late Robert Darell, eſq. ſubgovernor of the South-ſea houſe, who died ſome time ſince. Amongſt her numerous bequeſts, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houſes, is indebted to her munificence for the ſum of 1500l. Her taſte for the fine arts was no leſs correct than her huſband's, particularly in painting; her landſcapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, are truly worthy the admiration of the connoiſſeur in that ſpecies of painting.

At Walworth, Surrey, *Mr. Robert Croft*, of Fleet-ſtreet, many years tailor to the prince of Wales.

At the houſe of his brother-in-law Mr. Farley, at Clapham, *Mr. John Palmer*, draper, of Hitchin, Herts.

In her 54th year, *Mrs. N. Skidmore*, wife of Mr. John Skidmore, of High Holborn, ironmonger to the Board of Ordnance.

At Hackney, *Miſs Rebello*, eldeſt daughter of the late David Alves Rebello, eſq.

At the earl of Derby's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, *Mrs. Farren*, mother of the Counteſs of Derby.

In Kenſington-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs, in her 79th year, the *widow* of the Rev. Dr. Dalton, prebendary of Worceſter.

At his houſe on Stamford-hill, *John Simpſon, eſq.*

At Brompton, the beautiful *Miſs Courtney*, ſiſter to Mrs. Drummond, of Boulton-row.

ERRATUM.—In the London Marriages and Deaths of laſt month, *for* "At Ealing, the Rev. W. P. Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford," *read* "The Rev. W. Penny, of Heckfield."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, has lately been honoured with an order for a LIFE BOAT, from Alexander, Emperor of Ruſſia, through the medium of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. From this circumſtance, there is reaſon to indulge a hope, highly flattering to humanity, that this truly valuable invention, by which ſo many lives have already been ſaved, will ſoon be generally adopted throughout Europe, and in every civilized country.

According to certain papers, ſelected from the archives of the Cathedral church at Durham, and lately publiſhed at Newcaſtle, in the *Tyne Mercury*, it appears that Philip, biſhop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II. granted a number of privileges to the burgeſſes of Gateſheved, or Gateſhead. The charter, which here follows, is preſented in that paper as a ſort of literary curioſity, exhibiting, and that not very imperfectly, the very "form and preſſure" of the "age and body of the time," in which it was written —

PHILIP, *by the Grace of God, Biſhop of Durham, To all Men of the whole Biſhoprick, and of his Brotherhoode, in all England, he ſaluteth:*

Know ye, that we have granted, &c. to our burgeſſes of Gateſheved, full liberty of forreſtage, yielding in every half year, from Pentecoſt to the feaſt of St. Martin; for a whey or oxe, the which goes to graſſe, two-pence; and for a nagg, two-pence; and for every hogg, one penny, in reſpect to all things that they have to proper and neceſſary uſes, ſaving theſe prohibited. Neither ſhall it be lawful for any forreſter, within the metes that are appointed within our forreſt and burrough, to taxe lands upon any burgeſs, or upon any manner of thynge of the ſaid burrough, or upon any oxen, or any other their cattle, or by any ways to hinder them, either of their wood, timber, or any other thynges. And if any ſuite or trouble ſhall be between the forreſters and burgeſſes, it ſhall be determined in the ſaid burrough, *if it may be*; if not, then in our preſence it ſhall be determined. And the cattle of any burgeſs ſhall not be carried out of the ſaid burrough, but there ſhall be replevied, *if the ſame may be replevied.* To the ſame burgeſſes, it ſhall be lawful to have herbage and lying turfs, and bruery, to their own proper uſes, whereſoever they are accuſtomed to have the ſame, ſo that they ſell us part thereof. And if any burgeſs do dig turfs for his chimney, not having oxen, if for the leading of turfs they ſhall be forced to have oxen, nevertheleſs, in giving for all or every oxe which they ſhall neede, two-pence of forreſtage, they ſhall be freed. And it ſhall be lawful for every burgeſs to give wood to whomſoever he will, to be ſpent about the river of Tyne, without any licence, but not to ſell any without licence of the forreſters. And no forreſter ſhall diſturb any merchandize that cometh within the ſaid mete. And every burgeſs of Gateſheved, ſhall have of his burgage the ſame liberty which the burgeſſes of Newcaſtle have of their burgages. And whitherſoever the burgeſſes of Gateſheved, or their cattle, ſhall come within our lande, in the peace of God and bleſſedde St. Cuthbert, they ſhall paſſe; that no man to them ſhall do any injury, or any demande or exaction of them ſhall require. We do grant alſo to the ſame burgeſſes, that they ſhall have common of paſture, and like parts of feeding, to all their horſes, and all commodities which they ought to have of Subtwell Meadows, as they were wont to have; as in deeds of good memory of our predeceſſors reaſonably is contained.

The revived corps of Loyal Sunderland Volunteers, at a late roll-call, muſtered upwards of 500 ſtrong.

Mr. Temple, of Weſtol, proprietor of the new coal mine lately opened at Jarrow, has lately eſtabliſhed a glaſs manufactory and Sunday ſchools, in the populous neighbourhood of the laſt-mentioned place.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Todd, grocer, to Miſs Ramſey.—Mr. J. Labourn, hop-merchant, of Southwark, London, to Miſs J. Huntley, of Gateſhead.—Mr. T. Mathews, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs J. Mac Clement.—The Rev. J. Thomſon, of Port Glaſgow, to Miſs Turnbull, of Pandon Mill.—Mr. J. Parſons, corn merchant, of Alemouth, Miſs J. S. Kell, of Alnwick.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. W. Cockerill, of Sunderland, to Miſs Thompſon.

At Durham, Mr. J. Bland, hatter, to Miſs A. Hunter.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Todd, merchant, to Miſs Bell.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Bell, brandy-merchant, to Miſs E. Brown, of Sunnyſide, near Gibſide.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Wilſon, tobacconiſt.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Snowdon, firſt Compoſitor in the Printing Office of Mrs. Brown.—Mr. J. Small, of the Old Queen's Head public houſe.—Mr. M. Lowes.—Mr. R. Robſon, formerly a ſerjeant in the

Durham Militia.—Aged 95, Mrs. Fawdon.—Mr. T. Leighton, breeches-maker.—Mr. T. Fenton, auctioneer.—Aged 65, Mrs. Storey, wife of Mr. W. Storey, butcher.—Aged 88, Mr. D. Criſp, ſmith.—Aged 62, Mrs. Robinſon, mother of Mr. Robinſon, draper.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Elliott, ſon of Mrs. Elliott, of the Unicorn public houſe.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Howey.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Nicholſon, of the Cuſtom Houſe.

At Durham, aged 27, Mrs. Deb. Robinſon; an excellent teacher to the pupils of the Sunday ſchools, and a perſon, in other reſpects, of an exemplary character. It is a circumſtance highly creditable to the above-mentioned valuable inſtitution, that it was the only ſource from whence this worthy perſon derived her education.—Aged 46, Mrs. Richmond, widow.—Aged 30, Mr. G. Chriſop, late ſub-organiſt of the Cathedral.

At North Shields, aged 80, the Rev. M. Ray, 45 years miniſter of a diſſenting chapel.—Aged 28, T. Smythe, M. D.—S. Wright, eſq.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, aged 77, Mr. R. Younger, late a farmer at Hilton.—Suddenly, Mr. Dales.

At Darlington, in her 88th year, Mrs. Tunſtall, widow.

At Alnwick, Mr. H. Guy, head diſtributer of ſtamps for the diſtrict.

At Berwick, Enſign Carruthers, of the Invalids, in that garriſon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady.—Miſs F. Bell.—Mr. J. Neſbitt, clerk to Meſſrs. Gregſon and Co.'s brewery.—Miſs Pattiſon.

At Hexham, aged 97, Mr. J. Renwick, gardener.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mrs. E. Braithwayte, a maiden lady.—At his brother's houſe, in this town, Mr. Milner, draper, of Whitby.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Wadeſon.—Mrs. Burgeſs, relict of the late Mr. Burgeſs, mariner.

At Long Framlington, Mr. R. Fenwick.

At the Leazes, near Hexham, aged 84, Mr. Smith, many years agent to W. Orde, eſq. of Fenham; and a few days after, aged 59, Mrs. Smith, relict of the above Mr. Smith.

At Weetſlet, aged 46, Mrs. Alder, widow of the late W. Alder, eſq.

At Bincheſter, aged 26, Mrs. Wilkinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton, in the county of Durham.

At Durham Moor Houſes, Mr. W. Snowdon.

At Bownham, aged 77, Major W. Forſter, of the 60th regiment, third ſon of R. Forſter, eſq. of Berwick.

At Shotton, Mr. R. Smith.

At Elſdon, aged 82, Mr. J. Watſon.

At Bolam, Mrs. Shephard, wife of the Rev. W. Shephard.

At Newbiggin, near Hexham, in the prime of life, Miſs Wilſon, niece to A. Surtees, eſq.

Alſo, at Newbiggin, in his 62d year, A. Surtees, eſq. formerly major in the Northumberland Militia, and commander of that regiment, at the time when it aſſiſted in quelling the riots in London, in the year 1780. His cool and ſpirited conduct on that occaſion, was a theme of high admiration to all who witneſſed it.

In London, Miſs Duperoy, late of Darlington.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Statement of the number of patients admitted to the benefits of that excellent inſtitution, the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, in the courſe of the laſt twelve months:—Recommended and regiſtered, 1672.—Midwifery caſes, 107.—Trivial incidents, 2681.—Inoculated with the cow-pox, 30.—Total, 4490.—State of the Regiſter:—Cured, 1597.—Relieved, 51.—Incurable, 26.—Dead, 38.—Remain upon the books, 80.—Total, 1702. The whole expence in the relief, extended to ſo great a number of indigent objects, in the courſe of one year, is comparatively very ſmall, viz. 202l. 9s. 2d.

On Monday, June 6th, the workmen began to take down the antient building, called the New Beggin, in Kendal, which has, for ſome years paſt, been a great annoyance to paſſengers, &c. travelling through the principal ſtreet of that town.

The rebuilding of the pillar upon Burgh Marſh, commemorating the death of King Edward I. has been lately begun, by order, and at the expence of, Lord Louth. It is to be built upon a more ſubſtantial plan than the former pillar, which was erected by the Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1685.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Teaſdale, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs Saul.—Mr. R. Thompſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Corkhill.—Mr. Fearon, painter, to Miſs Harris.—At the Quaker's Meeting Houſe, Mr. James Hall, thread-manufacturer, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, to Miſs Richardſon, of the Ginns.

At Workington, Mr. J. C. Udale, to Miſs Falcon.—Alſo, Mr. Denby, merchant, of London, to Miſs Iſab. Falcon, ſiſter to the above-mentioned lady.

At Brampton, Mr. J. Tallentire, grocer, to Miſs M. Ewart.

At Carliſle, Mr. M. Taylor, writer, in Glaſgow, to Miſs M. Wilſon, daughter of A. Wilſon, eſq. banker.

At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Buſhby, common carrier between Carliſle and Whitehaven, to Miſs M. Robinſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Goſling, wife of Mr. Goſling, ſpirit merchant.—Mr. J. Lawrence, one of the invalids belonging to the garriſon.—Mrs. J. Thomlinſon, wife of Mr. G. Thomlinſon, turner.—Mrs. A. Moore, widow of the late Mr. J. Moore, manufacturer.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. A. Nicholſon, grocer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. W. Smith, braſs-founder.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. A. Little, widow.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Mounſey.——Mrs. Shelly, wife of Mr. J. Shelly, auctioneer.

At Cockermouth in her 51ſt year, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. P. Walker, bookſeller, and miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Wood, ſhip-builder and manager of the Low Yard, over which concern he had ably preſided for a number of years paſt. He was generally reſpected as a benevolent, hoſpitable, and humane man.——In his 27th year, M. J. Ritſon, ſail-cloth manufacturer.——In her 89th year, Mrs. E. Brown, mother of Mr. J. Brown.——Aged 87, Mrs. A. Ruſſell.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Capt. J. Hetherington.

At Longtown, Mr. J. Blaylock, clockmaker.

At Diſſington, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Jackſon, mariner.

At Keſwick, aged 80, Mrs. Robſon, widow, late of Graſgarth, in the pariſh of Sebergham.

At Sebergham, aged 79, Mr. R. Irving, father of Mr. W. Irving, ſurgeon, of Heſket Newmarket.

At Heſket Newmarket, in his 83d year, Mr. T. Twentyman, formerly a conſiderable farmer.

At Egremont, in her 66th year, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of J. Jackſon, eſq. formerly of Whitehaven.

At Rockliff, Mrs H. Bouſtead, wife of Mr. J. Bouſtead, clerk to Mr. Harriſon, attorney, in Penrith.

At Preſton Patrick, Mr. G. Cartmel.—Aged 56, the Rev. W. Dawſon, miniſter of Croſtwaite.

At Longburgh, of a conſumptive malady, aged 24, Mr. S. Blaylock, formerly a Compoſitor in the office of the Carliſle Journal.

At Kirk Andrews-upon-Eden, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Richardſon.

At Morreſby, in her 65th year, Mrs. Hicks, relict of the late W. Hicks, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county.

At Baſſenthwaite, in an advanced age, Mrs. Iſab. Fell.

At Orton, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Simpſon.

At Wigton, aged 76, Mrs. Rowland, mother-in-law of Mr. E. Rowland, merchant, in Carliſle.

At Brow Top, near Keſwick, aged 68, Mr. H. Sewell.

At Baldwinholme, aged 30, Mr. W. Andrews, clerk to Meſſrs. Luſh, Lubbren, and Co. of Newcaſtle.—In his 68th year, Mr. J. Brown, late of the Trough, near Stapleton.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Mrs. A. Armſtrong, wife of Mr. H. Armſtrong, ſchoolmaſter.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, on the fifth of April laſt, Mr. G. Irving, merchant, ſon of the late Mr. T. Irving, of Blatwood, near Gretna Green.

YORKSHIRE.

In many parts of the Wolds, in this county, there is found an earth, compoſed of clay, ſand, and the oxyde of iron, which poſſeſſes detergent properties, and is uſed as waſh-balls, being, to all intents and purpoſes, a ſubſtitute for ſoap, particularly in cleanſing wool. This earth is generally of a yellowiſh white, and has been thought to be inapplicable to the uſe of waſhing linen, from the circumſtance of its rapidly diſſolving in the water. This inconvenience, however, it appears, is now obviated by the mixture of a certain portion of glue.

At a late meeting at Doncaſter, convened by the Lord Lieutenant of the Weſt Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair, it was reſolved to form a corps of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, on a ſimilar plan to that of the late Yeomanry Cavalry of this Riding. The reſolutions were moved by Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Frank, Colonel Cooke, Mr. Tooker, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Foljambe, were the other ſpeakers. A liberal ſubſcription was entered into at the ſame time, for the above purpoſe.

A ſpirited addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent conjuncture of political affairs, has been voted by a highly-reſpectable meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the Eaſt Riding, lately held at Beverley. Among others preſent were Lords Southampton, one of the generals of the diſtrict, Sir Charles Hotham, colonel of the Eaſt York Militia, the Rev. Dr. Kepling, dean of Peterborough, Col. Creyke, Major Topham, H. Oſbaldeſton, and R. Denniſon, eſqrs. Similar addreſſes have been voted by the corporations of Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Beverley, and ſeveral other places in this county.

Married.] At Bradford, J. H. Buſke, eſq. ſon of Sir Wadſworth Buſke, bart. to Miſs M. Dawſon, of Royd's Hall.——Mr. W. Cryer, linen-draper, to Miſs E. Wilſon.

At Halifax, W. Alexander, M. D. to Miſs H. Pickford, of Milne's Bridge, near Huddersfield.

At Wakefield, Capt. Mac Cleverty, of the corps of Royal Marines, to Miſs E. Maude.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Simpſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Long.

At Rippon, Mr. R. Hiſlop, wine-merchant, to Miſs Pearſon.——M. Prickett, jun. eſq. of Burlington, to Miſs E. Prickett, of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, London.—Mr. Wriggleſworth, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs M. Cayley, of Whitby.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Cooper, grocer, to Miſs D. Broadhead, of Leeds.

At York, Mr. Shepherd, to Miſs Forbes,

eldeſt daughter of the late P. Forbes, eſq. clerk of the peace for the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Smith, ſilk-mercer, of London, to Miſs M. Kaye.——Mr. W. Engliſh, merchant, to Miſs Hurd, daughter of the late Dr. Hurd.——Mr. Caſs, ſurgeon, late apothecary at the Infirmary, to Miſs Reader.——Mr. J. Halſtead, cotton-manufacturer, of Erringden, to Miſs Sutcliffe, of Heptonſtall, near Halifax.

Died] At York, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Bewlay, ſhoe-maker, and common-council-man for Micklegate Ward.—Mrs. Breary, wife of Mr. T. Breary, coach-maker.——Aged 69, Mr. Aſkwith, woolen-draper.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Burnley, upwards of 19 years keeper of Peter Priſon, in this city.—Mr. T. Maſſey, butcher.—In his 24th year, Mr. R. Coningworth, muſic maſter; a young man who had highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his profeſſional abilities, and was deſervedly eſteemed for his exemplary filial affection. It is intended to publiſh three of his ſonatas, which are conſidered by his friends, as indiſputable evidences of the fertility of his fancy, the accuracy of his judgment, and the delicacy of his taſte.

In his 76th year, Mr. R. Hartley, flaxdreſſer.

At Hull, aged 34, J. Hall, eſq. lieutenant in the 15th regiment of foot.—In her 19th year, Miſs F. Hilyard, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Hilyard, late landing waiter at the Cuſtom Houſe.—Aged 38, Capt. J. Rudd, of the American ſhip, Richmond. His funeral was attended by all the captains of ſhips belonging to the United States, at this port, together with a number of other reſpectable inhabitants.

Aged 37, Mrs. Bunney, wife of Capt. W. Bunney, of the ſhip Neva.—Aged 62, Mr. J. Prudom, formerly of Hornſea.

At Leeds, Mr. Pickering, merchant, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Sturdy, Buckle, and Pickering.—Mrs. Greaves, relict of the late Mr. Greaves, merchant.—Mrs. Coulton, relict of the late Mr. G. Coulton, attorney.—In his 70th year, Mr. Leathley, one of the members of the common council.

At Scarborough, aged 60, J. Hopper, eſq. one of the bailiffs for the borough.

At Doncaſter, aged 58, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow, of the Woolpack Inn.

At Snaith, Mrs. Faulkner.

At Wakefield, Mr. Jackſon, formerly an ironmonger.—Mr. R. Earnſhaw, jun.——J. Lumbe, eſq.

At Bradford, advanced in years, Mr. J. Brogden, attorney.

At Sheffield, aged 21, Miſs M. Shipley, an amiable young woman, of the ſociety of Quakers. She died ſuddenly and unexpectedly, as ſhe was reſting on a ſettee.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Cadman.—Mrs. Raybold.

At Aldborough, Mrs. Smithſon, widow.

At Market Weighton, aged 69, Mr. J. Edwards, a reſpectable farmer.

At Burneſton, near Bedale, Capt. Robinſon.

At Hartforth, near Richmond, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Raine, wife of the Rev. Mr. Raine.

At Kirkbride, in her 39th year, Mrs. Metcalfe, daughter of the late J. Clough, eſq. of York.

At Thormanby, in his 30th year, the Rev. R. Walker, curate, &c. The number of "ſad and aching hearts" that attended the remains of this worthy gentleman to his laſt home, are the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of general affliction at his death.

Lately, at Philadelphia, North America, Mrs. Aſtley, formerly of Mancheſter, and daughter of the late Mr. J. Shute, of Leeds.

In London, the Rev. S. Harper, of the Britiſh Muſeum, and nephew to the late S. Harper, eſq. alderman of Leeds.

At Knottingley, in his 75th year, Mr. Clark, ſurgeon and apothecary; a gentleman highly eſteemed in his profeſſional capacity, as likewiſe for the integrity and benevolence of his private character.

At Crooks, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Bradſhaw.

At Lotherſdale, in his 54th year, Mr J. Brown, an approved miniſter among the people called Quakers, by whom he was conſidered as a ſort of martyr to the religious tenets of that ſociety, having been one of the priſoners who, a few years ago, were confined in the Caſtle of York, for tythes, at the ſuit of Dr. G. Markham, vicar of Carlton, in the Weſt Riding.

At Ugglesforth, Mrs. Rennie, eldeſt daughter of the late C. J. Priſſick, eſq. of York.

At Thornton-le-Moor, near Northallerton, very ſuddenly, Mr. Wilkinſon.

At Banner's-croft, near Sheffield, in her 21ſt year, Miſs A. Birks, of Sheffield.

LANCASHIRE.

A boat, laden with coal, was navigated, for the firſt time, on the firſt of June laſt, on the Lancaſter Canal, through the tunnel at Whittle Hills, and her cargo was diſcharged into waggons, at the termination of the canal at Walton. Twenty-ſeven waggons, laden with the above cargo, containing about one ton each, were drawn by one horſe only, a mile and a half along the railway, to the works of Meſſrs. Clayton, at Bamber Bridge. The waggons extended nearly one hundred yards in length, upon the rail road. The deſign of effecting a tunnel through ſuch a ſituation, was long accounted impracticable, and by all is allowed to have been attended with almoſt inſurmountable difficulties.

A Beacon, which was laſt year attempted without ſucceſs, has been lately erected on the Bell Rock, near Liverpool. It is very ſtrong of its kind, and conſpicuous enough to be ſeen at the diſtance of 10 miles, in clear weather. It remains, however, to be aſcertained, by time and experience, how far mariners can ſafely place a dependance upon it, as it has not yet withſtood the winter ſtorms, and as it has been hitherto believed, that no erection would ſtand on the above dangerous ridge, till the inventor of this beacon, (who has likewiſe invented a new kind of light-houſe,) firſt began to make models for it.

During the laſt war, the town of Liverpool is computed to have increaſed, in its extent, at leaſt one-ſixth part; in its population, about one-fourth part; and in the aggregate of its commercial property, nearly one-half. During the late ſhort interval of peace, the increaſe has been at leaſt, in an equal proportion. In either ſtate the progreſſive proſperity of the town has proceeded without interruption, and with a rapidity ſuppoſed to be unexampled in the hiſtory of any other town in this country.

Married.] At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Henry, to Miſs Bayley.—Mr. G. L. Becher, of Frankfort, to Miſs C. A. Ulrica Shunk.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Statham, to Miſs H. Heathcote, daughter of the late Rev H. Heathcote, rector of Walton, near Liverpool.—Mr. R Fletcher, merchant, to Miſs Andrews, of Rivington Hall.—Mr. J. H. Machell, merchant, to Miſs J. Welſh.—Mr. Banning, to Miſs Spicer, of London.

At Rochdale, Mr. G. Braſſey, jun. of Bruerton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Chadwick.

At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Smith, coach-proprietor, to Miſs B. Pritt.—Mr. W. Branthwaite, ironmonger, to Miſs E. Atkinſon.

At Blackburn, Mr. Entwiſle, ſurgeon, to Miſs C. Ainſworth.

At Warrington, Mr. J. Bolton, to Miſs M. Fynney.

At Preſton, Mr. E. Forſhaw, attorney, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Llanffinan, in the iſle of Angleſea, R. Edwards, eſq. of Nanhoron, lieut. col. of the Carnarvonſhire Militia, to Miſs Lloyd, of Rhoſbeiris

Died.] At Warrington, in May laſt, of a decline, Miſs Allard, aged 26, ſiſter to the Rev. William Allard, of Coſeley, Staffordſhire. She was a lady of great mental abilities, excellent moral character, and truly exemplary life; and, unlike many ladies of a ſimilar age, ſhe devoted a part of her time to thoſe ſtudies, which are generally purſued by the other ſex, and in which ſhe attained to conſiderable eminence.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Aſhton, houſehold broker.—Mr. T. Mathews.—Aged 85, Mrs. Berry, mother of Meſſrs. T. and H. Berry. Mrs. Horton, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Of a rapid decline, aged 24, Mrs. Wedgewood, wife of Mr. Wedgewood, grocer.—Mrs. Cropper.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Shute.—Mr T. Dickinſon, merchant, highly endeared to all ranks of ſociety, as a Chriſtian and truly honeſt man.—Miſs A. Topham.

At Mancheſter, aged about 22, Mr. J. Duffy.—Aged 32, Mr. T. Rothwell, fuſtian manufacturer.—Mrs. Ruſhton, wife of Mr. E. Ruſhton, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Dalton.—Of a decline, Mr E. Rowbotham, joiner and market looker.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, linen-draper—Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late Mr. T. Heywood, ſmall-ware manufacturer.

In Salford, in her 17th year, Miſs A. Mathewſon, of the Royal Oak public houſe.—Mr. J. Pennington.—Mr. J. Milner, a reputable farrier.

At Preſcot, aged 61, W. Atherton, eſq.

On the 20th of February laſt, at Demerara, in the Weſt Indies, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Birkmyer, jun. engraver, late of Liverpool.—On the 27th of April laſt, in the iſland of Antigua, after an illneſs of only 21 hours, B. Entwiſle, eſq. He was deſcended from an antient family of the town of Liverpool.

At Lentworth Hall, in Wyerſdale, near Lancaſter, aged 71, Mrs. Thompſon, ſiſter to R. Hathornthwaite, eſq. of Lower Lee.

At Everton, Mrs. Rhodes.—Mr. A. L. Syers.

Lately, at Philadelphia, Mrs. Aſtley, formerly of Mancheſter, and daughter of the late Mr. J. Shute, of Liverpool.—At Briſtol, aged 28, Mr. R. Hand, of Ewood, in this county.—At Douglas, in the Iſle of Man, in his 63d year, P. Scott, M. D.

At New Biggin, in Low Furneſs, aged 41, Mr. J. Kendall.

At Woolton, in his 73d year, Mr. H. Harper.

CHESHIRE.

A Correſpondent of the Cheſter Chronicle, recommends to all farmers who ſow rape-ſeed, to ſow with it a ſmall portion of parſley, at the ſame time; this he pronounces an infallible preſervative againſt the malady well known by the name of *reſp*, in ſheep; he alſo adviſes to ſow parſley on turnep land, at the time of hoeing turneps. The above Correſpondent aſſerts that he has purſued this plan upwards of 25 years, and during that time has never loſt one ſheep either on rape or turnep lands.

Mr. Bott, of Nantwich, has now in his poſſeſſion, a five year old bull, that weighs not leſs than 2520lb. With an almoſt unequalled ſmallneſs of bone, the animal is likewiſe, in every reſpect, perfect in point of ſymmetry.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Whittell, ſenior rope-maker, to Mrs. Linney.—Mr. Young, glover, to Miſs Wilkinſon, milliner.

At Wrenbury, Mr. R. Holland, of the Royals, in Newhall, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of the Reverend G. Taylor, rector of Tilſtock.

At Great Budworth, Mr. C. Newman

merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs J. Stubbs, daughter of Mr. J. Stubbs, timber merchant, of Northwich.

Died.] At Cheſter, Miſs Baird, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Munnerley, of the moon-tavern.—Miſs Huxley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Huxley, writing ſtationer.—Mr. T. Coathup, wine merchant.—Mr. Chenney, taylor.—Mr. W. Eltoft, brandy merchant.—Mrs. Newell, wife of Mr. Newell, hairdreſſer.—In the prime of life, Mr. C. D. Henchman, attorney.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Podmore.

At Congleton, Mrs. Stedman.

At Wardle-hall, near Nantwich, Mr. Acton.

At Boughton, near Cheſter, Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late Mr. Clayton, gardiner.

At Dareſbury, Mr. R. Shaw, timber-merchant.

Lately, in the iſland of Jamaica, the Rev. J. Jones, chaplain of the Elephant ſhip of war, and ſon of the late Mr. H. Jones, of Cheſter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] G. Meynell, Eſq. of Langley, to Miſs Jebb, of Tapton-grove, near Cheſterfield.—Mr. Glover, of Spring-hill, Birmingham, to Miſs Mansfield, of Derby.

In London, Mr. J. B. Lynch, ſurgeon, of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs L. Daniel, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, in her 43d year, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of the late Mr. J. Fletcher, ſilverſmith.

At Tideſwell, R. White, gent.—Mr. J. Redfern, of Wheatcroft.—Aged 40, Mr. J. Smith, brazier and tinman.

At Wood End, aged 65, P. Nightingale, eſq.

At Spondon, Mrs. Wilmot, widow.

At Ockbrook, aged 34, Mr. M. S. Dalby, late of Biggin.

At Sea, aged 23, Mr. T. Bright, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. Bright, of Inkerſole, near Cheſterfield, and lieut. of the Nemeſis ſhip of war. This very promiſing officer, while in the act of giving directions to the painters, fell from the platform, by his foot unfortunately ſlipping, and was drowned before the boats could get to him.

Aged 73, Mr. W. Stenſon, of Marſh Flatt, near Aſhton, upon Trent.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Holland, painter, to Miſs S. Wilſon.—Mr. Earp, farmer, of Toton, to Mrs. Saywell.—Mr. R. Maltby, to Miſs Bates, of Duffield.

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 73d year, Mrs. E. Webſter, mother of Mr. Webſter, grocer.—In his 90th year, Mr. R. Deane, late grocer and cheeſemonger.

At Newark, in his 43d year, Mr. W. L. Clarke, of the Caſtle and Falcon inn; an uſeful neighbour, a chearful companion, and a truly honeſt man.

At Weſt Retford, Mr. F. Grant, of the Newcaſtle Arms inn.

At Kelham, near Newark, in his 61ſt year, Mr. C. Langſdale.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. C. Mountain, architect, late of Hull, to Miſs Wilcox.

At Stamford, Mr. Weldon, draper, to Miſs Bowker.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Decamp, of Hartford, to Miſs Griffiths, of the Fountain-inn.

At Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, G. Harriſon, eſq. to Mrs Scoley.

At Uppingham, Rutland, Mr. M. Sneath, to Miſs Fox.

At Wrawby, J. Metcalfe, M. D. of Brigg, to Miſs Bentley, eldeſt daughter of H. Bentley, eſq.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 70, Mr. W. Moſs. He is ſuppoſed to have died, in conſequence of having unfortunately fallen from his horſe, as he was found dead near to the race courſe.

Aged 28, the Rev J. Whitcombe, M.A. Vicar of St. Martin, in this city, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral.

At Stamford, advanced in year, Mrs. Elſham, ſiſter in law to Mr. Crane.

At Biſbrooke, Rutland, aged 81, Mr. W. Williams, farmer.

On the 16th of September laſt, at Fort Johnſon, in Cape Fear river, North Carolina, aged 35, Mr. T. Brookes, ſon of Mr. J. Brookes, late of Calthſthorpe, in this county.—Mr. J. Frith, of Holbeach-marſh.

At Great Hale, aged 63, Mr. R. Creaſy, ſen. farmer.—Aged 73, Mr. B. Cook, farmer and grazier, of Barlings, near Lincoln.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Carpenter, farmer, of North Luffenham, Rutland.—Aged 18, Miſs Pinder, of Donington.

At Ribey Grave, near Caſtor, M. Tomlinſon, eſq. He has bequeathed the greater part of his property, to a conſiderable amount, to his lordſhip the Biſhop of Lincoln.—Aged 64, Mrs. A. Cox, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

At Skillington, near Colſterworth, E. Digby, gent late of Ketton and Dunſby.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, aged 40, Mr. R. Stephenſon

At Teigh, in Rutland, of a conſumptive complaint, in her 27th year, Miſs F. Bunting.

At Wilſthorpe, in this county, Mr. Waldegrave, of Caſtor, near Peterboro'.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Blunt, attorney, of Loughborough, to Miſs M. Dalby, of Caſtle Donington.

In London, Mr. Stevenſon, woolſtapler, of Northampton, to Miſs Harding, and alſo Mr. Milner, of Morley, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. Harding, both daughters of the late Mr. Harding, of Market Harborough, in this county.

Mr. T. Bennett, of Hirkby Muxloe, to

Miſs Wright, of Newtown.—The Rev. J. Boyer, of Quorndon, to Miſs Pochin, of Morcot, in Rutland.—Mr. J. Boden, hoſier, of Loughborough, to Miſs L. Grime, of Swarkſtone, near Derby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Lomas.—Mrs. Stephenſon, of the Manner's Arms public-houſe.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Miſs A. Timms.

At Caſtle Donington, Miſs M. A. D. Davis.—Aged 31, Mr. Henſhaw, draper and hatter.

At Altona, in Germany, on the 5th of June laſt, S. Bracebridge Abney, eſq. of Lindley-hall, in this county.

At Belton, the Rev. J. Glazebrook, vicar. Some years ago, he publiſhed an "Apology for Infant Baptiſm," in anſwer to the late Gilbert Wakefield.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Armitage, Mr. M. Redfern, of Birmingham, to Miſs Salmon.—Mr. Fairbanks, ſchoolmaſter, of Stafford, to Miſs Hill, of Forebridge.—Mr. T. Moore, of Tardebig, to Miſs Pratt, of Clent.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Badderley.—Mrs. Anſlow.

At Walſall, aged 63, Mrs. M. Biddle, wife of Mr. J. Biddle, ſaddle-tree maker.

At Alceſter, aged 67, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Mr. W. Jones, attorney.—Mrs. Kendrick, of Bloxwick, near Walſall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Earl of Aylesford, lord of the manor of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, having lately viſited the medicinal ſprings at that place, after a ſatisfactory enquiry into the nature, properties, and cures, performed by theſe waters, ordered, at his own expence, the well to be put into a handſome ſtate of repair.—His lordſhip intends to ſecure the benefit of theſe waters to the poor, and to build a bath, to be appropriated to their uſe. His lordſhip likewiſe inſpected the different improvements of the inhabitants, Mr. Abbott's bath, Mr. Sinker's elegant new buildings, offices, &c. &c.—The writer of this article ſuggeſts another improvement to be added to the before-mentioned, viz. that of the road from Coventry, through Stoneleigh, Leamington, and Tachbrooke, into the Banbury road, which, if it could be ſubſtantially effected, the meritorious exertions of the inhabitants of Leamington would, he conceives, be crowned with complete ſucceſs.

An act of parliament has lately paſſed for erecting a new church (to be called Chriſt Church) in the town of Birmingham, and for providing a maintenance and reſidence for the miniſter or perpetual curate thereof.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Mott, currier, to Miſs E. Croughton.—Mr. Griffith, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miſs Webb.—Mr. R. Baker, merchant, to Miſs C. Palmer.—Mr. G. Wood, of St. George's Tavern, to Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Watſon, bruſh-maker, of Coventry, to Miſs Aſton, of Berkeſwell.

Died.] At Moſeley, near Birmingham, Mrs. Moody, of Beaudeſart.

At Birmingham, the Rev. R. Scholefield, miniſter of the old meeting.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Mountford.—Mrs. Howlett.—Mrs. Smith.—Aged 63, Mrs. M. Heath.—Mrs. Kettle, relict of the late J. Kettle, eſq.—Aged 45, Mrs. A. Sherratt, ſiſter to Mr. T. Sherratt, London carrier.

Mrs. Jenkins, of Saltley Hall, near Birmingham.—Mr. Wilkes, farmer, of Acock's Green, near Birmingham.

On the firſt of April, at ſea, on his paſſage from Calcutta, Mr. E. Harvey, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. S. Harvey, of Birmingham.

At Coſeley, Mr. E. Smith, and a few days after Miſs S. Smith, ſon and daughter of Mr. J. Smith, coalmaſter.

On the 24th of April laſt, in Port Royal, Jamaica, in his 19th year, Lieut. C. Mackorekell, 3d ſon of Mr. Mackorekell, of Birmingham.

At Kettleburn Heath, in her 24th year, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Solihull, Mrs. J. Powell.

In his 24th year, Mr. J. Hobſon, of Kinver.

SHROPSHIRE.

The labourers employed by Sir Richard Hill, bart. in his park at Hawkſtone, under the direction of his head gardener, have lately made ſome intereſting diſcoveries, in tracing the foundations of the once famous old fortreſs, called the Red Caſtle. The remains of two more circular towers have been found, which, for ſeveral centuries, have been buried under vaſt quantities of earth, ſtones, and rubbiſh, as a great number of venerable oaks and other trees were growing on the ſurface of the ruins. The original entrance to the caſtle has alſo been diſcovered, and laid bare; as are, likewiſe, many detached portions of the extenſive ancient walls, which nearly encompaſſed the whole of this prodigious rock. Although of a ſurprizing thickneſs, they are built in a ſtyle of elegance which few modern ſtructures can lay claim to.

Abſtract of the ſtate of the Priſon Charities at Shrewſbury for the year, ending at Midſummer, 1803, which charities were eſtabliſhed for the following laudable purpoſes:—To enable debtors to earn the means of their ſubſiſtence while in confinement, to reward their induſtry and good behaviour while there; and to furniſh them with ſuch implements or materials on their quitting the priſon, as may enable them to ſupport themſelves and families, on their return to ſociety. To encourage induſtry, penitence, and orderly behaviour, in criminal priſoners; and to furniſh with clothes and implements thoſe who, on quitting priſon, ſhall produce a certificate of their good behaviour; and, laſtly, to provide ſuch as ſhall be diſmiſſed with a ſmall ſum competent to the means of immediate maintenance, in order to prevent the temptation of committing a crime for that purpoſe.

Received.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of laſt year's account in the hands of the Treaſurer	33	1	1
Subſcriptions	68	6	6
Donations	1	1	0
Charity-boxes	9	5	5$\frac{3}{4}$
Subſcriptions from 1798 to 1801	22	5	6
	£133	19	4$\frac{3}{4}$

Diſburſed.	£.	s.	d.
Rewards to induſtrious debtors	1	15	6
------ criminals	21	5	3
------ to debtors on quitting the priſon	2	15	0
------ to criminals on quitting the priſon	37	17	1
Milk for the young children	3	13	2
Books	13	6	11
Printing and advertiſing reports	3	13	0
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	35	5	11$\frac{1}{4}$
Subſcriptions in arrear for 1802	14	7	6
	£133	19	4$\frac{3}{4}$

Subſcriptions in arrear, from 1798 to 1801	6	9	0

Married.] Mr. J. Arkinſtall, to Miſs S. Murray, both of Eaton upon Terne.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W Oakley, of Srapleton, to Miſs A. Wilding.—W. Simpſon, M.D. of Hilton Cottage, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Powell.—Mr. W. Pugh, late of Biſhop's Caſtle, to Mrs. Bullock.—Mr. G. Broughall, of Kinſell, to Miſs A. Rawlins.

At Welſhpool, Mr. P. Pritchard, to Mrs. M. Burley, of the Bulthey.

At Aſhford, Mr. Harper, to Miſs Prodgers.—Mr. W. Wilkes, grocer, of Wellington, to Miſs Chune, of Shiffnall.

At Wroxeter, Lieut. Holme, of the royal marines, to Miſs H. Bennett, of Donington.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Miſs Browne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Browne, of Myfod, Montgomeryſhire.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Jones.

At Ludlow, E Parſons, eſq. late of Onibury.—Mrs. A. Dickinſon.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Edwards, of the Unicorn Inn.—Mr. R. Price, ſon of Mrs. Price, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Whitchurch, aged 36, Mr. J. Humphries, plumber and glazier.

At Newport, Mr. Hill, of the Bell public-houſe.—Mr. Meek, auctioneer.—Mr. W. Wheatley, butcher.—Mr. Grimſhaw, ſeveral years ſteward to Sir Edward Smythe, bart. of Acton Burnell.

Mrs. Rees, of Edgley, near Whitchurch.—Aged 17, of a dropſy, Mr. T. Williams, grandſon of Mr. T. Glover, of the Farm, near Whitchurch.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Woodall, carpenter, of the Wey Mill, near Whitchurch.—Mr. C. Jukes, of Cottle, near High Ercall.—Aged 78, R. Burton, eſq. of Longner. This gentleman, during the laſt four or five years, lived a very retired life, having made over his eſtates to his eldeſt ſon; but before that period he had always diſtributed cheerfully to the poor. He was a cordial benefactor to the Salop infirmary, and had been formerly treaſurer of that inſtitution. Mr. Burton ſerved the office of high-ſheriff for this county, in the year 1763.

Mr. J. Gittens, of Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wheeler, of Bidford, Warwickſhire, to Miſs A. Baker, of Kington, in this county.

At Bromeſgrove, Mr. Palmer, to Miſs Morris.

Died.] At Worceſter, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Thomas, publican, well known by the whimſical appellation of *King Thomas.*—Mr. W. Munn, of the Bell Inn, St. John's, near Worceſter.—Mrs. Wicks, of Penſax.—Mr. W. Ballard, of Badſey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominſter, Capt. Naſh, to Miſs M. Duppa.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 49th year, Mr. Lockett, glaſs and earthen-ware factor.—Aged 73, Mr. F. Thomas, formerly an eminent builder.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Baker, wine-dealer.—In his 46th year, Mr. Miles, watchmaker.

At Leominſter, in his 80th year, Mr. Turner, baker and maltſter.—In his 66th year, Mr. Jones, of Huntington.

On the 30th of April laſt, in the iſland of St Lucia, Weſt Indies, in his 20th year, Mr. S. Allen, midſhipman on board the Centaur ſhip of war, and fourth ſon of the Rev. T. Allen, of Leominſter, in this county.

At the family manſion of Stoke Edith, in this county, in his 57th year, the Hon. Edward Foley, M.P. for the county of Worceſter, and uncle to the preſent Lord Foley; a gentleman gifted with a ſuperior underſtanding, an ingenious diſpoſition, and poliſhed manners. At an early age, he was choſen to repreſent the county of Worceſter in Parliament, and continued in that office during ſeven ſucceſſive ſeſſions. Mr. Foley was ſtrongly attached to that illuſtrious ſenator, and active patriot, Mr. Fox, as well in an union of political principles, as in the habits of private friendſhip. His attention to the intereſts of his conſtituents, his known love to the conſtitution of his country, his affability, good ſenſe, and proverbial honeſty, ſo compleatly inſured him the reſpect of the county, that his re-election was *never* oppoſed in a ſingle inſtance. In private life, his ſocial and convivial qualities endeared him to an extenſive circle of friends; poſſeſſing wit without vulgarity, and a fund of anecdotes, which never wounded private feelings,

ings, his preſence invariably inſured feſtivity, and his voice has often "ſet the table on a roar." Mr. Foley was firſt married to Lady Anne Coventry, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly, to Miſs Hodget, of Preſtwood, in Staffordſhire, by whom he has left three ſons and two daughters.

At Pencraig Court, in the pariſh of Goodrich, near Roſs, Mr. J. Robinſon, formerly of Bayſham. He fell down ſuddenly as he was proceeding to his chamber to drink tea, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davis, of Abington, to Miſs Fox, of the White Hart Inn, of Cirenceſter.—Mr. T. Dowle, jun. of Churcham, to Miſs Newman, of Laſſington.

At Box. Mr. E. Mullins, to Miſs Phillips.

At Marſhfield, J. E. Stock, M.D. to Miſs C. Shapland.

At Stroud, Mr. W. Pitt, to Miſs E. Meredith.

Died.] At Glouceſter, aged 72, Mr. Wakefield, owner.—Mrs. Waſhbourne, wife of Mr. T. Waſhbourne, druggiſt.—Mr. Jones, cork-cutter.

At Tewkeſbury, the Rev. H. Collett, A.M. the laſt ſurvivor of a family long reſpectable for their virtues, whoſe well-earned fame he not only did not tarniſh, but it was his glory to eſtabliſh for himſelf, a well-founded title to univerſal eſteem.

At Berkeley, aged 74, Mr. Pick, ſteward to the Earl of Berkeley.

At Painſwick, Mr. Jenner, ſurgeon and apothecary; a gentleman of great humanity, activity, and ſkill, in his profeſſion.

Mrs. Wanſey, relict of the late Mr. Wanſey, an eminent clothier, of Warminſter.

E. Sheppard, eſq. of Gateſcombe Park.

At Henbury, Mr. R. Jenkins, carpenter.—As he was returning home from Briſtol, he ſuddenly dropped down, and inſtantly expired.

At Pucklechurch, Mr. W. Nichols, an eminent grazier.

At Freſhford, Mr. Welſh, of the New Inn.

In London, aged 85, Mrs. Hardwick, formerly of Glouceſter, and mother of the preſent Mr. Hardwicke, of that city.

Mrs. M. Hartley, ſiſter of D. Hartley, eſq. of Lyegrove, in this county, and of Belvidere, Bath.

At Clingre, in the pariſh of Cam, Miſs M. Long.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. E. Marſhall, A.M. of Oriel College, to Miſs Churchill, of Deddington.

At Hook Norton, Mr. J. Heynes, taylor, to Miſs M. Lamport.

At Great Milton, Mr. R. Griffin, of Chilworth, to Miſs E. Wells.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. J. Price, collar-maker.—aged 68, Mr. J. Stevens, one of the yeomen-beadles in the Univerſity.—Suddenly, aged 75, Mr. W. Palmer.

At Henley, aged 79, J. Brooks, eſq.

At Hook Norton, aged 41, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. J. Bailey, collector of exciſe, of Briſtol.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Berridge, draper and taylor, to Miſs Adkins, of Ravenſthorpe.

At Huntingdon, J. Bedford, eſq. to Miſs Hunt.

At Guilſborough, W. Abbott, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Ward.—Mr. Joſh. Freeſtone, baker, of Harrowden, to Miſs C. Johnſon, of Courteenhall-grounds.—Mr. T. Shephard, draper, of Towceſter, to Miſs Mumford, milliner, of Woodford, niece to Mr. W. Mumford, of Daventry.

Died.] Mrs. Faſcott, of Ecton, near Northampton.

At Bedford, Mr. J. Emery, currier.

At Wansford, aged 48, Mrs. Mitchell, widow.

At Leckamſtead, Bucks, Mrs. Let. Read, wife of the Rev. J. Th. A. Reed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The famous ſtatue of the Goddeſs Ceres, lately brought from the temple of Eleuſis, near Athens, by Meſſrs. Clarke and Cripps, has been lately preſented by theſe gentlemen to the Univerſity of Cambridge. Workmen are now buſy in placing it in the library, on a pedeſtal deſigned by Flaxman, (and executed by Thompſon, of Cambridge,) from the original in the portico in the temple of Minerva at Athens. The ſtatue, which is one ſolid maſs of marble, weighs about a ton and a half.

Married.] At March in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. T. Gray, eldeſt ſon of Captain G. Gray, to Miſs Brown.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 60, Mr. R. Biſhop, a reſpectable taylor and draper.—In his 77th year, Mr. E. Yorke, formerly an upholſterer, but had retired from buſineſs, through misfortunes and indiſpoſition, ſome years ago.

At Newmarket, the Rev. Dr. Frampton, juſtice of the peace for this county and Suffolk, and many years one of the principal tutors of St. John's College, Cambridge.—His public act, on taking his degree of Doctor in divinity, in the ſenate-houſe, at the inſtallation in the year 1769, was very highly and deſervedly admired at the time, for its learning and peculiar elegance and grace.

Mr. J. Oſbourne, many years training-groom to the Hon. T. W. Coventry; a man inferior to none in his profeſſion for dexterity and activity, and highly reſpected as a rare example of integrity and fidelity.

At Babraham, aged 67, Mr. H. Darnton, of London.

At Wiſbeach, in her 56th year, Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. J. Dixon, attorney.—Mr. J. Swainſborough, ſtone-maſon.

At Trumpington, Mrs. Cumming, wife of Mr. Cumming, ſchoolmaſter.—Miſs S. Bullen, ſecond daughter of Mr. Alderman Bullen, of Barnwell-abbey.

NORFOLK.

At a late aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, a report was read on the ſubject of the water-works lately conſtructed in that city, ſigned by four gentlemen requeſted to ſurvey them, two of whom were engineers, one an architect, and one a millwright, by which it appears that the proprietors have expended the ſum of 10,000l. and upwards in the execution and completion of the ſaid works, and which, in the opinion of the above gentlemen, have been conſtructed in the moſt effectual and workmanlike manner, and ſo as to be fully calculated to produce all the benefits and advantages to the inhabitants of the city that Mr. Milne's plan was intended to effect, could the ſame have been carried into execution.

It has been lately reſolved at a quarterly-aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, that a new bridge, either of Portland-ſtone or iron, ſhould be built in the pariſh of St. Michael, at Coſlany, in that city. The old bridge is to be taken down, and the new one to be built in the ſame ſituation. In the conſtruction of the intended bridge, whether it be built of ſtone or of iron, (in which latter caſe the uſe of forged iron is precluded,) there is to be one arch of thirty-ſix feet in ſpan; the width of the bridge in that ſpace which is termed the clear of the parapet, is to be ſixteen feet, including a footway of four feet wide on the weſtern ſide; the footway to be paved with Scotch granite, and the carriage-way with ſuitable paving-ſtones.

The motion for a dutiful and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent important criſis, lately made at an aſſembly of the Corporation of Norwich, was, at firſt, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by ſeveral of the Common Council, who objected to it in toto, and, at length, ultimately rejected, there being for the addreſs 19, againſt it 29.

Married.] The Rev. T. Talbot, of Catton, to Miſs Hill, only daughter of J. Hill, jun. eſq. of Wells.—J Hill, jun. eſq. of Wells, to Miſs J. Hay, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel David Hay, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 24, Mrs. Leman, wife of Mr. A. Leman, grocer.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Herring, woollen-draper.—Aged 88, Mrs. M. Tucker.—In her 35th year, Mrs. R. Boardman, wife of Mr. Boardman, taylor.—Aged 63, Mr. Oſbourne, maſter of the Bruſhmaker's-arms public-houſe.—Aged 49, Mr. R. Hodds, many years a faithful, induſtrious ſervant of Mr. Goſs, dyer.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Barnes.—Aged 65, Mr. Aldridge, a travelling linen-draper. His death was partly the effect of an unfortunate accident: in attempting to cut a ſtick from a hedge a few days before, he had ſlipped down, and either fractured or diſlocated his ancle in ſuch a manner as to render an amputation neceſſary; this, however, he conſtantly refuſed to ſubmit to, and a violent fever enſued, which terminated his life.

Aged 26, Miſs M. Earl.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Deday.—Aged 77, C. Le Grys, eſq.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Hales.—Aged 107, Mrs. M. Franklyn.—Aged 82, Mrs. S. Palmer, formerly houſekeeper to Mrs. Bates, of Cringleford.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Atkins, cabinet-maker.—Aged 70, J. H. Deere, gent. formerly an eminent grocer.

At Lynn, aged 75, Mr. J. Dennis, formerly of Mint Lynn.

At Thetford, Mr. T. Deriſley, formerly of Croxton.

At Wells in her 86th year, Mrs. C. Moy, who had filled the humble but uſeful office of ſchoolmiſtreſs, for the ſpace of 56 years, with credit to herſelf and advantage to her numerous pupils.

At North Walſham, aged 56, the Rev. J. Hepworth, rector of Gunton, &c. and vicar of the mediety of Felmingham.

At Cromer, Mr. C. Rice, formerly an auctioneer at North Walſham.

Mr. T. Harriſon, ſchoolmaſter, at Terrington St. John's, in Marſhland.

At Kimberley, Mr. J. Hare, a ſkilful and active ſurveyor of ſeveral turnpike-roads in this county and in Suffolk.

In London, Mrs. Wright, wife of T. Wright, eſq. banker, and daughter of the late T. Havers, eſq. of Norwich.—Mrs. Luck, of Honingham.

At North Repps, the lady of W. Colquhoun, eſq.

At Blofield, aged 100, Mr. J. Broughton.

Aged 70, Mr. Oſbert Spinks, of Runcton-Holme, late a conſiderable farmer at Crimpleſham, near Downham Market.

At Aſhill, Miſs A. Oldfield.

In London, aged 85, Mr. Graham, father of Mr. W. Graham, haberdaſher, of Norwich.

At Hardingham, in his 58th year, Mr. E. Allcock.—Aged 75, Mr. P. Humphrey, of Snoring.—Miſs Harvey, of Catton.—Mrs. Staunton, of Derſingham, near King's Lynn.—Miſs Green, of Buckenham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. P. T. Long, attorney, of Ipſwich, to Miſs C. Cooke, of Little Wenham.

At Bury, Mr. R. Thompſon, brewer of Norwich, and late of Cambridge, to Miſs S. Crick.—The Rev. H. J. Woollaſton, rector of Paſton, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs L. Symonds, youngeſt daughter of the late W. Symonds, eſq.

At Metfield, Mr. Chaſe, butcher and farmer, to Miſs Norman, of Beccles.

Mr. Pymer, organiſt, of Beccles, to Miſs C. But-

C. Butcher, of Mettingham.—Mr. J. T. Primroſe, ſurgeon, of Wrentham, to Miſs Criſp, eldeſt daughter of W. Criſp, gent. of Froſtenden.

Died.] At Bungay, in her 84th year, Mrs. Lagden, a maiden lady.

At Beccles, aged 46, Mrs. Purvis, widow of Mr. R. Purvis, ſurgeon, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Lewis, widow of R. Lewis, eſq. late of Norwich.—Mrs. Auſtin, of Saphiſton.—Mr. J. Cooper, farmer, of Brightwell, ſon of Mr. Cooper, of Culford.—Rather ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Bird, ſhopkeeper, of Bradfield Combuſt, near Bury.

At Needham Market, aged 20, Miſs S. Abbott.

At Brandon, aged 78, Mr. R. Murrell, late farmer and ſeed-merchant at Wormegay, in Norfolk.—Mr. J. Webb, late a ſorter in the general poſt-office.

At Wrentham, Mr. J. Tallent, farmer.—Aged 31, Mrs. Goldſmith, wife of Mr. T. Goldſmith, jun. of Ixworth.

In London, where ſhe was on a viſit, in her 19th year, Miſs Deck, eldeſt daughter Mr. P. Deck, of Bury.—In his 54th year, Mr. J. Pain, farmer, of Boxtead.

ESSEX.

Married.] C. T. Tower, eſq. eldeſt ſon of C. Tower, eſq. of Weald-hall, to Miſs Beauchamp, eldeſt daughter of Sir T. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley-park, Norfolk.—S. Morſe, eſq. of Thorpe-park, to Miſs Blythe, of Kitby.

At Dagenham, H. C. Boiſrageni, M D. of Bath, to Miſs Fanſhaw, of Parſloes, in this county.

At Colcheſter, Mr. B. Lay, linen-draper, to Miſs Steggat.

At Great Burſtead, Mr. A. Curtis, aged 19, to Mrs. S. Atkins, an amiable and accompliſhed widow, aged 81.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Kendal, widow.

At Maldon, aged 81, Mrs. Braiſted, formerly miſtreſs of the Angel Inn.

At Rochford, in his 69th year, the Rev. S. Andrews, upwards of 35 years miniſter to a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters there. He died in the firm belief of the religion which he had profeſſed and inculcated, both by doctrine and example, and met his approaching change, of which he was perfectly ſenſible with the moſt honourable compoſure and firmneſs.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Dodd, of Bird's-green, in Willingale Doe.

At Halſtead, aged 41, Mr. T. Brightwell, late a conſiderable tanner in Ipſwich, but had retired on account of ill-health.

The Rev. H. Price, late rector of Little Ilford, and Rettenden.—Mr. Sarjeant, farmer, of Berechurch.

In her 78th year, Mrs. M. Cowell, widow of Mr. Cowell, butcher, late of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. J. Larcher, jun. of Great Baddow.

At Southminſter, Mrs. Spurgin, wife of Mr. G. Spurgin, brandy merchant.

At Woodbridge, in his 67th year, Mr. G T. Worthington, formerly a lieutenant in the 43d regiment of foot, and only brother of Sir W. Worthington, of Dublin.

At Felſtead, aged 84, Mrs. Wood.

At Boreham, Mrs. Seabrooke, wife of Mr. W. Seabrooke, jun.

KENT.

Married.] At Appledore, the Rev. W. Dixon, to Mrs. Hodges, widow.

Mr. J. Harris, of Hoo, near Rocheſter, to Miſs M. Reaſon, of Milton next, Sittingburne.—The Rev. E. Nares, rector of Biddenden, to Miſs C. Adams, of Oſbourne Lodge.—Mr. J. Beck, of Hythe, to Miſs M. Joll, of Dover.

Died.] At Canterbury, E. Benſon, eſq. many years auditor to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral. He had reſigned his office only a very few days before his death.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. J. Martin, drawing-maſter.—Mr. P. Kirkpatrick.

At Maidſtone, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Aſſiter, ſtonemaſon

At Rocheſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. J. Caſtell, coach-maſter.

At Dartford, Mrs. Fooks, wife of Mr. Fooks, ſolicitor.

At Dover, Mrs. King, wife of W. King, eſq.—Mr. W. Cowley, pilot

At Tenterden, in her 25th year, Miſs M. Sawyer.

At New Romney, of a decline, aged 30, Mrs. Chriſtford.

At Pemberg, of which pariſh he had been vicar above 50 years, the Rev. J Whitaker, A.M. He poſſeſſed an extraordinary ſkill in theological learning, and was highly reſpected by his pariſhioners, in general, for his conſcientious diſcharge of the paſtoral duties.

Aged upwards of 80 years, Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Broome, in the pariſh of Baſham; a gentleman deſervedly intitled to eſteem by his long and habitual practice of the moral and ſocial virtues.

At Looſe, Mr. T. Bigg, miller.

Mr. Cripſe, miller, of Leeds. As he was returning home from Maidſtone market, he unfortunately fell from his horſe into a pond and expired ſoon afterwards.

At Waltham, aged 97, Mrs. S. Nickars, widow. This poor woman, by honeſt induſtry, had brought up a large family, having had 12 children, nine of whom lived to be men and women, and 72 grand and great-grand children. She maintained herſelf by her earnings, in a room that ſerved her for houſe and lodging, till within a few days prior to her death.

At Wingham, aged 58, Mr. H. Sandcraft, ſhoemaker.

At Bath, Mrs. Andrew, widow of the Rev. J. Andrew, D.D. late prebendary of Rocheſter.

At Wateringbury, Mr. R. Foreman, farmer.

At Chiſlett, the Rev. Mr. Verdun, curate.

Mr. J. Spratt, of Buckland; one of the fraternity of free-maſons. His remains were attended to the grave by a proceſſion conſiſting of the lodges 203 and 266, accompanied by the band of the Northampton militia, Mr. Mate, one of the brethren, pronounced an impreſſive and appoſite oration on the occaſion.

At Chevening, at a very advanced age, the Rev. S. Preſton, many years rector of that pariſh. This gentleman, who was educated at Oxford, had, at an early period, a favourable opportunity of viſiting the Continent, with a reſpectable family. During his reſidence in Italy, he cultivated a naturally good taſte for the fine arts, he ſelected a ſmall, but valuable collection of books on this ſubject, and returned to his native country highly gratified and improved. In a ſhort time after, he was preſented with a ſmall living in Hertfordſhire, on which he reſided till he was preſented by the archbiſhop of Canterbury with the rectory of Chevening. During the American war, he was a zealous friend to liberty; and in the year 1780, attached himſelf to the Kentiſh committee, who, in conjunction with the Yorkſhire and other committees, were, at that time, endeavouring to obtain a radical reform in the Common's Houſe of Parliament; and to diminiſh the public expenditure of the country. He ſaw with cordial approbation the revolution of France, in 1789, and was ſo much intereſted in that event, as to collect ſeveral valuable things connected with it, particularly the engraved likeneſſes of all the members of the national aſſembly. With the ſubſequent proceedings of the French Revolutioniſts he became diſguſted, and after the death of Louis XVI. and the demolition of the French church, he could no longer endure to ſpeak on the ſubject. In the year 1792, he became an alarmiſt, and was, from that period to his death, an enemy to all innovation, and a zealous friend to Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. Mr. Preſton was kind, and truly benevolent; the duties of his office he performed with aſſiduity and zeal. With the fine arts, and modern polite literature, he was very converſant, and in his ſtudy he could at all times find amuſement, and was ever ready to communicate knowledge to the young. He excelled in the art of improving and laying out ground in the beſt taſte, and was frequently applied to by his opulent neighbours for advice on this ſubject. He never loved money but for the purpoſe of rendering himſelf uſeful, and tho' he had lived nearly 30 years at Chevening, yet he had not once raiſed his tythes. His income was exceedingly moderate, but he knew how to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor, and when his infirmities rendered him leſs capable of diſcovering where his bounty might be beſt beſtowed, he, without oſtentation, and even with ſtudied privacy, made a reſpectable friend, his almoner, to the poor of the pariſh. He was ſincere and ardent in his friendſhips, but, *humanum eſt errare*, violent in his reſentments, and could, perhaps, never cordially regard thoſe who differed materially from him either in religion or politics. Among a large circle of friends, and of thoſe, ſome of the higheſt rank and reſpectability, his name will be long remembered, and his death deeply regretted. To his grave he was followed by ſeveral of his neighbours who knew his worth, and how to value it. And who were deſirous of bearing an honorable teſtimony to his virtues. The property which he has left behind him is with the exception of annuities to two old ſervants, and a few trifling legacies, bequeathed to charitable inſtitutions. To the college, at Philadelphia, he has given his valuable library, and ſome money in the American funds, to be applied to keeping the books, engravings, &c. in good order.

SUSSEX.

A plan is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a ſociety in this county, for the relief of ſmall debtors, to act in aid of, and in conjunction with, the general charity for the aforeſaid humane and laudable purpoſe, meeting in St. James's-ſtreet, London.

A ſurvey has been lately taken, including an eſtimate of expences, of Cukmere-haven, in this county, for the purpoſe of making it navigable, and of amending the drainage.

Married.] Mr. W. Hardham, grocer, at Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Willard, of Eaſt Deane.—Mr. W. Hardwicke, of Alfriſton, to Miſs Farncombe, of Patcham.—Mr. Ellis, of Offham, to Miſs Moore, of Cliffe, Lewes.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Cox, maſter of the Unicorn inn.

At Lewes, Mr. May, architect and ſurveyor.

In child-bed, Mrs. Smith, of Whaleſbeach, in the pariſh of Eaſt Grinſtead.

At Sheerneſs, Mr. G. Oſbourne, ſon of Mrs. Oſbourne, of Chicheſter.

At Mundham, near Chicheſter, the Rev. Mr. Green.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Clear, Mr. R. Dodd, taylor, of London, to Miſs Reeves, daughter of Mr. Reeves, ſurgeon.

At Wincheſter, Mr. D. Patterſon, ſhoe-maker, to Miſs J. Ewen.

At Portſmouth, Counſellor Kelly, to Miſs Godwyn, daughter of J. Godwyn, eſq. banker.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Newlyn, wife of Mr. T. Newlyn, attorney.—Mr. Kenniſton, maſter of the Dolphin public-houſe.

At her lodgings in this city, Mrs. French, relict of the late G. French, eſq. merchant of Bermondſey, in Surrey.—Mr. W. Kernot, merchant and architect.—Mr. R. Loader, of the Coach and Horſes inn.

At Southampton, aged 84, Mrs Smith.—Mrs. Tindling, wife of Captain C. Tindling, of the army.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harvey, of Winchcombe, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Chevalier, of Eſcote, in this county.

Died.] At Laverſtoke houſe, aged 56, of an apoplectic ſtroke, W. Henchman, eſq. formerly Captain in the 14th regiment of foot.

BERKSHIRE.

A market has been lately eſtabliſhed at Reading, for the ſale of fat cattle, to be held every Tueſday, in the cattle and pig market of that borough.

Married.] Mr. Bruce, attorney, of Newbury, to Miſs A. Juſtice, late of Sutton Courtney.—J. Trower, eſq. of Berkley-ſquare, London, to Miſs James, eldeſt daughter of Sir Walter J. James, bart. of Langley Hall, in this county.—Mr. Keene, of Ufton, to Miſs Law, of Bucklerſbury.

At Cookham, R. Poulton, eſq. to Miſs C. Payne, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Reading, aged 81, Mrs. Clements.—Mrs. Litchfield, widow of the late Rev. J. Litchfield, rector of Tubney, &c.

At Pangbourn, Mrs. Cotterell, of the George Inn.

At Shrub's Hill, near Egham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Chalmer, relict of the late G. Chalmer, eſq. of the county of Stafford.

At Mortimer, R. Blanch, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr J. Slocombe, hat-manufacturer, to Miſs Morgan.—The Rev. D. Davies, of Swanſea, to Miſs A. M. Mathews.—Mr. Withers, pawnbroker, to Mrs. Huſton, widow of the late Mr. Huſton, printer.—Mr. J. Richards, brewer, to Miſs M. Williams, chip-hat manufacturer.—J. Shuttleworth, eſq. to Mrs. Blake.

At Bath, R. K. Hutchinſon, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs D. Boulteel, of Fleet Houſe, Devonſhire.—H. T. Davis, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Simpſon.

Died.] At Briſtol, in her 66th year, Mrs. Wills, mother of Mr. Wills, tobacconiſt.—Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr Richardſon, oil-merchant.—The Rev. Mr. Safford, ſon of Mr. Safford, apothecary.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, jeweller.

Aged about 32, Mr. Aldis, corn factor. As he was walking up the ſteps of St. Nicholas church, apparently in perfect health, he fell down, and inſtantly expired.

Mrs. Jenner, relict of the late Mr. Jenner, ſurgeon.—Miſs Grimes.—Mrs. Locke, wife of Mr. Locke, ſhoemaker.

At Bath, the Rev. W. Somerville, A.M. prebendary of Wells, &c.—Mrs. Lee, wife of Dr. Lee.—Mrs. Andrews, relict of the late Rev. J. Andrews, D.D. late prebendary of Rocheſter.

The Right Honorable Nathaniel Ryder, Lord Harrowby, Baron Harrowby in the county of Lincoln. His lordſhip was the firſt peer of his family. His father, Dudley Ryder, was born at Harrowby, in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1691, and was bred to the law. He came to London, where he became ſolicitor-general in 1733; next attorney-general in 1736 and was knighted; and laſtly, was chief juſtice of the court of king's bench, in the years 1754, 1755, and 1756. In the year 1756, Holles Duke of Newcaſtle reſolved to raiſe him to the peerage, by the title of Lord Harrowby; and accordingly a warrant was ſigned by the King on the 24th of May 1756; but he died on the following day, before the patent was completed. He married Anne Newnham, daughter and heireſs of Nathaniel Newnham of Streatham, in Surrey, eſq. by whom he had a ſon, the late Lord Harrowby, who was born in June 1735, and was married in January 1762, to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Dr. Richard Terrick, biſhop of London. There is a great and prominent trait of the goodneſs of his heart, manifeſted at the time of this marriage. His father, the Chief Juſtice, who was particularly partial to the good things of this world, among other ſaving clauſes in his will, ſpecifically deviſed, that any ſettlement his ſon might make, when he married, ſhould be in proportion to the fortune he might receive. But the generoſity of the ſon, ſet aſide the intereſted views of the father; and previous to his marriage with Miſs Terrick, whoſe portion did not admit of a ſettlement agreeable to the tenor of his father's will, he preſented her with a very large addition to it, which gave him a power to make a proviſion equal to his fortune and affection. In the year 1776, the promiſe of the peerage to the father was renewed, and given to the ſon. On the 26th of May 1776 he was created Lord Harrowby, Baron of Harrowby in the county of Lincoln. A little time after this creation, he entered into a treaty with Mr. Gore of Tring, in Hertfordſhire, for the purchaſe of Tring-Houſe, Park, and Eſtate; but the treaty not ſucceeding, he purchaſed the eſtate of Sandon, in Staffordſhire; and the Tring eſtate was afterwards ſold to Drummond Smith, eſq. for leſs money than Lord Harrowby had offered. So true it is, that gentlemen, as well as other men, will ſometimes over-rate their market. Lord Harrowby has left three ſons and one daughter, viz. 1. The Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, the preſent lord Harrowby, born December 22, 1762, married in July 1795, to Lady Suſan Gower, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has a daughter, Suſan, born June 20, 1796, and a ſon, Dudley, born May 20, 1797. The preſent Lord Harrowby came into Parliament in the year 1790 for Tiverton; which borough he has always repreſented until the preſent time. His father and grandfather have repreſented the ſame borough from the year 1747. When he was firſt elected, he was under ſecretary of ſtate to the late Duke of Leeds; but when his Grace reſigned in 1791, he was appointed joint-paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces; and his brother, Richard, was appointed deputy-paymaſter. In 1801 he reſigned, and was appointed treaſurer of the navy; which place he held until June, 1803, when George Tierney, eſq. was appointed to ſucceed him. He was ſecond to Mr. Pitt in his duel with Mr. Tierney. The patronage of the borough of Tiverton is in his Lordſhip. 2. Richard, born July 5, 1766, married Auguſt 1, to Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner. 3. Elizabeth, born November 22, 1767. 4. Henry, born July 1, 1777; married in December 1802, to Sophia, daughter of T. M. Phillips, eſq. He is in holy orders.

At Wells, Mr. B. Andrews, attorney.

At Clifton, aged 74, Mrs. Powell, widow of late Rev. J. Powell.

At Frome, Mr. J. Willis, ſilverſmith.

At the Hot Wells, aged 76, Mr. Dupont.

At King's Down, Mrs. E. Jennings.

At Woollavington, near Bridgewater, Mr. R. Dowden, mathematician and profeſſor of muſic.—Mr. R. Templeman, of Merriott, near Crewkherne.—Mr. J. Beſt, late of Wayford Farm, in this county and brother to Mr. Serjeant Beſt.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Parſons, fell-monger, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Ball, of Henlade, near Taunton.

Died.] At Shafteſbury, the Rev. J. Barnes, formerly of the Engliſh monaſtery of Benedictines, at Doway, in French Flanders.—At Henſtridge, Mrs. Martin, formerly of Sherborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation to make an application to Parliament for extending the canal called the Grand Weſtern Canal, from Taunton to the river Severn.

Married.] At Colyton, near Honiton, Mr. W. Coxe, of Fareway, to Miſs S. Baker.

Died.] At Exeter, in the prime of life, Mrs. Parr, wife of Dr. Parr; a lady highly diſtinguiſhed by her native goodneſs of heart, and by all the domeſtic virtues, to the cultivation of which her brilliant accompliſhments were ever rendered more or leſs ſubſervient.

Aged 76, Mr. Joſhua Williams, of the ſociety of Quakers, and one of the proprietors of the general bank. His loſs is deeply regretted as a man of meek manners and philanthropic conduct.

At an advanced age, Mr. W. Jackſon, ſubchanter, organiſt, and *Informator Puerorum* of the cathedral of Exeter. (*A more particular Account of this gentleman will be given in our next.*)

Mr. J. Bowdidge, fuller.

At Barnſtaple, Mr. E. Davie, poſtmaſter.

At Crediton, Mrs. Hugo.

At Ipplepen, aged 73, Mr. Norman.—Mrs. E. Mills, of Cullumpton.

At King's Nympton, aged 64, Mrs. E. Stowey.

At Bruton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Sims, junior, late maſter of the Sun-inn.

On the 18th of May, died at Poole, in the 19th year of her age, Miſs Sarah Briſtowe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Briſtowe; and on the 11th of June, Miſs Sarah Briſtowe, youngeſt ſiſter of the ſame gentleman, aged 25. Lovely and pleaſant were they in their lives, attached to each other with uncommon tenderneſs, and in death not divided!—Deportment unaffectedly ſimple and engaging, and conduct uniformly virtuous and amiable, characterized them both. A pulmonary complaint of ſome continuance gave each of them occaſion for the exerciſe of much fortitude and equanimity; and while it alſo called forth the aſſiduity and unwearied tenderneſs of their relatives, rendered ſuch attentions, as well as the efforts of medical ſkill, unavailing, and at laſt conducted them to the houſe appointed for all the living. In that ſilent dark abode are they now both depoſited, and "there they alike repoſe" for ever, having ceaſed to excite the anxieties, the hopes, and the fears of thoſe who felt an intereſt in their well-being. But the memory of their virtues will always remain; and time only can remove the impreſſion of heartfelt regret which their early diſſolution has occaſioned.

At Exmouth, the Rev. R. Hole, rector of Faringdon and Inwardleigh, in this county. A gentleman who united to the moſt amiable manners, extenſive learning, an elegant taſte, ſtrict integrity, and chearful, unaffected piety. His heart and his talents were equally excellent. Mr. Hole was the author of ſeveral valuable pieces. When the admiration of the poetry of Oſſian was general, and no heſitation reſpecting its early æra was entertained, he publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of Fingal, laboured with no common care, in lines perhaps no leſs mellifluous than thoſe of Pope. The ſuſpicions of Mr. Macpherſon's conduct, in the compilation, prevented, perhaps, that verſion from being ſo generally read and warmly admired as it deſerves; but the "Ode to Imagination," ſubjoined, claimed a very general applauſe, as highly animated and poetical. Some years afterward he publiſhed a tranſlation of Homer's Hymn to Ceres, of which there is a rival, but inferior, verſion by Mr. Lucas. This poem, if not Homer's, is certainly of very high antiquity, and is tranſlated by Mr. Hole with ſpirit and elegance. At no great diſtance the epic romance of Arthur followed, of which the wildneſs approaches nearer the ſchool of Arioſto than of Homer, though no one was a more ardent admirer of the chaſter beauties of the ancient Epic than Mr. Hole. The poem itſelf diſplays a warm imagination, and the lines are leſs monotonous, and the meaſure more varied in its pauſes, than thoſe of his former poetical works. The notes, though ſhort, are valuable, and diſplay a correct knowledge of the Northern mythology. When Mr. Polwhele projected his publication of the Devonſhire and Cornwall Poets, Mr. Hole could not be overlooked in his numerous applications; and ſome of the very highly-finiſhed poems in that collection are from his pen. The Ode to Terror and to Melancholy are thought to be little inferior to thoſe of Gray, Maſon, or Akenſide. They ſeem, however, to have been the production of an earlier period. When the Literary Society at Exeter was formed, Mr. Hole was one of its firſt members; and his later exertions were chiefly communications to that inſtitution. To this ſociety he addreſſed the "Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly conſidered," and publiſhed ſeparately, 1797, 12mo. in which he endeavours to ſhew that the marvellous events in thoſe voyages were believed in the Eaſt, and not ſo extravagantly inconſiſtent, with what the obſervation of later travellers have ſupplied, as has been generally ſuppoſed. In the publiſhed volumes of Eſſays, though no names are affixed, an humorous poem on the origin of clubs, and the ironical vindications of the character of Shylock and Iago, are attributed to his pen. The irony of the vindications is ſo well preſerved, that many attacks have been made on theſe articles, on the ſuppoſition of their being ſerious, not unlike to Swift's advice to the Iriſh peaſantry, to eat their children, which was, at firſt, from the grave manner in which it was propoſed, miſtaken in the ſame way. In Mr. H. his family have loſt a moſt excellent huſband and parent, Religion an exemplary votary, and the world an example of a truly worthy man. He was a native of Exeter, and admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. 1771.

CORNWALL.

Many of the tin mines in this county, have at length become exhauſted, and others are nearly ſo, or at leaſt are worked to little advantage. Polgooth, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt tin mine in the world: though it produces a conſiderable quantity of ore, yet it is attended with ſo great an expence, by reaſon of its very great depth, that it yields but little profit to the proprietors. Some mines near the Land's End, which, for a number of years, produced but little, are now working to more account. The manufacturers complain pretty generally, that the metal brought to market is leſs pure than heretofore. Of the copper mines, ſome have been abſolutely relinquiſhed, in conſequence of their extreme depth. Dolwath, at an enormous expence, has been brought into work, and yields an abundance of metal, indifferent in its quality. The mine of Wheal Towan, in the diſtrict of St. Agnes, is ſtill productive; and that of Wheal Crowndale, near Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, yields pretty large quantities of ore, and at no great diſtance from the ſurface.

Married.] At Lower St. Columb, Mr. E. Benny, (the bridegroom is both deaf and dumb,) to Miſs Hore.

At St. Ives, Mr. R. Reſuggan, to Miſs J. Harvey.—Mr. W. Quick, to Miſs E. Thomas.

At Padſtow, Mr. Chapman, aged 89, to Mrs. Prynn, a buxom widow, of 47. Mr. Chapman, on his return from church, gravely obſerved to one of his friends, that "he hoped he ſhould not be troubled with *many* young children; one of each ſort was all he wiſhed for."

At Falmouth, Mr. Platt, printer, to Miſs Williams, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. W. Inglis.

At Helſtone, Mrs. Pelglaſe, mother of Mr J. Pelglaſe, merchant. She was found dead in her bed, to which ſhe went, apparently well, the preceding evening.

At Bodmyn, in his 76th year, Mr. Cock, late of St. Mawes.——Aged 45, Mrs. E. Harry, widow of the late eminent J. Harry, M. D.

At Camborne, ſuddenly, while walking in his garden, Mr. S. Swyne, butcher.

At Leſtwythiel, aged 84, Mrs. Walker; a liberal benefactreſs to the poor, and a moſt reſpectable character in other reſpects.

At Kenwyn, aged 78, Mrs Wilton; and on the following day, aged 34, Mrs. Hodge, her daughter: they were both interred in one grave.

WALES.

Lately, at Merthyr Tydfil, in Glamorganſhire, at Mr. Crawſhay's iron works, an over-ſhot wheel was conſtructed, ſuppoſed to be, beyond compariſon, the largeſt in the world. It is above 50 feet in diameter, and made entirely of caſt iron, which alone coſt above 4000l. The water that turns it is brought from a ſtream in the hills, diſtant about five miles, on an aqueduct or platform of wood, ſupported chiefly by ſtone pillars, except in one place, where it croſſes a bridge, on ſupports of wood, for the ſpace of above 300 yards, and elevated 80 feet above the bed of a river.

Married.] At Swanſea, Mr J. Flexman, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Upcott, milliner.

Died.] At Swanſea, Mrs. Howell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Howell.

At Bridge End, Glamorganſhire, aged 73, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Mr. Morgan, formerly an eminent ſurgeon, and ſiſter of the late Dr. Price, of Hackney.

At Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, Miſs M. Saunders.

At Trecoon, near Haverfordweſt, Mrs. M. Vaughan, ſiſter to the late Admiral Vaughan, and the laſt ſurvivor of an ancient and reſpectable family. This lady was an amiable benefactreſs to the numerous poor in her vicinity.

At Lanbrane, near Swanſea, D. Jones, eſq.

At Monk Naſh, Glamorganſhire, Mrs. Powell, widow of the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Monk Naſh

On Monday, the 13th ult. when viſiting Caſtlemadoc, near Brecon, of which ſeat, with its appendant eſtate he had, as repreſentative of the family, been for ſome years proprietor, died the Rev. Hugh Price, A. M. rector of Rettenden, and of Little Ilford, in Eſſex, on the latter of which livings he conſtantly reſided; a clergyman who was in every reſpect an ornament to his profeſſion. He had enjoyed the very high eſteem of one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the laſt century, Biſhop Warburton, whoſe extraordinary talents, profound erudition, and penetrating ſagacity, dignified every one whom he honoured with his regard. The writer of this paragraph *often* witneſſed that great man's encomiums on Mr. Price, *once* particularly after hearing a diſcourſe which, by his Lordſhip's appointment, he had delivered in the cathedral of Glouceſter, on a very public occaſion, where many perſons of the firſt rank, and many others of literary diſtinction, who were aſſembled from two or three adjoining counties, compoſed his auditory. He was examining chaplain to Dr. Warburton's ſucceſſor, the Hon. Dr Yorke, on whoſe tranſlation to Ely, the Biſhop expreſſed his wiſh that Mr. Price would reſign the chaplainſhip to afford him an opportunity of filling up his number of chaplains from Cambridge, of which univerſity he had been, and to the vicinity of which he was going to remove, obſerving that he ſhould not forget Mr. Price's claims to his favour. Soon after his Lordſhip, in a manner that did equal honour to both donor and receiver, acquainted him, by letter, that Rettenden, a valuable benefice, in the Biſhop of Ely's patronage, was vacant, and much at Mr. Price's ſervice, adding that on account of the unhealthineſs of the ſituation he had already obtained from Dr. Lowth, then Biſhop of London, leave of non-reſidence. In diſcharging the reſpective duties of huſband, father, maſter, and friend, he was exemplary; to the moral and religious education of his children moſt ſcrupulouſly attentive, in executing every function of a parochial miniſter a model of well-tempered zeal, diligence, and punctuality. His compoſitions for the pulpit were marked by an impreſſive ſolemnity of admonition, an inſinuating force of perſuaſion, and a beautiful ſimplicity of ſtyle. This defective portrait of his character may ſerve to atteſt the worth of this excellent perſon, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by his neareſt connections, and painfully regretted by all who had the advantage of his friendſhip or the honour of his intimate aqcuaintance.

IRELAND.

After a long illneſs, the lady or Sir John Gillman, bart. of Gillmanville, in Ireland, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, in Hampſhire.

At his houſe, Black Rock, near Dublin, R. Jephſon, eſq. many years maſter of the horſe to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and a ſucceſsful dramatic writer. He was an officer in the Iriſh army, and formerly M. P. in that kingdom, and celebrated for his convivial powers, and his felicity in ludicrous compoſition. His firſt dramatic piece, Braganza, was acted with ſucceſs at Drury-lane, and printed in the year 1775; but the plot was thought to reſemble Venice Preſerved too nearly. The Law of Lombardy, a tragedy, with a ſimilar relation to Much Ado about Nothing, was acted nine nights at Drury-lane, and printed in 1779. The Count of Narbonne was well received. He wrote alſo the Campaign; or, Love in the Eaſt Indies, an opera; Julia; or, the Italian Lover, a tragedy, in language and ſentiments often ſublime; Two Strings to your Bow, a farce; and the Conſpiracy. In 1794 he publiſhed the Confeſſions of James Baptiſte Couteau, Citizen of France, written by himſelf, and tranſlated from the original French, 2 vols. 12mo; a ſevere ſatire on the depravity of French manners, but very reprehenſible on many accounts. In the ſame year he ſent abroad Roman Portraits, a Poem, in heroic verſe, with hiſtorical remarks and Illuſtrations, in 1 vol. 4to.

DIED ABROAD.

Suddenly, at the age of 67 years, deſervedly eſteemed by the public and his friends, M. l'Abbe Papon, (Jean Pierre) a man diſtinguiſhed by his talents and his virtues, one of the members of the oratory, and an aſſociate of the National Inſtitute. The public is indebted to him for a Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry, and on Oratory, of which three editions have appeared; for a Funeral Oration on Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia; for a Voyage to Provena, a Hiſtory of Provence; and for a work intitled Memorable Epochs of the Plague. He likewiſe compoſed ſome pieces on politics, and ſubjects of literature; likewiſe ſome poems; and he was employed, at the time of his death, on an hiſtory of the Revolution.

After a few days illneſs, Lieutenant Colonel George Smith, of the 9th infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE præmia of inſurance, raiſed to the rates of war—the new duties of cuſtoms and exciſe for the diſcharge of the expenditure which the war in particular occaſions—the added coſts of ſhipping—and the neceſſity there is that merchants and manufacturers ſhould in part compenſate themſelves by new charges on thoſe who buy and conſume their commodities, have lately occaſioned a general riſe in the prices of almoſt all goods of which there is any conſiderable ſale in the London markets.

To India, and again home, the inſurance is now 12 guineas per cent. On a voyage to Jamaica, and the return, the inſurance, on account of the greater danger in theſe ſeas, is not leſs than 15 guineas. To the Mediterranean, in which the French power is the greateſt, the inſurance on the going-voyage is 20 guineas; to which 10 guineas muſt be added for the return. To the ſlave-coaſt of Africa, and thence to the place of ſale in America or the Weſt Indies, 20 guineas is the inſurance. 4 Guineas per cent. is the inſurance to the Baltic and to St. Peterſburgh. 2 Guineas per cent. is paid on the coaſting-trade between London and the Eaſtern ports of Scotland.

Sugars and teas have riſen conſiderably in price. Tobacco is alſo higher. Britiſh iron has become dearer within theſe laſt ten days: in pigs it is now at 5l. 12s. per ton; in bars, at 19l. a ton. Wines are, in general, dearer, more than in a due proportion to the additional duties impoſed upon them. Several ſorts of timber, and moſt articles of ſhip-ſtores, and of materials for ſhip-building, continue to riſe in price. The natural effect of the ſeaſon, opening the Baltic, has, however filled the kingdom with an abundance of the goods uſually imported from it; by which the prices are kept down from that enormous riſe which the preſent demand for many of them might otherwiſe have occaſioned.

Our 3 per Cent. Stocks now fluctuate from 51 to 53. The advantages of intereſt which they, at this price, afford, are ſuch, that, without an alarm for the utter ruin of the Conſtitution and Government, it is not likely that they can fall much lower. Thoſe who took the loan for the preſent year have not been fortunate in the bargain. Omnium was, on the 27th of July, at a diſcount of 9½ per cent.

The Eaſt India Company have found it neceſſary to procure an Act of Parliament to authorize an additional allowance to thoſe with whom they had entered into contracts for the ſupply of Shipping. By the increaſe in the prices of ſhip-ſtores, the ſhip-owners had become unable to fulfil their contracts without exceſſive loſs.

Since the meaſures of Parliament for raiſing an Army of Reſerve, and for arming the country in its own defence, have become public, a new confidence, the moſt favourable to trade, appears to have been univerſally inſpired.

It is calculated that the extraordinary advantages of crop held out by the preſent ſeaſon, are conſiderably more than ſufficient to compenſate to the country for all the extraordinary expenditure of the war.

Engliſh patent, or loom-woven lace, has been lately preferred at Paris to the beſt of that which the French themſelves work in the old accuſtomed way.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt the ſeaſon has continued unuſually fine for the Hay, and alſo the Corn-harveſt. In moſt of the ſouthern diſtricts the greateſt part of the Hay is already ſecured in the moſt perfect manner; and in ſome of the more northern ones it is in an unuſual ſtate of forwardneſs. The crops, in moſt places, are both good and abundant. The average price of Hay, in St. James's Market, is 5l. 15s. 6d. and at Whitechapel a trifle more.—Straw, in both markets, averages 2l. 15s.

The Grain crops almoſt every where appear full on the ground, and well-fed. In ſome places the wheat is now ready for the ſickle. The average price of Wheat is 59s. Of Barley, 25s. Of Oats, 22s. and of Beans, 34s.

The ſhowers that have lately fallen have been of great uſe in bringing forward the After-Graſſes, and in refreſhing the Paſture-Grounds. But notwithſtanding theſe effects, the prices of both fat and lean-ſtock ſtill keep up. Beef in Smithfield-market yields from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton from 5s. to 5s. 8d. Veal from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb from 5s. to 6s. 4d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. Veal and Pork from 4s. to 5s.; and Lamb from 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Hops.—The coming crop continues to improve; and the growth is now eſtimated at 170 to 200,000 Bags. It may exceed that quantity if we have ſuitable weather till they are gathered. It muſt be kept in mind, that in 1799 the crop promiſed well up to September, when an over-ſweeping wind, by ſome called the Expedition-wind, as it carried our troops to the Helder, deſtroyed half of the Crops: the preſent weather, however, is much more promiſing, and cauſes a very dull market. Prices are merely nominal; for there are ſcarcely any ſales effected on any terms. Thoſe of 1801, from 80s. to 95s. and 1802, from 100s. to 120s. Price in Bags 4l. 15s. to 5l. 12. in Pockets, 4l. 15s to 6l. Some few Farnhams yield 7l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of June, to the 24th of July, 1803, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.	*Thermometer.*
Higheſt 30·43. June 26, Wind N.E.	Higheſt 83°. July 3, Wind S.E.
Loweſt 29·95. July 3 and 6, Wind S.W.	Loweſt 50°. June 29, Wind S.E.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 21 hundredths. The riſe from the middle of the day of the 10th to the ſame hour on the 11th inſt. was from 30.14 to 30.35.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 12°. On the morning of the 7th inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 52°, at the ſame hour on the 8th it was as high as 64°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 0.951 inches of depth.

As we anticipated in our laſt, we have experienced a moſt favourable ſeaſon for the hay-harveſt. Very few days in the month have been ſuch as to prevent the buſineſs of agriculture peculiar to the month. The thermometer and barometer have been both unuſually high, the former averaging nearly 66½°, which is more than 6° higher than it was at the ſame period laſt year; and the latter 30.158 inches. The variations in the barometer have been but trifling; and the moſt important one that occurred in the thermometer was during the ſtorm of the 20th.

Two conſiderable ſtorms have occurred this month; the firſt was about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inſtant. The thunder was loud, and the lightning very vivid, and continued at ſhort intervals for about three quarters of an hour. In London the rain was the moſt heavy that had been witneſſed for many years; but it did not extend to any diſtance north. Indeed, at this place, a few large drops only fell. At the beginning of the ſtorm the thermometer ſtood at 81½, and it fell to 76°. The rain in London was accompanied with hail-ſtones of conſiderable ſize. On the 6th we had more rain and large hail, which continued about half an hour.

The ſecond ſtorm took place again about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th. The thunder, lightning, and rain on this day we have reaſon to think extended to a very conſiderable diſtance at the ſame time: the thermometer ſtood at 80°; but during the firſt half hour it had fallen 20°, and at 60° it continued to ſtand for the remainder of the time that it rained, and for ſome time after. At this place there was no perceptible change in the height of the mercury in the barometer; but in Kent, at the diſtance of about twelve miles from the metropolis, the barometer, in the courſe of two or three hours, fell and roſe nearly two-tenths.

The wind during this month has been chiefly ſouth-weſt. Twenty-five days have been without, and of theſe twenty-three were very brilliant.

At the deſire of a gentleman, we ſhall in future regard the ſeveral tiers of clouds, and their courſe, as they ſeem connected with the rain that falls; and at the requeſt of the ſame perſon we ſhall be glad of information from various parts of the country as to the time when the ſtorm of the 20th inſtant happened, and any circumſtances relating to it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications with the following ſignatures do not ſuit the Monthly Magazine:—R. S. of Cumberland.—Chrononhotonthologos.—Minimus.—Amicus.—An Iriſhman.—S. W. of Bath.—Veritas.—J. E. B. of Newbury.—Academicus.—Anti-Murder.—H.—Author of the Adviſer.—J. C.—Philomelas.—R. P.—S.W. in Memory of a Female Writer. Yarico.—Agricola, of Norfolk.—S. Meanwell.—S. N.—J. C.—tt.—A Conſtant Reader.—Theologus.—E. Teaſdale.—T. L. Liverpool.—J. P. E. of Hereford.—Archy Macſarcaſm.—H. S. of Lynn.—T. F. D. Glouceſter.—A Conſtant Reader, on Shall and Will.—T. L. of Much Woolton.—And * * on Paley's Theology.

**** Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PARIS has for ſome days rung with relations of the wonderful exploits of a Spaniard in that city, who is endowed with qualities by which he reſiſts the action of very high degrees of heat, as well as the influence of the ſtrong chemical re-agents. Many hiſtories of the trials to which he has been ſubmitted before a commiſſion of the Inſtitute and Medical School, have appeared in the public papers; but the public wait with impatience for the report to be made in the name of the commiſſion by Profeſſor PINEL.

Until this report, which will contain a variety of details on the mode of conducting the experiments, be made known, your Correſpondent ſends ſome of the more remarkable circumſtances, of which he has been himſelf a witneſs.

The ſubject of theſe trials is a young man, a native of Toledo in Spain, 23 years of age, and free of any apparent peculiarities which can announce any thing remarkable in the organization of the ſkin; after examination, one would be rather diſpoſed to conclude a peculiar ſoftneſs than that any hardneſs or thickneſs of the cuticle exiſted, either naturally or from mechanical cauſes. Nor was there any circumſtance to indicate that the perſon had been previouſly rubbed with any matter capable of reſiſting the operation of the agents with which he was brought in contact.

This man bathed for the ſpace of ſix minutes, and without any injury either to his ſenſibility or the ſurface of the ſkin, his legs in oil, heated at 97° of Reaumur, ($250\frac{1}{4}$ degrees of Fahrenheit*;) and with the ſame oil, at the ſame degree of heat, he waſhed his face and ſuperior extremities. He held for the ſame ſpace of time, and with as little inconvenience, his legs in a ſolution of muriate of ſoda, heated to 102 of the ſame ſcale, ($261\frac{1}{2}$ Fahr.) He ſtood on and rubbed the ſoles of his feet with a bar of iron heated to a white heat; in this ſtate he held the iron in his hands and rubbed the ſurface of his tongue.

He gargled his mouth with concentrated ſulphuric and nitric acids, without the ſmalleſt injury or diſcoloration; the nitrous acid changed the cuticle to a yellow colour; with the acids in this ſtate he rubbed his hands and arms. All theſe experiments were continued long enough to prove their inefficiency to produce any impreſſion. It is ſaid on unqueſtionable authority, that he remained a conſiderable time in an oven heated to 65 or 70°, (178—189 Fahr.) and from which he was with difficulty induced to retire, ſo comfortable did he feel that high temperature.

It may be proper to remark, that this man ſeems totally uninfluenced by any motive to miſlead, and, it is ſaid, he has refuſed flattering offers from ſome religious ſectaries of turning to emolument his ſingular qualities; yet on the whole it ſeems to be the opinion of moſt philoſophical men, that this perſon muſt poſſeſs ſome matter which counteracts the operation of theſe agents. To ſuppoſe that nature has organized him differently, would be unphiloſophic: by habit he might have blunted his ſenſibility againſt thoſe impreſſions that create pain under ordinary circumſtances; but how to explain the power by which he reſiſts the action of thoſe agents which are known to have the ſtrongeſt affinity for animal matter, is a circumſtance difficult to comprehend. It has not failed however to excite the wonder of the ignorant, and the inquiry of the learned at Paris. J. E.

Paris, Aug. 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an Iriſh Rebellion, in 1641, bears all the features of the late inſurrection, and it may be curious to the intelligent reader to compare this account with the late tranſactions there. That the Iriſh, generally from principles of religious bigotry, and ſometimes from political feelings, have too often experienced the rancour of national antipathy, the philoſopher will lament, while the politician may perhaps yet deviſe means by which our fellow-ſubject may become our brothers.

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* As the method of converting the degrees on Reaumur's thermometer to thoſe on Fahrenheit is not generally known, we inſert the rule: multiply the number on Reaumur by $2\frac{1}{4}$, and add 32 to the product. The heat of boiling water is 212° of Fahrenheit. *Editor.*

This account is extracted from that very rare book, "The Engliſh Rogue." The author, R. Head, was an Iriſhman. Hume, in noticing this Iriſh Inſurrection, vol. 6, p. 434, has deſcribed the ſtate of the *Engliſh Government* in Dublin, in *very remarkable language*; in ſuch language that the future hiſtorian of England may *tranſcribe* his words, if he would give an accurate ſtatement of the recent inſurrection. "The king (Hume writes) had indeed received information from his ambaſſadors, that ſomething was in agitation among the Iriſh in foreign parts; but tho' he gave *warning* to his adminiſtration in Ireland, the intelligence was *entirely neglected*. Secret rumours were heard of ſome approaching conſpiracy, but no *attention was paid to them.* The two juſtices, Sir William Parſons and Sir John Borlace, were men of *ſmall abilities*, owing their advancement to nothing but their zeal for that party by whom every thing was now governed. *Tranquil* from their *ignorance* and *inexperience*, theſe men indulged themſelves in the moſt *profound repoſe*, on the very *brink of deſtruction*."

The author of the "Engliſh Rogue" deſcribes the apparent tranquillity of Ireland in theſe words:

"Not two years before the Iriſh Rebellion broke out, all thoſe ancient animoſities, grudges, and hatred, which the Iriſh had ever borne unto the Engliſh, ſeemed buried in a firm conglutination of their affections and national obligations. Theſe two had lived together forty years in peace, with ſuch great ſecurity and comfort, that it ſeemed as if an everlaſting union exiſted between them. Their intermarriages were near as frequent as their goſſippings and foſterings, (relations of much dearneſs among the Iriſh), together with all tenancies, neighbourhoods, and ſervices interchangeably paſſed among them. They had made a mutual tranſmigration into each others manners, many Engliſh being ſtrongly degenerated into Iriſh affections and cuſtoms, and many of the better ſort of Iriſh ſtudying as well the language of the Engliſh as delighting to be apparelled like them.—They found great advantage by the Engliſh commerce and cohabitation in the profits and high improvements of their lands, as Sir Phelim O'Neal, that rebellious ringleader, with divers others eminent in that bloody inſurrection, had not long before turned off their lands their Iriſh tenants, admitting Engliſh in their rooms, who were able to give them far greater rents, and more certainly pay the ſame. The wiſeſt and moſt experienced in the affairs of Ireland believed that the peace and tranquillity of that kingdom was fully ſettled. There no where appeared any martial preparations, nor relics of any kind of diſorders; no, not ſo much as the leaſt noiſe of war whiſperingly carried to any ear in all this land.

"In this great calm the Britiſh continued in the deepeſt ſecurity, whilſt all men ſat pleaſantly enjoying the fruits of their own labours, ſitting under their own vines, without the leaſt thoughts of tumults and maſſacres. On October 23, in 1641, there broke out a moſt deſperate, direful, and formidable rebellion, an univerſal defection and revolt, wherein all the Roman Catholics were totally involved. I will not omit to trace the progreſs of this rebellion, the horrid cruelties of the Iriſh, their abominable murders, without number and without mercy, on the Engliſh of both ſexes and all ages.

"It was carried with ſuch ſecreſy, that none underſtood the conſpiracy till the very evening that immediately ſucceeded the night of its general execution. Owen O'Connor (though mere Iriſh was notwithſtanding a Proteſtant) was the firſt diſcoverer of this general inſurrection, giving in the names of ſome of the chief conſpirators. Hereupon the lords ſat in council, and ſome of the ringleaders were inſtantly ſeized. They confeſt that on that very day of their ſurprizal, all the ports and places of ſtrength in Ireland would be taken; that there were twenty out of each county who were come up expreſsly to ſurpriſe the caſtle of Dublin. Adding further that what was to be done in the country no meſſenger, however ſwift, could now prevent. Hereupon a ſtrict ſearch was made for all ſtrangers lately come to town. Notwithſtanding the proclamation giving notice of the horrid plot againſt the Engliſh, yet did the rebels aſſemble in great number, principally in the north, in the province of Ulſter, taking many towns, as Newry, Drumore, &c. burning, ſpoiling and committing murders every where.

"Now began a deep tragedy. The Engliſh having either few other than Iriſh Landlords, tenants, ſervants, neighbours, or familiar friends, as ſoon as this general conflagration broke out, made their recourſe preſently to ſome of theſe, lying on them for protection and preſervation, and with great confidence truſted their lives and all their concerns in their powers. But many betrayed them to others, or deſtroyed them with their own hands. The Popiſh prieſts had ſo charged and laid ſuch bloody impreſſions on them, as it was held, according to their doctrine, a deadly ſin to give an Engliſh Proteſtant any relief.

"All bonds of faith and friendſhip now fractured, Iriſh landlords now preyed on their Engliſh tenants; Iriſh tenants and ſervants ſacrificed their Engliſh landlords; one neighbour murdering another; nay it was looked on as an act meritorious to ſupplant an Engliſhman; the very children imitating the cruelty of their parents, of which I ſhall carry a mark with me to my grave, given me with a ſkene by one of my Iriſh playfellows."

Such is the plain and homely deſcription

tion of an eye-witneſs; but our own hiſtorian has with the fineſt ſimplicity drawn theſe tremendous ſcenes, and painted a picture (too affecting for ſome minds, to pauſe on) with perpetual colours. D.

London, Auguſt, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of your readers who, probably in common with many others, have received pleaſure from the peruſal of the Memoir on James Boſwell, Eſq. contained in a late number of your Magazine. It diſplays upon the whole both candour and ſagacity; yet I cannot but think that in ſome degree the eſtimate formed of the character deſcribed, is erroneous, and that ſome obſervations have been neglected which would have been uſeful and appropriate.

Too much credit, I think, has been given to a certain vivacity and levity of diſpoſition in the ſubject of the memoir, which ought not to be ſuppoſed to denote genius or ſuperior parts, without much better proofs than he ever exhibited. If there cannot be produced one *jeu d' eſprit* either in proſe or verſe of Boſwell's, worth repeating, he ſurely had little claim to the title of a man of wit, in the moſt limited ſenſe of the word; nor does he deſerve to be placed above his more fortunate competitors of the bar, on the ſcore of abilities, becauſe he could not plod like them; when habits of conviviality, and the indulgence of an idle vanity, were the real cauſes which impeded his progreſs. From his diligence and accuracy in noting down converſation, I ſhould take him to have been really intended by nature for a *plodder*, rather than for a genius; but that he was ſpoiled by circumſtances.

His propenſity to introduce himſelf to the company of men of celebrity, was but an equivocal mark of a ſuperior taſte for converſation and ſociety; ſince it was undirected by judgment or principle, and ſeemed to evaporate in frivolous curioſity, and the weak ambition of a reflected reputation. His durable attachment to Johnſon may be thought an inſtance of higher views; yet in fact, conſidering the manner in which he diſplayed it, to the derogation of all perſonal dignity, and the neglect of better means of mental improvement, it was the ſtrongeſt proof he could give of natural imbecillity. The profound reſpect paid by the memoir-writer to men of talents even in their looſeſt hours, and his idea of "the feaſt of reaſon and the flow of ſoul," always to be enjoyed in the company of ſuch men as Foote and Wilkes, will probably excite a ſmile at his expence. How much of paltry mimicry and groſs ribaldry there is in the *table-talk* of even profeſſed wits, and how much dullneſs and common-place in the ordinary chat even of men high in literary reputation, is too well known by thoſe who have frequented them; and it is commonly a great falling-off to go from their books to their converſation. Poor Boſwell, in fact, could not exiſt without his bottle; and he could "make a hearty meal upon a dunce," provided it were waſhed down with plentiful libations of claret.

His hiſtory might have afforded an important remark concerning the little aſſiſtance derived to morals from a religion conſiſting in the belief of ſpeculative dogmas, and the practice of ceremonial obſervances, even though accompanied with warm devotional feelings. In fact, the value of ſuch feelings is often very ſmall: it is the mind's idolatry towards beings of its own creation, and is ſooner excited by images of human origin, and by fanciful aſſociations, than by ſober and philoſophical notions of divine perfection. Boſwell was ſo ſuperſtitious, that even his ſuperſtitious preceptor laughed at him. "Boſwell, (ſays Johnſon in his Tour), who is very pious, went into the chapel at night to perform his devotions, but came back in haſte through fear of ſpectres." Such a devotion was not likely to make *a rule of life*; and few men deviated more than he from the plain path of duty. It is a fault that runs through Johnſon's Biography, that he has eſtimated men more from what they believed than what they practiſed, and has given ſome very diſſolute characters credit for a little diſplay of compunction under the influence of death-bed terrors. No wonder, therefore, that the ſentiments of religion he inſpired did little good to his votaries.

It is by no means my wiſh to inſult the manes of poor Boſwell, who had good-nature enough to entitle his failings to oblivion; but when his character was brought before the public, I thought the correction of any erroneous ſentiments with which it was accompanied, might be a point of public utility. Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG various titles aſſumed by Choſroes, Monarch of Perſia, at the end of the ſixth century, Theophylact Simocatta, a Greek hiſtorian, mentions one, of which the ſignification is ſtill obſcure. (See his work in folio, Paris, 1647, p. 101.) He is ſtyled, according to that writer, "*ὁ τους Ασωνας μισουμενος*," which the Latin tranſlators renders "*Aſonas mercede conducens,*" without explaining the word Ασωνας. Mr. Gibbon, however, in quoting this paſſage, (See his Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap 46, note 14) makes *aſonas* ſignify *genii*—but as he has not given his authority for this interpretation, my object in thus addreſſing you is to requeſt that ſome of your ingenious Correſpondents may inform me where Mr. Gibbon found the word *aſonas* ſo explained. One naturally ſeeks for his authority in *Burton's* "Leipſana Veteris Linguæ Perſicæ"—and in Reland's "Diſſertatio de Reliquiis Veteris Linguæ Perſicæ:" but we cannot find, in theſe learned writers, any information on the ſubject of this word. *Selden*, in his "Titles of Honour," (vol. 3, p. 962.) ſuppoſes it to have been uſed for *Auſonas*, and to ſignify the Auſonians or people of Italy. Mr. *Bryant* in his "Analyſis of Ancient Mythology," mentions a kind of imaginary beings called *Zoni* or *Azoni*, ætherial eſſences or emanations from the ſun—but here is a difference of termination as well as a change of the letter *s* into *z*. Mr. *Weſton* in his "Specimen of the Conformity of European and Oriental Language (ſecond edition, pref. page xxv.) notices the obſcurity of this word *aſonas*, and offers ſome ingenious conjectures on its ſignification—nevertheleſs there is reaſon to believe that the true meaning of this barbarous word is ſtill unknown. P.Q.

Auguſt 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt half-yearly Retroſpect of Domeſtic Literature ſome ſtrictures on the poetry of Dr. Darwin are inſerted, which ſeem to diſpute his claim to thoſe high poetic honors which a large portion of the public has conferred upon him. In the Biographical Memoir of this celebrated author, which appeared in your Magazine about a twelvemonth ago, a ſimilar diſpoſition was, more at large, diſplayed. Now, Sir, I certainly do not mean to refuſe any man the exerciſe of his private judgment, either in matters of taſte or argument: but I truſt, it will not be deemed indecorous, if, in oppoſition to the ſentiments of your two Correſpondents, I vindicate the poetry of Dr. Darwin, by ſtating the opinion concerning it of a brother bard, whoſe high qualifications to eſtimate its excellencies and defects it would be the height of arrogance and preſumption to diſpute—WILLIAM COWPER.

In one of his familiar letters to Mr. Hayley, (ſee Hayley's Life of Cowper, vol. ii. p. 56) Cowper ſays "What is to become of Milton, I know not; I do nothing but ſcribble to you, and ſeem to have no reliſh for any other employment. I have, however, in purſuit of your idea to compliment Darwin, put a few ſtanzas together, which I ſhall ſubjoin; you will eaſily give them all that you find they want, and match the ſong with another."

To Dr. DARWIN,
Author of the Botanic Garden.

Two poets, (Poets, by report,
Not oft ſo well agree,)
Sweet harmoniſt of Flora's court!
Conſpire to honour thee.

They beſt can judge a poet's worth,
Who oft themſelves have known
The pangs of a poetic birth
By labours of their own.

We, therefore, pleas'd, extol thy ſong,
Though various, yet complete,
Rich in embelliſhment, as ſtrong
And learn'd as it is ſweet.

No envy mingles with our praiſe;
Tho', could our hearts repine
At any poet's happier lays,
They would, they muſt, at thine.

But we, in mutual bondage knit
Of friendſhip's cloſeſt tie,
Can gaze on even Darwin's wit
With an unjaundic'd eye;

And deem the bard, whoe'er he be,
And howſoever known,
Who would not twine a wreath for thee,
Unworthy of his own.

Theſe lines are in themſelves very flattering, and, if we conſider the author of them, they will be deemed peculiarly ſo; for Cowper was not a man of unmeaning compliments; what he wrote and what he ſpoke, were equally the honeſt effuſions of his heart. Although Cowper would not rob the wreath of a brother poet of one ſingle leaf, he would never lend his hand to entwine it round the brows of him whom he thought unworthy of the honor to wear it.

It is true, indeed, that no two poets can be more oppoſite in their reſpective ſtyles of compoſition than Darwin and Cowper; the former it muſt be confeſſed addreſſed his verſes to the ear, and the latter to the heart. The former poliſhed every line and connected his couplets with links of ſilver: the language of the latter is always ſimple, often inharmonious, and not unfrequently proſaic. Darwin arranged his ſpondees and iambics in meaſure the moſt melodious and muſical: Cowper's ear was not ſo refined, but the ſcintillations of his fancy, like lightning from a cloud, burſt with contraſted ſplendor. He is conſtantly appealing to our moral feelings, he awakens and keeps awake all the beſt and fineſt affections of the heart. Kindneſs, compaſſion, gratitude, devotion, humanity, all are excited by the magic of his lyre; and he makes ample atonement by the felicity of his thoughts for the occaſional harſhneſs of his expreſſion.

Cowper certainly regarded ſmoothneſs as a very ſubordinate quality of verſe:

Give me the line that ploughs its ſtately courſe
Like a proud ſwan, *conquering the ſtream by force.*
TABLE-TALK.

He could endure it in Pope and Darwin, becauſe in them he conſidered it as a ſuperaddition to other excellencies, and not as a ſuccedaneum for the want of them.

Then Pope, as harmony itſelf exact,
In verſe well-diſciplined, complete, compact,
Gave Virtue and Morality a grace,
That quite eclipſing Pleaſure's painted face,
Levied a tax of wonder and applauſe
E'en on the fools that trampled on their laws.
But he, (his muſical fineſſe was ſuch,
So nice his ear, ſo delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art,
And every warbler has his tune by heart.
TABLE-TALK.

Altho' this paſſage ſhews that Cowper could *endure* the ſmoothneſs and high poliſh of Pope, the laſt four lines unequivocally teſtify that they had no very attractive charms to his more ſimple taſte.

Mr. Hayley has preſented us with another paſſage in which Cowper gives his ideas of Engliſh verſification. The paſſage is extracted from a letter to Mr. Johnſon the bookſeller, on occaſion of the liberty which ſome incautious reviſer of the poet's manuſcript had taken to alter one of the lines. "I did not write the line, (ſays he) that has been tampered with, haſtily, or without due attention to the conſtruction of it, and what appeared to me its only merit is, in its preſent ſtate, intirely annihilated.

"I know that the ears of modern verſe-writers are delicate to an exceſs, and their readers are troubled with the ſame ſqueamiſhneſs as themſelves; ſo that if a line do not run as ſmooth as quickſilver, they are offended. A critic of the preſent day ſerves a poem as a cook ſerves a dead turkey, when ſhe faſtens the legs of it to a poſt, and draws out all the ſinews. For this we may thank Pope*; but unleſs we could imitate him in the cloſeneſs and compactneſs of his expreſſion as well as in the ſmoothneſs of his numbers, we had better drop the imitation, which ſerves no other purpoſe than to emaſculate and weaken all we write.—Give me a manly rough line, with a deal of meaning in it, rather than a whole poem full of muſical periods, that have nothing but their oily ſmoothneſs to recommend them."

Now, if Darwin's lines are neither manly nor rough, they have ſtill a deal of meaning in them; and though his poems are full of muſical periods, they certainly have ſomething more than their oily ſmoothneſs to recommend them.

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* The coincidence of opinion on this ſubject between Cowper and the unfortunate Headley, is very remarkable. In the Introduction to his Beauties of Ancient Engliſh Poetry, (a work which is almoſt out of print and which every man of taſte would be glad to ſee republiſhed,) Mr. Headley ſays, ſpeaking of Pope, that "his Tranſlation of Homer, timed as it was, operated like an inundation to the Engliſh Republic of letters, and has left to this day, indelible marks on more than the ſurface of our poetry. Co-operating with the popular ſtream of his other works, it has formed a ſort of modern Helicon, on whoſe banks infant poets are allured to wander and to dream; from whoſe ſtreams they are content to drink inſpiration without ſearching for remoter ſources. Whether its waters are equally pure, ſalutary, and deep with the more *ancient wells of Engliſh undefiled*, admits of a doubt: ſo forcibly affected by them, however, have been the minds of the public ſince his day, and ſo ſtrangely enchanted with the ſtudied and uniform flow of his harmony, that they have not only grown indifferent, but in a great meaſure inſenſible, to the mellifluous yet artleſs numbers of Spenſer, Shakeſpeare, and Fletcher, where the pauſes are not from their clock-work conſtruction, anticipated by the ear, where there is an union of eaſe and energy, of dignity, and of grace; and to uſe the words of Dryden, "the rude ſweetneſs of a Scotch tune which is natural and pleaſing, though not perfect."

> We, therefore, pleas'd extol thy ſong
> Though various, yet complete;
> Rich in embelliſhment, *yet ſtrong*
> *And learn'd* as it is ſweet.

I do not however mean to inſinuate that either of your Correſpondents, the Memorialiſt, or the writer of the Retroſpect, is by any means inſenſible to the ſolid excellencies of Darwin's poetry. Indeed they both of them have done ample juſtice to the aſtoniſhing fecundity of his imagination, to the felicity of his alluſions, the accuracy of his deſcriptions, the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the vigor, ingenuity, and courage, with which his philoſophical inveſtigations are conſtantly conducted.

The name of Cowper, for very obvious reaſons, ſuggeſts that of Hayley, and I cannot refrain from taking this opporportunity of ſtating my opinion that the ſhort account given in your laſt Retroſpect of Domeſtic Literature, concerning Hayley's Life of Cowper, is not perfectly fair. Perhaps the writer of that article might have taken his account from the Edinburgh Review, and had not read the book himſelf. To ſtate the volumes of Mr. Hayley as bearing evident marks of book-making, is an inſinuation that he was actuated by ſome ſiniſter motive in ſwelling his work to the ſize in which it appears. I confeſs it ſeems to me almoſt impoſſible for any one to have read thoſe volumes, and not have felt that the ſingle object of the biographer was to exhibit the moſt accurate portrait poſſible of his friend. And who is this friend?—the friend of human kind: a poet who drank deeply of the Pierian ſpring; an inſpired bard whoſe chaſte and holy ſong will continue to delight, to charm, and to improve mankind ſo long as virtue ſhall be eſteemed on earth, and taſte be cultivated among men.

And by whom is this portrait of the biographer's friend drawn? The artiſt and the ſubject are one: the poet draws the picture of his own mind; not merely the outline is his—the light, the ſhade, the colouring, the minuteſt touches of the pencil, all are his own; and who has the temerity to ſay, that there is one ſtroke too much?

The biographer, it is true, appears but rarely in theſe volumes—he could not have given a more unqueſtionable evidence of his taſte and his judgment. The letters of Cowper, when that unhappy man was free from the gloom which ſo often depreſſed him, are models of epiſtolary writing; the eaſe and grace by which they are diſtinguiſhed form, indeed, a ſtriking contraſt to the laboured and affected ſtyle of Mr. Hayley, (for his ſtyle is certainly laboured, and has all the appearance of being affected); and it is not fair to infer, becauſe he had the critical judgment and taſte to make a right preference, that he did it through lazineſs, and with a view of *making* his *book* in the eaſieſt manner. On the contrary, every page diſplays ſuch an honeſt warm-hearted affection on the part of the biographer, ſuch a veneration, almoſt riſing to idolatry, for his friend, that to ſuſpect him of ſhrinking from any labour or reſearch which could have ſhed freſh luſtre on his character, appears to me perfectly unwarrantable.

In attempting to vindicate Mr. Hayley from the charge of book-making, I am as far from intending him any compliment for the ſhare which his own pen had in theſe volumes, as the writer of the article to which I am alluding. I have already acceded to the objections againſt his ſtyle: I alſo think poorly of many of Mr. Hayley's criticiſms. Cowper was a very unequal writer; and many of thoſe paſſages which his biographer has adduced as of ſuperior excellence, appear to me extremely flat and vapid. But as this is not the proper place to ſupport my opinion, it is not the proper place to preſs it. Mr. Hayley deals in ſuperlatives by wholeſale; every character who is introduced to us is complimented for rare talent, extenſive knowledge, or ſuch ſuper-excellent qualities of the heart, or head, as one does not often meet with. Compliments thus profuſely laviſhed, like the indiſcriminate careſſes of a coquette, are perfectly valueleſs. There are alſo two ſtriking deſiderata in the biography; we are not informed who was the object of that early unrequited paſſion which, it ſeems very probable, gave the deep hue of melancholy to Cowper's whole life. There is *only one reaſon*, except ignorance, and that ought to have been acknowledged if it exiſts which can excuſe this omiſſion. The other deſideratum is this: in one of his letters, I forget to whom it is addreſſed, and have not the volume to refer to, Cowper, ſpeaking of the diſtreſs of mind under which he at that moment laboured, ſays (if my memory does not deceive me) "There is one cauſe only which occaſions all my depreſſions; could that be removed, which is impoſſible, I ſhould be as cheerful and happy as any man." Cowper's words are to this effect, although I am not able to quote them accurately: the letter is ſome where about the middle of the firſt volume. Mr. Hayley paſſes over this important *hint* with unaccountable and inexcuſable negligence; here is a palpable alluſion to ſome particular event in the life of Cowper, the too fertile ſource of all his infelicity. Such a hint ſhould have excited the keeneſt reſearch of the biographer; but it ſeems to have eſcaped him entirely.

But let us rather acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Hayley for what he has done, than ſhew a diſpoſition to be diſcontented that he has not done more. He has preſented the public with a conſiderable body of new, that is to ſay, upubliſhed, poetry, from the pen of Cowper: and he has collected from the ſame moſt mild, amiable, and excellent man, a ſeries of familiar letters, which, whether written in a melancholy or a playful mood, whether critical, admonitory, or immaterial, are not ſurpaſſed by any in the Engliſh language.

I truſt, Mr. Editor, that nothing has eſcaped me which the compiler of the Retroſpect can conſider as perſonally diſreſpectful; believe me, Sir, I ſhould be particularly ſorry to ſay any thing unhandſome concerning a gentleman with whom I have long been in habits of intimacy, and for whom he very well-knows that I have as great a regard as one man can have for another. In ſhort, Sir------

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE obſerved with pleaſure in your Magazine, for July, page 531, a propoſition for inſtituting a SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, and your Correſpondent Mr. Bevan, in the laſt number, expreſſes a wiſh for the outlines of ſuch a ſociety; and although the following obſervations cannot boaſt of ſuch an appellation, yet I think they may not be wholly uſeleſs.

If ſuch a thing could be inſtituted on a good baſis, it would undoubtedly tend to general inſtruction. The greateſt impediment will be in procuring able and willing members in the ſeveral diſtricts; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that every man who pays down his quota of money, is proper to give the neceſſary information; I would therefore make a diſtinction between members and ſubſcribers. There ſhould be ſome advantage, I think, ariſing to members; for where will be found without this a ſufficient number of diſintereſted perſons, who are willing to engage in the taſk? I would firſt confine the ſociety to England, and, if it ſucceeds, it ſhould be extended to Scotland and Ireland. A committee ſhould be appointed in London, of as many members as convenient, and as the ſociety extends, I think there ſhould be ſub-committees at Edinburgh and Dublin, or any other place where a ſufficient number of intelligent perſons could be procured. The departments of ſcience, which appear to me to be the moſt uſeful, are, agriculture, antiquities, commerce, natural hiſtory in all its branches, but particularly botany, ornithology and mineralogy; and I am not ſure if painting were admitted, whether it would not be an advantage, for there are diſtricts where that art may be more advantageouſly ſtudied than others. I think, however, that the neceſſity of agricultural members is ſuperſeded in moſt parts by ſocieties already inſtituted.

Mr. Bevan judges very properly in allotting two hundred ſquare miles to each member; ſo that he may have an eye over any remarkable occurrences, relative to the ſeveral departments of ſcience, which may turn up in his diſtrict. This would be little trouble, as there muſt be neceſſarily a frequent communication between the diſtance of fourteen miles, and as every man is ſuppoſed to viſit his neighbourhood, nothing material to the ſociety could turn up, without the knowledge of the reſident member. I would endeavour to procure members on thoſe parts of ſcience, peculiar to the diſtrict where they lived; for inſtance, in Cornwall, Derbyſhire, &c. I would chooſe the mineralogiſt; in Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, &c. botanical members ſhould be moſt numerous, and where the country is but imperfectly known, there ſhould be as many members as could be conveniently obtained.

If theſe obſervations will ſuit your Miſcellany, you will oblige an old correſpondent by inſerting them.

J. E. B.*

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* The editors invite the communication of further hints on this ſubject.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 48th number of the Monthly Magazine, Mr. Irving has attempted to controvert the generally received opinion, that Homer conſidered Fate or Deſtiny as the ſupreme power of the univerſe. "Homer, (ſays this able writer,) allows that there are certain fixed laws of nature ordained by the governor of the world, and acting in ſubordination to him; but he no where affirms, as has been done by Seneca and others, that the will of man, and even of the gods themſelves, is placed under the abſolute controul of a fatal neceſſity."

With due deference, however, to the ſentiments of Mr. Irving, I apprehend that Homer ſometimes conſidered Fate or Deſtiny as the ſupreme power of the univerſe, and the ſovereign arbiter of all things; whilſt at other times Fate is repreſented by him as ſubject to the will not only of the gods, but even of men. In proof of the former opinion, I ſelect the following paſſage, in which Juno, beholding Æneas inſpired by Apollo, and advancing to contend in combat with Achilles, thus addreſſes Neptune and Minerva, whom ſhe endeavours to excite to the aſſiſtance of the ſon of Peleus:

Πάντες δ' Ὀλύμποιο κατήλθομεν ἀντιόωντες
Τῆςδε μάχης, ἵνα μή τι μετὰ Τρώεσσι πάθησι
Σήμερον· ὕϛερον αὖτε τὰ πείσεται ἅσσα οἱ αἶσα
Γενομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μὶν τέκε μήτηρ.

Homer's Iliad, lib. XX. v. 125, et ſeq.

"We all deſcended from Olympus to aid him in fight, leſt at this time he ſhould ſuffer from the Trojans: afterwards he will undergo thoſe evils, *which at his birth the Fates decreed him.*"

Heſiod, in his Theogony, expreſsly declares, that it is the office of the Fates and Furies "to puniſh the trangreſſions both of gods and men." The following paſſage on the ſubject occurs in the Prometheus of Æſchylus:

Cho. *Τίς οὖν ἀνάγκης ἐϛὶν ὀιακοϛράφος;*
Prom. *Μοῖραι τρίμορφοὶ, μνήμονες τ' Ἐριννύες.*
Cho. *Τούτων ἄρ' ὁ Ζεύς ἐϛιν ἀσθενέϛερος;*
Prom. *Ὀυκουν ἂν ἐκφύγοι γὲ τήν πεπρωμένην.*

Cho. "What then is this ruling neceſſity?" Prom. "The three ſiſter-fates, and the obſerving furies." Cho. "Is Jupiter then *leſs powerful than thoſe?*" Prom. "Certainly, or he might avoid that which had been decreed."

It ſeems to have been the intention of Homer to repreſent Jupiter as ſuperintendant of the decrees of the Fates, and therefore a ſtrict obſerver of the actions both of gods and men. The interrogation of Juno to Jupiter, "If he intends to redeem from death a man due to the Fates," which Mr. Irving has noticed, plainly ſhows that this was an office of the Father of the Gods. But as the Greeks had only vague, uncertain, and obſcure ideas concerning Fate, and as Jupiter was a very imperfect deity, we may the leſs wonder that the Grecian bard ſometimes conſiders Fate as ſubject to the will not only of gods but of men.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, Auguſt, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN their endeavours to demonſtrate that Venus was worſhipped by the ancients under a maſculine, as well as feminine, form; ſome writers on mythology quote the words "*Pollentem Deum Venerem.*" Theſe are attributed by Monſieur D'Hancarville to Virgil (ſee the "*Recherches ſur l'Origine des Arts de la Grèce,*" vol. i. p. 235); but I have ſearched in vain the copious *Index Vocabulorum* of my copy, *(in uſum Delphini)* for thoſe words. The learned Hoffman, in his *Lexicon Univerſale,* (article Venus), ſays, "*Deum an Deam dicerent, ambigui hæſère antiqui; unde Poeta: "Pollentem Deum Venerem."*

I ſhould be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents who ſhall inform me from what part this paſſage is quoted, and where it may be found.

Aug. 10, 1803. RUSTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your *Meteorological Query,* there was in the afternoon of the 20th of July, from about half-paſt three, for near two hours, almoſt continued thunder, which in the latter part of the time was accompanied with rain. Thermometer in the ſhade, 4 p. m. 76; wind N. barometer, 29. 8. ¼. The preceding day, 2h. 6m. the thermometer had been ſo high as 86.

Troſton, Aug. 1803. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE purchaſers of prints after my pictures in the great room of the Society of Arts at the Adelphi, have had good reaſon to complain to me of their diſappointment in the want of that neceſſary elucidation which they knew I had drawn up at the deſire of the Society, and which they expected to have found in the Account lately publiſhed by the Society, and circulated in their room ;—though innocent on my own part, yet conſcious of the juſtice of ſuch complaint, I have, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe diſappointed purchaſers, been driven to the vexatious neceſſity of loſing more time, by running over the ſame ground again in the incloſed letter, in order to ſupply ſome part of thoſe unkind, unfeeling omiſſions, which I had ſo little reaſon to expect from a Society for whom I had done ſo much. I would therefore take it as a great favour, if you would be ſo good as to inſert a copy of this ſaid incloſed letter in your Magazine, which has ſo deſerved, ſo general and reſpectable a circulation ; as by that means the information deſired may meet the other purchaſers of thoſe prints, in the other parts of Ireland, as well as in Great Britain. I have much reaſon to be ſenſible of your kindneſs on other occaſions, though I have never had an opportunity of making my thankful acknowledgments for them before ; and therefore I feel the more encouraged to requeſt that you will, to thoſe favours, conferred without any ſolicitation on my part, have the goodneſs to excuſe this my firſt application to you, for the inſertion of the incloſed letter, and as ſoon as poſſible.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES BARRY.

July 15, 1803.

36, *Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-market.*

"MY DEAR SIR,

"IN the little Account of the Pictures which the Society of Arts, &c. has lately printed, they have unluckily omitted whatever I had ſent them as illuſtrative of the prints, and conſequently as illuſtrative of the ſubject itſelf, particularly that part, the Elyſium, where the improvements and additions were lately made, and which, for the moſt part, were only to be found in the ſuite of large prints of the groups which form the lower and moſt important range of the figures in that ſubject. The other omiſſion alſo, reſpecting my propoſal, and the unanimous vote of the Society for filling up the ſpaces over the chimnies, was not leſs unlucky.—Such a matter as that moſt certainly ought not to have been withheld from the public ; as the recent Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which made the ſubject for one of thoſe ſpaces, was in that deſign treated in the manner moſt exemplarily, and beſt calculated to derive every poſſible ſtability, vigour, improvement, and mutual equal ſatisfaction and happineſs from that Act, which united the two kingdoms into one, and conſequently would at leaſt have exhibited the true mode of effecting it, and doing away all vexatious differences, whilſt thoſe broad, equal, and equitable principles ſhould continue to be reſpected. As the whole of theſe matters is comprehended in three or four letters, which I had at different times occaſion to write to the Society, and which would have been found incorporated with their little book, had it been printed in the ſtate in which they received it from me, there is now no other remedy but to print the omitted matter as an Appendix, which thoſe who chuſe may add to the book, and which it was and is my intention to do, whenever it may be convenient for me to go to that expence. There has always been, there is, and there will be, a ſufficient number of people who find amuſement and ſatisfaction in the letters of artiſts, reſpecting the improvement, various views, and *deſiderata*, regarding their ſeveral arts, which Lord Bacon conſiders of great importance when ſuch information can be obtained, and to which, indeed, may be traced all the information that is of any uſe, however it may be decorated afterwards by other people. Matters of this kind are not without importance enough to be ſought after, more eſpecially when they concern any work where the public have taken an intereſt, and in the forming of appreciations where it is of importance to that public to judge rightly. Such an Appendix will be even neceſſary for the information of the Society itſelf, as the greateſt number of thoſe who compoſe it, and of the firſt rank, conſequence, and information, come but ſeldom to the Society, ſometimes can know but little of what is paſſing in its committees, and who are very likely to have known nothing at all of thoſe letters of mine reſpecting the additions to the pictures in their great room, or thoſe prints of the large groups which with ſo great additional labour were made in order to improve and compleat the ſubject ; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that thoſe perſonages can have as little intereſt or inclination as I can have in withholding ſuch information from the public, or ſuppreſſing or overlooking it in mere committees of a few people, who may be ſometimes not perhaps juſt what we ſhould have wiſhed them, even independent of any poſſible imagined influence of cabal or combination. In the mean time, until this Appendix is printed, and to prevent your being totally diſappointed, I ſhall proceed here to mark out the arrangement in the prints of the large groups, beginning with the firſt, that of Reſerved Knowledge. The firſt figure, ſitting with the ſcroll on his lap, appears (by the doctrine of eclipſes, the tropical and polar diviſions, and the mode of calculating altitudes by the lengths of proportionate ſhadows, inſcribed on it) to be Thales, who is ſaid to have firſt diſſeminated this knowledge in Greece, and who is looking at a demonſtration of more improved geometry, pointed out by Des Cartes, on which alſo Archimedes is looking with great attention.—The figure ſitting below is the admirable Friar Bacon, juſt opening his *Opus Majus*, and in deep converſation with Biſhop Grouthead, who ſeems pointing or referring to ſomething in that work. Even independent of Grouthead's commendable zeal for melioration and the removal of abuſes, which occaſioned him ſo much conteſt, there was reaſon enough to entitle him to a place in Elyſium as the friend of Bacon, whoſe patronage followed him in all fortunes: it is indeed an argument of no ſmall virtue in the great to be able to ſuppreſs thoſe ſelfiſh vanities and diſpoſitions which but too often accompany and enfeeble their friendſhips for men of great talents.—The figures above Thales are Lord Bacon, Copernicus, Gallileo, and Newton, who, notwithſtanding all their knowledge here below, behold now with admiration and aſtoniſhment what is diſcovered and pointed out by the angelic or ſuperior intelligence on unveiling the real ſyſtem of things. On the ſmall ſlip which unites this with the next print, the two truly-chriſtian works under the elbow of the ever-admirable Las Caſas, and the bandage or inſtrument of acknowledgment for the pawn of the jewels which ſo worthily binds on and is ſuſpended from the crown on the head of Iſabella of Caſtile, who appears talking with Columbus in the next print: near her is Magellan, the firſt circumnavigator, holding the chart of his voyage. The figure next to Columbus in the next print is Epaminondas, with the famous oblique movement inſcribed on his ſhield, by which intellectual ſkill became ſuperior to mere bodily force in the memorable battle of Leuctra, where the ferocious power of the Spartans (ſo often unjuſtly and ill-exerciſed) was ſo happily humbled. Next to this heroic Theban commander, (ſo eminent for ſoldierſhip, philoſophy, patriotiſm, and all the endearing, intereſting virtues that adorn private life,) Socrates, in his own gracefully-familiar, cogent way, is explaining ſomething to J. Brutus, M. Cato, Sir Thomas More, and M. Brutus, which laſt holds in his lap the Treatiſe he wrote on the ſufficiency of virtue. It does honour to the head and heart of Swift, in his account of Glubdubdribb, where he mentions this *Sextumvirate*, to diſtinguiſh as he has done between the younger and the elder Cato. From the one letter of this younger Cato, which is happily preſerved in the Collection of Cicero's, and the interview with him in Lucullus's library, mentioned in the Tuſculan Diſputations, even from theſe we ſee enough to enamour us with the ſweet and graceful aſſemblage of virtues in the character of this illuſtrious Roman; one cannot without the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, ſee the extreme politeneſs and delicacy which he employs even in the exerciſe of the higheſt and moſt eſſential virtues: how truly would Dryden's triplet apply here:

“ Firm Doric pillars form his manly baſe,
The fair Corinthian fills the higher ſpace;
Thus all below is ſtrength, and all above is grace.”

I cannot, will not, deny myſelf the pleaſure of the reflections which occur in running over the arrangement of ſuch characters, however the mere narration might be interrupted by it; ſuch interruption is one of the grand advantages reſulting from the employment of ſuch matter, I ſhall therefore allow myſelf further to advert alſo to the medals which he cauſed to be ſtruck on different occaſions, conſecrated to Rome, to Minerva, to Jupiter, where the abſence of his own portrait on any of them, exhibits him ſo completely to our view, as to leave nothing for regret, except the fatal imperfection of the philoſophy he followed, which, by its forgetfulneſs of the neceſſary reſignation and dependance of the creature upon the divine will of its Creator, raſhly preſumed to open the door, and to go out of exiſtence before the grand buſineſs of the completion of virtue was exhibited in all its poſſible exemplary views. Stoical pride apart, what had Cato to fear from even a worſe man than Cæſar, armed with the whole power of the world? With the happy advantage of Chriſtian principles, which would comport ſo admirably with all Cato's other virtues, what could have prevented his acting and ſuffering in the manner becoming himſelf, whilſt God Almighty chuſed to preſerve and hold him out as an example profitable in all ſituations? If we ſhould ſuppoſe that ſomething like this imperfection of ſtoiciſm was the ſubject on which Socrates was diſcourſing, which his own patient example would well warrant, there can be no doubt but his hearers would now moſt heartily aſſent to it. Shafteſbury, John Locke, and Zeno, with two Veſtals, are in the range above this *Sextumvirate*.—The next is Ariſtotle, looking at the group of the more perfect legiſlators in the next print, to which Plato is pointing. Dr. Harvey and Hippocrates come next. Overhead Angels are incenſing, and as it were interceding and ſupplying the deficiency in the more imperfect legiſlators, Bramha, Confucius, Mango Capac, &c. whom they are preſenting, and they make part of a group which extends into the next print, conſiſting of Grotius, Barneveldt, Biſhop Berkley, Benjamin Franklin, Father Paul of Venice, Cardinal Pole, Mariana, Biſhop Chichle, and

Pope Adrian, of which ſomething is ſaid in page 57 of my Letter to the Society of Arts, printed in 1793. Below Pope Adrian, Lycurgus and Numa are looking at the proper and perfect Code of Laws for a mixt people, the firſt example of which was glorioully ſhewn by Lord Baltimore and his Roman Catholics in Maryland in America; 'tis to be regretted, 'tis even ſcandalous, that ſuch a fact ſhould have been either wilfully or negligently overlooked by Raynal, Monteſquieu, and others. On one ſide of Baltimore is William Penn, with his Pennſylvanian code, which was a worthy copy of that of Maryland; and on the other ſide is M. Aurelius and King Alfred, who is affectionately leaning on the ſhoulder of Baltimore. William Molyneux, with his celebrated Caſe of Ireland in his hand, is ſitting low behind Lycurgus and Numa, and anxiouſly looking up towards Lord Baltimore and his Maryland Code, which would have been ſo effectual a remedy for the almoſt unexampled miſeries and diſtractions of his ill-fated country. Over Molyneux is the Hon. Robert Boyle. Juſt behind Alfred, and in the next print, is the excellent and ſo juſtly celebrated St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of Milan, Trajan, Titus, Peter the Great of Ruſſia, Henry IV. of France, Andrea Doria, the Great Scipio, the *Pater Patriæ*, Old Coſmo De Medicis, Alexander of Macedon, (ſee Let. to the Dilettante, 104, 8vo ed.) Lewis XIV. and Julius II. Boſſuet Biſhop of Meaux, in the group below, with one hand leaning over the ſhoulder of Origen, and the other ſtretching to Biſhop Butler, between whom are Paſchal and Antony Arnauld, is as it were embracing and ſanctioning the whole, as conſiſtent with the Catholic expoſition in his hand. Of the Angel who is elucidating ſomething to them, and that below, weighing the good and evil, and the leſſer, or guardian-angel, who with claſped hands is regretting the perdition of his ward, nothing need be ſaid; nor of thoſe angelic guards in the next print which ſo ſublimely group with them, and overſee what is done in the entrance from the world below.—Charles I. Colbert, Francis I. and the illuſtrious Roman M. Agrippa, range with and appear part of the group of the patrons of art, Julius, Lewis, Alexander, &c. in the former print. In the opening between Colbert and Francis I. appear Caſſiodorus and another monk inſpecting the plan for the convent of Vivrs, (See Lett. to the Dilettante, p. 287, 8vo ed.) Overhead are Sir J. Reynolds, Giles Huſſ, An. Carrache, Dominichino, &c.

Farewell, my dear Sir, and be ſure to remember me kindly to your good family and to all friends. Nothing has been done the portrait ſince Mr. Edward ſaw it, ſo that you cannot have an impreſſion; and as to the letter of Lord Buchan to the Society of Arts reſpecting me, I believe nothing has been done in it, at leaſt as far as I know. It was a matter not proper for me to enquire after, or to ſay much about it; but it is very poſſible, that if it produces no good, it may however be very effectual in working the contrary, for I find by daily experience that the increaſing celebrity which illuſtrious ſtrangers (as well as the daily viſitants of this town from the country) ſo generouſly beſtow on my works, and ſometimes on myſelf, does but add new rancour and fuel to the raging, diabolical, ſhameleſs perſecution of the concealed, though ever active miſcreant-emiſſaries of the cabal. But let me have done with uſeleſs complainings! There is hardly a morning that I go down to open the windows, that does not diſcover ſome new piece of raſcality, that had been practiſed under the cover of nocturnal darkneſs, in order to give the houſe ſuch an appearance as will make one's acquaintance (or thoſe whoſe curioſity might be excited from public fame, which is ſo generouſly circulated in the London and other uſeful publications, which ſpread and generalize information) aſhamed to ſtop and knock at the door. Every thing is to be apprehended in the caſe of a man ſo inſulated, in a neighbourhood of poor neceſſitous people, and who, from the fear of corruption, dares not to keep a ſervant, even if he was able to afford the expence of it, which cannot now be the caſe, with increaſed taxes, and after the loſs of the annual profeſſional ſalary of 30l. now 50l. which he had ſo laboriouſly earned, and with a powerful extenſive combination, animated by a zeal and induſtry which far outgoes the efforts of cold or convenient friendſhips, and always ready to prevent him in any little profeſſional emoluments. However, whilſt God Almighty permits it, duty requires our reſignation and chearful acquieſcence. I ſhall, therefore, to the utmoſt of my ability, go on with the ardent endeavours of producing new matter for the entertainment of the public, if not to the extent of my wiſhes, yet to the extent of my power. Again farewell.

Your's aſſuredly,
JAMES BARRY."

July 13, 1803.

"P. S. Miſs Jouille, from the School of David, has called on me. I am much pleaſed with ſome portraits ſhe has begun. The heads, the only finiſhed parts, are admirable. If ſhe will labour, ſhe is calculated to do honour to her maſter, and to every one concerned about her. I ſhould be happy to ſee an Iriſh Angelica, who might be able to give luſtre to ſome of thoſe empty ſpaces in the churches, town-halls, and other public buildings, which have been, if not brutally, yet at leaſt giddily, unthinkingly, unfeelingly, and perhaps fooliſhly, withheld from me. Helliſh influence! what miſchiefs have you not been the occaſion of effecting!"

"*Cooper Penroſe, Eſq. Woodhill, near Cork.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been remarked by ſome author that the Engliſh nation is more addicted to cruelty than any other enlightened people of Europe; and though we muſt naturally be reluctant in admitting a charge of ſo diſgraceful a nature, yet, a little attention to what is paſſing around us, particularly in reſpect to our indifference to the ſufferings of the brute creation, will I fear rather corroborate than refute the aſſertion.

An attentive obſerver cannot paſs thro' the ſtreets, without frequently exclaiming againſt the inhumanity of carters, coachmen, butchers, and others, who unfortunately have the ſuperintendence of horſes, and other animals; but as ſuch inſtances are too flagrant to require any comment here, I ſhall confine my remarks to two inſtances of diabolical cruelty, which perhaps are not generally known.

A gentleman of my acquaintance was eye-witneſs to an inſtance of this horrid propenſity, near Buxton; a fellow exhibited a bear which was tied to a ſtake, with a ſmall length of chain allowed; the bear was not however attacked by dogs, as uſual, but by monſters in human ſhape, who diverted themſelves by trundling a wheel-barrow at it—if this machine ſtruck the animal, the bearward paid 6d. to him who twirled the barrow; and if it miſſed, (which was oftener the caſe, as the poor bear from woeful experience had acquired conſiderable dexterity in avoiding the blow,) then the bearward received 6d. It does not appear that this daſtardly game has any tendency to improve the courage of the champions engaged in it; but it ſeems very well calculated to promote the practice of *deliberate murder!*

The other inſtance, which fell within my own obſervation, ſeems to me to combine more aſſociations of a kind diſgraceful to human nature, than any other I remember ever to have heard of.

As I paſſed through a lane, a few days before laſt Shrove Tueſday, I obſerved a conſiderable crowd in an adjoining field, enjoying ſome game, in which a number of boys were buſily employed; on a nearer approach, I ſaw ten or twelve boys, with their hands tied, purſuing a cock, the wings of which had been previouſly clipped to retard its eſcape; on inquiry, I learnt that this poor creature was to be the prize of him who could carry it off to a certain part of the field, *in his teeth*; this, unfortunately for the object of their purſuit, was no very eaſy taſk, and the ſcene I witneſſed in its proſecution was ſuch, as ſurely was never equalled in the annals of brutality! and though it was with conſiderable pain I viewed ſuch a ſight, yet a determination to acquaint myſelf with circumſtances, which would enable me to expoſe ſuch depravity, without exaggeration, compelled me to remain.

The cock, as in moſt ſuch ſports, had a little ſtart allowed, when, on a ſignal, all its purſuers gave chace; the firſt who came up with it, endeavoured to ſtun it with his foot, and, if that failed, his next reſource was to fall upon it with his body, full length, in which poſition he contrived to *fix his teeth in ſome part*, but the head was uſually preferred, as the animal could not very eaſily retaliate in this ſituation! ſometimes all theſe *bloodhounds* were down upon or near the poor cock at the ſame time, one pulling it by the *feet*, another by the *wings*, and a third *tugging at its head*, till the *weakeſt part gave way*, and the *ſtrongeſt teeth bore away the prize in triumph!* whilſt the poor creature ſtruggled ſo violently, as at times, by its convulſions, to eſcape for a moment the *monſter's jaws*; but if the conqueror proved too ſtrong to permit this momentary eſcape, his triumph was of very ſhort duration, for by the rules of this game, the unſucceſsful followers were permitted to trip the heels of the hero who was thus bearing away the prize, which they generally contrived to do, and before he could arrive at the goal, he was uſually overthrown by his purſuers, who, falling upon him and each other, with the wretched animal in the midſt of them, reſumed this inhuman ſtruggle; and from the remaining ſtrength of the cock, when I could no longer bear ſuch a ſight, and from the difficulty of accompliſhing their purpoſe I fear this brutal buſineſs laſted much longer; but my pain at beholding ſuch barbarity was ſomewhat alleviated by the conviction that the poor bruiſed cock would ſoon be as inſenſible as the ſurrounding wretches; and I retired with this impreſſion, and the determination to uſe all my influence with the magiſtrates to have this abuſe inveſtigated.

Who is there ſo callous as to hear the plain unembelliſhed recital of ſuch barbarity, without the utmoſt indignation?—who can retire from ſuch ſcenes, and flatter himſelf he does his duty merely in ſhunning them, without endeavouring all in his power to procure their total abolition?

tion? Every member of ſociety is or ought to be deeply intereſted in preventing the early pollution of the minds of their children; or the riſing generation, by removing ſuch ſhocking examples from before them. To the diſgrace of human nature, moſt of the leſs cruel diverſions which I have mentioned are conducted by *men!* but in this refinement upon all former ſpecies of cruelty, boys are ſelected, encouraged by the men, and taught to make uſe of their teeth like cannibals; and I know no one inſtance in which every bad human propenſity or paſſion is ſo called forth, as in the one I have adduced; for the rancour theſe boys ſhewed to each other was no way inferior to the total inſenſibility they diſplayed to the ſufferings of the object of their perſecution!

If this paper ſhould fortunately fall into the hands of thoſe who have the diſpoſition to relieve the ſufferings of the brute creation, and at the ſame time the power to carry into effect ſuch purpoſe, I hope the truth contained in it will make ſuch impreſſion as it was intended to produce; for if ſuch enormous vice is not checked, we need not wonder if our priſons overflow, and public executions become ſo frequent, as to loſe the effect they were intended to have on the public mind.

Your's, &c.

EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, March 1, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Duncomb's Collection of Letters there is the following Latin Epigram, not unappropriate, in the ſentiments it expreſſes, to the preſent criſis of affairs.

De Minimis Maxima.

Exiguâ creſcit de glande altiſſima quercus,
Et tandem patulis ſurgit in aſtra comis;
Dumque anni pergunt, creſcit latiſſima moles;
Mox ſecat æquoreas, bellica navis, aquas.
Angliacis hinc fama, ſalus hinc naſcitur oris;
Et glans eſt noſtri præſidium imperii.

This epigram may be tranſlated into Engliſh as follows:

From a ſmall acorn the huge oaks ariſe,
And lift their ſpreading branches to the ſkies;
Hence growing years produce th' expanding fleet,
Which proudly rides o'er ocean's awful deep;
Hence Britain's glory, ſafety to its coaſt;
From a ſmall acorn ſprings our ſtrength and boaſt.

J. R.

Southampton-row, July 16, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE, *of the* COUNTY *of* BAMFF, *with* ANECDOTES *of the* PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS.

BAMFFSHIRE is about thirty-two miles from eaſt to weſt, and thirteen from north to ſouth. It is bounded on the ſouth by the river Ugie, on the eaſt by the Deveron and the German Ocean, on the weſt by the river Spey and Morayſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by the braes of Mar and Badenoch, and on the north by the Moray-frith, which frith was called by Ptolemy, in his Geographical Tables of the ſecond century, *Æſtuarium Vararis,* from the river Varar, or Farar, which enters into the head of that frith, and is called by the Highlanders *Avon na monach,* or, the Monks' river, becauſe the priory of Beaulié ſtood on its bank. The ſituation of this ſhire invites to the moſt induſtrious cultivation; but how many territories, ſtill more highly favoured, lie either waſte, or diſplay only ſquallid huts, half-ſtarved cattle, and here and there a ſlip of corn-land on the banks of rivers and ſtreams! This country, in common with the other northern countries into which the Romans never entered, remained long uncivilized and uncultivated, though better furniſhed by Nature with bays, harbours, and creeks, than the ſouth. Thoſe poliſhed conquerors highly improved the ſouth, as far as they ſettled, by ſoftening the rough temper and rude manners of the natives, by introducing letters, arts, ſciences, and agriculture, and laying the foundation of towns, navigation, and commerce. The Roman colonies, forts, and naval ſtations, gave riſe to the many towns and villages on both ſides of the frith of Forth; and the culture and fertility of the Lothians were laid by their induſtry. This taſk in Bamff and Moray ſhires has been reſerved for their native lords, who have lately carried it on with aſtoniſhing rapidity, and the moſt genuine patriotic ardor. But it is chiefly to the animating breath of two noblemen, namely, the late Lord Findlater, and the preſent James Earl of Fife, both highly diſtinguiſhed for genius, judgment, and the moſt patriotic and enlarged views, that Bamffſhire is indebted for the exhibition of a ſcene little to be expected in ſo northerly a latitude. Lord Findlater made very extenſive plantations between Cullen and Bamff, and firſt introduced proper agriculture. He encouraged his farmers to build good houſes, to improve their farms, and eſtabliſh manufactories. The improvements by the foſtering genius of the preſent Earl of Fife would fill a volume; and many a volume has been written on a far leſs intereſting and inſtructive ſubject. But an idea of the ſpirit and ſucceſs with which Lord Fife purſues at once the improvement of his own immenſe territories, and the good of his country, may be formed by thoſe who have formerly ſeen the few ſtraggling and wretched huts called the village of Macduff, which has become, under his auſpices and creating powers, a conſiderable town and ſea-port, rapidly increaſing in population and commerce.—This alone appears more than could be ſuppoſed in the power of one man's life to accompliſh. Yet immenſe tracts of ground, which were a barren waſte, have been converted by Lord Fife into arable land, or covered with woods. Of the eſtates which he poſſeſſes in the adjoining counties of Moray, Bamff, and Aberdeen, more than twelve thouſand acres have in a few years been laid out in planting. In his park at Duff houſe, it is a curious circumſtance, that there are parts of two counties and five pariſhes, viz. the counties of Bamff and Aberdeen, and the pariſhes of Bamff, Alva, Bouidy, Gamnie, and Kingedward. This park is tweny miles in circuit. It contains a variety of game, ſuch as deer, hares, pheaſants, &c. and was entirely planted by his Lordſhip. Many of the trees, however, are ſeven and a half feet in circumference. The face of Bamffſhire now exhibits a finely-diverſified picture of hills and dales, woods, rivers, and ſeats. The air is pure and keen; the climate healthy; the ſoil fertile. The ſea and the rivers abound with a variety of fiſh, and the earth with minerals. A piece of amber as large as a horſe was once caſt aſhore on the beach*. On the weſtern ſide of the ſhire, in the mountainous diſtrict of Balvenie, watered by the river Spey, there is a noted rock, which produces hones and whetſtones ſufficient to ſupply the whole iſland. Here are alſo veins of alum ſtone, and ſprings of alum-water. Strathallan, to the north-eaſt of Balvenie, abounds in lime-ſtone ſo much, that it is uſed commonly by the inhabitants in building their houſes. Great quantities, however, they burn into lime, and ſell in the village of Keith, on the Deveron. Along the whole coaſt are ancient Daniſh monuments, ſuch as cairns, tumuli, and huge ſtones ſtanding erect. In Strathavin, a hilly country lying along the limpid river Avon, which falls into the Spey, we meet with Gordon-caſtle, a moſt princely edifice, the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Bellie, and was founded by George Earl of Huntley, *anno* 1507.—The rooms of ſtate are grand, and furniſhed with fine pictures, and a valuable library; but as the apartments were built at different times, it is a vaſt irregular pile, ſurrounded by parks and plantations. The gardens are ſpacious, and watered with a pond and *jet d'eaux*. But the caſtle, by its low ſituation, betwixt the river to the weſt and a high hill to the eaſt, commands no view of the adjacent country. It was formerly called the Bog of Gight; in Iriſh, *Bog na Gaoith*, or, the windy-bog. Adam de Gordon, anceſtor of this family, for his ſervices to Malcolm Kenmore, obtained from him the lands of Gordon in the Merſe. His lineal deſcendant nine generations afterwards was Sir Adam Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Hamildun, *anno* 1401, leaving no iſſue but a daughter and heireſs called Elizabeth. This lady married Alexander Seaton, ſecond ſon of Sir William Seaton, of Winton, which occaſioned the well-known diſtinction of the Seaton Gordons and the ancient Gordons, of which laſt Mr. Gordon, of Pitlurg, is the chief; for Elizabeth had two uncles, commonly called Jock of Scurderg and Tom of Ruthven, who bore the paternal arms, without any mark of illegitimacy; and of thoſe the ancient Gordons are deſcended. Elizabeth's ſon, Alexander, aſſumed the name of Gordon, and was created Earl of Huntley, *anno* 1449. He did the moſt important ſervice to King James II. by defeating the Earl of Crawford in the battle of Brechin on the 18th May, 1452, and thereby breaking the confederacy againſt that king, who, in a confirmation of his lands, *anno* 1457, ſtates the cauſe to be, "For keeping the Crown on our head." The firſt Duke of Gordon was created on the 1ſt November, 1684, and the preſent Duke of Gordon is his great-grandſon, whoſe youngeſt daughter, Lady Georgina, was married at the Earl of Fife's houſe at Whitehall, on Thurſday the 23d of June laſt, to the Duke of Bedford. The Duke of Gordon has three other daughters by his Ducheſs, (Jane, the daughter of Sir William Maxwell,) married, viz. one to General Lennox, the heir of the Duke of Richmond, one to Lord Brome, the eldeſt ſon of the Marquis Cornwallis, and one to the preſent Duke of Mancheſter. His Grace's ſon, the Marquis of Huntley, is ſtill unmarried, a brave and deſerving officer; and his only remaining daughter, Lady Madeline Sinclair, is a widow. Beſides of this name, viz. the Earls of Aberdeen and Aboyne, and the Viſcount of Kenmure, with a numerous and opulent gentry. Though his Grace the Duke of Gordon is thus powerfully allied and connected with the firſt families in both kingdoms, yet his perſonal fortune is by no means in ſo flouriſhing a condition as that of James Duff, Earl of Fife, the purſuits of whoſe life appear to be one continued ſeries of benefits to his country; and the antiquity of whoſe family is immortalized by the firſt of poets, Shakeſpear, in his tragedy of Macbeth. The philoſopher may ſmile with contempt at the boaſt of genealogy, and without perſonal virtue it merits that ſmile; but though virtue itſelf ſtands in need of no ornament, as long as thrones and property are entailed by hereditary ſucceſſion, there is ſomething in our nature that prompts us to venerate antiquity, and to inveſtigate, with more than uſual ſcepticiſm, the merits of an upſtart. The preſent Ruler of France will probably diſcover that this principle of thinking is inherent in mankind. The family of James Duff, Earl of Fife, is deſcended from King Duffus, who was murdered in Forres, *anno* 965. It flouriſhed eminently until the year 1385. The ſurnames of Weem, M'Intoſh, Toſheach, Shaw, Spens, Fife, &c. &c. are branches of that great family of which his Lordſhip is at the head. The Dukes of Athol are alſo deſcended from it; and it is ſufficient to prove in Scotland (where antiquity of family is attended with much more perſonal reſpect than in many other countries,) that you are deſcended from any of its numerous branches, to be conſidered of the moſt ancient origin. There is a very curious indenture in Sybbald's Hiſtory of Fife, between Iſabel Macduff, Counteſs of Fife, and Robert Stuart, Earl of Menteith, which, as it ſhews the little authority the King had among his vaſſals in thoſe times, when he was obliged, on giving lands to thoſe that ſerved him, frequently to add, " if they took the lands and kept them," is worthy of preſervation.—The following is a copy:

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* This muſt be a ſtrange miſtake. The ſea-ſhore amber is always in very ſmall pieces.

" *Indenture, Robert Stuart, and Iſabel Macduff*:

" Indenture betwixt Robert Seneſcall, Earl of Menteith, and Elizabeth Counteſs of Fife, of the date the penult day of March, 1371; by which the ſaid Counteſs acknowledges the ſaid Earl to be her lawful heir apparent, as well by the tailzie made by Umquhile Duncan, Earl of Fife, her father, to Allan Earl of Menteith, the grandfather of the Lady Margaret, the ſpouſe of the ſaid Robert, now Earl, as by the tailzie made by the Lady Iſabel herſelf and her Umquhile huſband Walter Seneſcall, the brother of the ſaid Robert Earl of Menteith to the aforeſaid Earl, whereby, upon the Earl's aſſiſting her in the recovery of her Earldom, which ſhe by force and fear had reſigned, when it is recovered, ſhe ſhall preſently reſign it in the King's hands, to infeft the Earl in it, who ſhall receive ſaſine of the feud of the earldom, with the leading of the men of it, their wards, reliefs, marriages, and eſcheats. The Courts of the earldom ſhall be holden by him. And the ſaid Counteſs is to have, all the days of her life, the free tenement of the lands of the earldom, except the third part allotted to Mary Counteſs of Fife, the mother of the ſaid Lady Iſabel, all the time of her life, in aſſedation; and upon the death of the ſaid Mary the Counteſs, the ſaid Earl ſhall have her whole third part. And it is agreed the ſaid Earl ſhall have in his keeping the caſtle of Falkland, with the foreſt of it. To the performance of all which they on both ſides bound themſelves by their oath corporally, and put to it their ſeals, &c."

The firſt Earl created in Scotland was Duncan Macduff, Earl of Fife, about the year 1057. To enter at large, however, into the hiſtory of this family, connected as it is with all the great names in the North, would occupy too much ſpace, and be far leſs intereſting than a detail of that patriotic conduct, tempered with prudence, by which the preſent Earl of Fife enriches at once his country and himſelf. We ſhall only obſerve that the Lairds of Macintoſh, who were in all the royal charters, miſſives, &c. deſigned Captains of the famous Clan Chattan, and in a bond of man-rent, dated 4th April, 1609, granted by the Macpherſons to Macintoſh, denominated " Our chief as it was of auld, according to the Kings of Scotland their gift of chieftancy of the hail Clan Chattan," are thus deſcended from the Duffs, Thanes and Earls of Fife. *Toſch*, in Iriſh, (from *Tus*, i. e. firſt, or chief,) ſignifies Thane, and Macintoſh is the Thane's ſon. Shaw Macduff, ſecond ſon of Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife, who died *anno* 1154, had a command in the army of Malcolm IV. againſt the Moravenſes, about 1160; and, upon quelling that rebellion, the King made him Governor of Inverneſs, and granted him land near it. When Prince Henry, the only ſon of King David I. died, *anno* 1152, and the King declared Malcolm, the ſon of Henry, ſucceſſor to the crown, he committed him to Duncan Earl of Fife to bring him through all the counties, and to have him proclaimed in all the boroughs heir of the crown. In this tour Shaw Macduff accompanied his father, and got into the favour of the young Prince, who afterwards preferred him. Shaw, fixing his reſidence in the North, and being called Mac-an-toſich, that is, "the thane's ſon," this became the ſurname of the family. His ſixth deſcendant, named Angus Macintoſh, was the ſon of Ferquhar Macintoſh, by Mora, daughter of Angus oig, Lord of the Iſles, which Ferquhar was the ſon of William by a daughter of the Thane of Calder. This Angus married Eva, the only child and heir of Dowal Dal, chief of the Clan Chattan, *anno* 1292. By her he obtained the lands of Locharkeg, Glenlay, and Strathlochie, which remained with the family of Macintoſh till they were ſold to Lochiel in 1665. Argyle paid the purchaſe-money, and is ſuperior of thoſe lands. From that time the Macintoſhes, Macphersons, Macbeans, Shaws, Macgilroys, Macqueens, Smiths, Macinteers, &c. as one incorporated body, owned Macintoſh for their captain, or leader, for four hundred years. In thoſe time of barbarity and violence, ſmall tribes, or clans, found it neceſſary to come under the patronage of more powerful clans. In the fourteenth century the Clan Chattan poſſeſſed the greateſt part of the country of Badenoch, and lived happy and reſpected; but a fatal diſcord between two of their tribes broke their harmony, and occaſioned the memorable combat on the North Inch of Perth in 1396. The Earls of Crawford and Moray, by commiſſion from the King, attempted to reconcile them in vain; wherefore they propoſed that thirty on each ſide ſhould decide the quarrel by the ſword in preſence of the King and Nobility. Who the combatants were, and what the difference between them was, ſee Mil. Hiſt. page 216. The parties, like the Roman Horatii and Curatii, accepted the propoſal; but when they were met on the day appointed, one of the Clan Chattan had abſented through fear, and a ſmith, named Henry Wyne, offered to ſupply his place for a gold crown. The conflict was fierce and deſperate: of the Clan Cay twenty nine were killed, and the thirtieth eſcaped by ſwimming the Tay; and of the Clan Chattan nineteen were killed. The victory was much owing to Henry Wyne, which gave riſe to the proverb, "He did very well for his own hand, as Henry Wyne did." His poſterity were incorporated with the ClanChattan, and called *Sliochd a Gune Chruim*, i. e. the iſſue of the ſtooping Smith.

When a nobleman's purſuits are ſo beneficial to his country, and ſo honourable to himſelf, it becomes a ſubject of congratulation to his countrymen to diſcover that, while ſo many are diſſipating their health and fortune, and ſhortening their lives, in the ignominious anxieties of nocturnal games, the trivial and childiſh pomp of equipage, or ſelfiſh gratification, the Earl of Fife enjoys in old age the health and ſpirit of youth; and adds yearly to his immenſe territorial property by his manly and patriotic plans, the offspring of the ſoundeſt judgment and moſt benevolent heart. His Lordſhip invariably riſes at five or ſix in the morning, and when he has enjoyed the beſt part of the day, views with pity and compaſſion his faſhionable friends in bed. Mar-lodge, his Lordſhip's ſhooting-quarters, is perhaps the moſt beautiful and romantic ſeat in Scotland.— The foreſt about it is twenty-five ſquare miles in extent, and abounds with every kind of game. There are herds of two or three hundred deer often ſeen not a quarter of a mile from Mar-lodge. The river Dee, in its paſſage through his foreſt, forms many beautiful caſcades. His Lordſhip has built five ſtone-bridges over this and ſome leſſer rivers, ſo that it is acceſſible on all ſides. The woods are ſpontaneouſly produced; many of the old trees meaſure ſix feet in diameter, and are much more durable than foreign wood. In fact, ſuch is the beauty of this place, that a complete idea can only be formed of it by thoſe who have ſeen it. Lord Fife was the firſt in the North of Scotland who ſet the example of planting, particularly hard-wood, as oak, lyburnum, &c. which has turned out much for his intereſt and the ornament of the country. Many noblemen and gentlemen pay thouſands to architects and planners. His Lordſhip never employed any of theſe. All his plans are formed by himſelf, and executed under his own immediate eye; and all that ſee them muſt admire his Lordſhip's refined taſte both in the plan and execution. On one eſtate in the county of Bamff, his Lordſhip, ſince the year 1797, has planted more than ſix hundred acres with fir, larch, and hard-wood. The thinnings of theſe plantations bring him more than one thouſand pounds *per annum*, and they are every year increaſing in value. His attention to the improvements in farming is highly remarkable. He has taken many farmers' ſons to his own farms, and ſent others to different parts of the kingdom, where farming is carried on after the moſt improved plan. He gives allowances for farm-houſes, incloſings, and every other improvement in agriculture; and being aided by the ſpirited induſtry of his tenants, he has made the whole face of the country wear a very different appearance from what it did ſome years ago. His Lordſhip has drained a moſs on one of his eſtates, of 115, and a lake of 217 Scotch acres, at the expence of ſeveral thouſands. Great numbers of artificers and labourers are conſtantly employed in carrying on the works about his Lordſhip's five ſeats in Scotland, all of which he keeps up, to the great advantage of the country. He is univerſally beloved by his tenants, and always ſpeaks to them in an eaſy and familiar way, liſtening to their complaints like a friend and a father, truſting nothing of this kind to his ſtewards, but always redreſſing their juſt grievances himſelf. When travelling from one place to another, his Lordſhip, whenever he falls in with a perſon to whom he is not known, amuſes himſelf by queſtioning them about himſelf and his men of buſineſs; and often remedies abuſes complained of in this way. When the late ſcarcity was ſo much felt in the North of Scotland, his Lordſhip ſupplied his poor tenants with meal and grain at the uſual prices in years of plenty, and likewiſe corporations at a very reduced price. His conſtant ſtudy has been to improve and ornament the country; and were other proprietors to follow his laudable example, it would long ago have worn a very different aſpect. Rothemay is a fine old houſe of his Lordſhip's, ſituated in the pariſh of Rothemay, in Bamffſhire. An extenſive natural wood and large plantations around it render it extremely beautiful. Delgaty-caſtle is another of his Lordſhip's houſes, ſituated ſeven miles from Duff-houſe. This fine old caſtle was built in the year 1550. The thriving manufactories of Turriff are in its neighbourhood, and about three miles from the river Deveron, which divides the counties of Bamff and Aberdeen. About Delgaty caſtle there is alſo a fine natural wood, and very extenſive plantations, and the adjacent country highly improved.—Innes-houſe likewiſe belongs to his Lordſhip, ſurrounded by more than five thouſand acres of his moſt thriving plantations and improved farms. It is ſituated within five miles of the river Spey, in the county of Moray, and about three miles from the town of Elgin. The water of Leſſie, which runs paſt Elgin, empties itſelf into the ſea about three miles from Innes-houſe. The lands alſo on the weſt ſide of Elgin are very good ſoil; the farms belonging to Lord Fife in this neighbourhood are in good order. An extenſive natural oak-wood, which is elſewhere uncommon in that country, and plantations extending four miles on the road to Forres, belong to his Lordſhip. At Mar-lodge, where his Lordſhip retires a ſhort time in the ſummer from his numerous cares to recruit his health, Nature exhibits herſelf in the moſt ſublime and romantic attitude. The Dee riſes here in his enchanting foreſt, and at the diſtance of one hundred miles runs into the ſea at Aberdeen. The many waters that wander through the foreſt of Mar are as clear as chryſtal. The water-falls—the immenſe number and variety of trees, ſome of them eighteen feet in circumference, would have been a fine ſubject for the pencil of Ruyſdale; and Salvator Roſa's genius would have had ample ſcope among the rocks and mountains which are in this foreſt, ſo vaſt, ſtupendous, and ſublime.—Herds of red-deer, roe, and all ſorts of game, abound amid the wild ſcenery of this place, which in grandeur is perhaps unequalled in the world. The vaſt tracts of land which his Lordſhip now poſſeſſes in addition to his immenſe patrimonial territory, is a ſtrong inſtance of what may be performed by a life of dignity and prudence, which contemns the frivolous and expenſive follies of faſhion; and the owners of thoſe eſtates which his Lordſhip has purchaſed, ſome of them deſcended from a long line of anceſtors, verify the obſervation of Horace:

> Nam propriæ telluris herum Natura, neque illum,
> Nec me, nec quemquam ſtatuit.
> Nunc ager Umbreni ſub nomine, nuper Ofelli
> Dictus, erit nulli proprius; ſed cedet in uſum
> Nunc mihi, nunc alii.

The example of ingenious induſtry, ſet by James the late Earl of Findlater, and James the preſent Earl of Fife, has been followed very generally by the gentlemen and the more opulent farmers in the county.—Leaſes have been granted, contrary to the uſual practice in the greater part of the northern counties in Scotland; and the whole country where improvement is practicable wears an animated and cheerful aſpect. In former times the Lairds of Bamffſhire, as of other parts of the North, were ſo tyrannical, mean, and ſhort-ſighted, as to be offended at any appearance of comfort or elegance in the way of living and dreſs of their tenants; thinking that all beyond the coarſeſt fare and clothing was a robbery of the landed proprietors, who held the peaſantry in a ſtate little better than that of prædial ſlaves. More enlarged, liberal, and humane ideas now prevail. The capital and the proſperity of a ſubſtantial tenantry are now generally conſidered as the beſt pledge both of the payment of the preſent rent and the future improvement of the eſtate. Of the towns or boroughs it is obſerved, that their proſperity is in a ſtate of progreſſion in ſome though not in exact proportion to that of the land. The inhabitants of Bamffſhire, particularly in towns, and ſtill more particularly thoſe of Bamff, are remarkable even in the North for hoſpitality, gaiety, and withal and above all for an oſtentatious diſplay of gentility and conſequence much above their ſtation and incomes. This laſt circumſtance gives frequent occaſion to Lord Fife to exerciſe his humour, which is often of the ſarcaſtic kind. When the burghers of Bamff aſk his Lordſhip, on his return from London, when he came to town (meaning Bamff, to which his ſeat of Duff-houſe is contiguous), his reply is, "My friend, I have juſt come from town." When any one comes up to him with his bonnet in his hand in the ſtreets of Bamff, he ſays, "Put on your bonnet, man; put on your bonnet; I am not a Bamff's baillie!"

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS *on the* PROGRESS *of* ASTRONOMY *of* LATE YEARS, READ *to the* PUBLIC ASSEMBLY *of the* ACADEMY DE BOURG, DEPARTMENT *of* AIN, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE.

A SCIENCE which very few perſons cultivate, becauſe it is difficult, and leads not to any certain path of fortune, ſhould ſeem, perhaps, to be the ſloweſt in its progreſs; however, by a happy combination of circumſtances and a happy aſſemblage of zeal and talents, there is none which has made ſo rapid a progreſs as this has done of late years.

I ſhall not ſpeak (ſays Citizen Lalande) of thoſe whereof I have been a witneſs, and which I durſt not hope for, when I began, in the year 1746, to devote myſelf to aſtronomy. The comet of 1759 was the firſt remarkable event which diſtinguiſhed the commencement of that happy and brilliant revolution. Halley had predicted it ever ſince 1705; but the event was neceſſary to confirm it; and this demonſtration that the comets are true planets turning about the ſun, was contemplated with enthuſiaſm; notwithſtanding the ideas of Caſſini, whoſe aſtoniſhing reputation in aſtronomy does not prevent us from ſaying that he obſerved phenomena better than he explained them: *ſuum cuique decus poſteritas rependit.*

That comet gave, at the ſame time, an admirable proof of univerſal attraction.—Its return was to be retarded for twenty months by the attractions of Jupiter and Saturn, according to the reſult of immenſe calculations that Clairault and I had made previouſly, and this retardation was juſtified, or, at leaſt, nearly ſo, by the return when obſerved.

In 1761 and 1769 the paſſages of Venus over the ſun, obſerved in all the countries of the world, indicated to us the exact diſtance of the Sun from the Earth, thirty-four millions of leagues, relative to which there was before an uncertainty of many millions.

The voyage of La Caille to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1751, procured to us the knowledge of the ſouthern ſtars, of new Tables of movements of the Sun, a new Table of Refraction; and that ſkilful aſtronomer accredited the method of finding the longitude at ſea by means of the Moon; an object that is become eſſential in navigation.

In 1753, Tobias Meyer publiſhed Tables of the Moon, wherein the error did not exceed two minutes, and which reduced the inveſtigation of the longitude at ſea to a great exactneſs. He improved them ſtill more before his death. Maſon, in England, added a great degree of perfection to it, by calculating a great number of obſervations. And, laſtly, the *Bureau des Longitudes*, of France, having propoſed a prize of 6000 francs to him who ſhould give a further degree of perfection to the Tables of the Moon, M. Burg, aſtronomer at Vienna, has brought them this year to the point of not erring one quarter of a minute.

In 1764 was publiſhed the greateſt treatiſe of aſtronomy that has appeared for a long time. It was ſpread throughout Europe, and inſenſibly inſpired a taſte for the ſcience. I have had the ſatiſfaction to obſerve that all the great aſtronomers of our time have been formed by this work, which has gone through three editions.—The tables of the planets have obtained the ſame degree of perfection. Mercury is ſo difficult to diſcern, that the great Copernicus died without having ever ſeen that planet. I have omitted nothing to procure obſervations; and I have been enabled to make Tables of Mercury which accord always with the heavens to a quarter of a minute.

It had been remarked that the Moon had a movement more rapid than formerly. Citizen De La Place found the cauſe to be the attraction which the planets exerciſe over the Earth, and which, changing the poſition of its orbit, changes alſo the attraction which the Earth exerciſes over the Moon.

Saturn had in its movement a retardation of more than a week, which I had obſerved in 1769. Citizen De La Place found, in 1786, that the attraction of Jupiter was the cauſe of it; and Citizen Delambre has made tables which are ſtill accurate to half a minute.

The Satellites of Jupiter have been one of the moſt difficult parts of aſtronomy; but, at laſt, the Theory of Citizen De La Place, and the Tables of Citizen Delambre, have brought theſe planets to the ſame preciſion as the others.

The enumeration of the ſtars is the principal foundation of aſtronomy. I had paſſed the thirty firſt years of my life in planetary aſtronomy; I wiſhed to devote the laſt to the ſtars. Three thouſand had been obſerved before me; I have been enabled to trace fifty thouſand, with the help of my nephew; an immenſe work, which no one durſt undertake or hope for.

The inſtruments have acquired a degree of perfection in like manner unhoped for. Dollond, agreeably to an idea of Euler, made achromatic-glaſſes, that is to ſay, without colour, which have a much more conſiderable effect than the antient ones.—Bird and Ramſden made inſtruments divided with a preciſion altogether novel; and Lenoir, at Paris, diſputes the palm with all the Engliſh artiſts.

Herſchel made a teleſcope of twenty feet, which enabled him to diſcover, in 1781, a new planet, the ſix Satellites which ſurround it, two Satellites of Saturn, and the rotation of his ring. Caroché made one at Paris of the ſame powers; but Herſchel has ſince made one of forty feet, which, perhaps, will produce new diſcoveries. Mayer invented a method of multiplying the reſults of an obſervation on all the points of a circle, ſo as to obtain an accuracy ten times greater than was known before. This ingenious idea, which the Chevalier De Borda has put in practice at Paris, has produced another revolution in aſtronomy.

Harriſon made marine-watches which do not vary two minutes in two months navigation. Leroi and Berthould have made ſimilar ones in France; and now it is actually poſſible to make a tour of the terraqueous globe without entertaining the leaſt doubt as to the longitude. To know what the hour is on board a veſſel, there is not even need of calculation; the Horary-tables that Madame De Lalande has publiſhed give the hour to a ſecond in all countries of the globe. Clocks have been brought to ſuch a degree of perfection, as not to vary a ſecond per day in the courſe of a year; I have even one which has been forty years at the ſame ſecond.

Encouraged by the perfection of the inſtruments, aſtronomers have acquired ſo conſtant and familiar a uſe of them, that they can divide a ſecond of time into ten parts without erring one-tenth.

When the Conſtituent Aſſembly had decreed, in 1790, that there ſhould be only one meaſure in France, in order to terminate, at length, the ſtrange complication which had crept into all the provinces, the Academy judged it neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſo natural a meaſure that all civilized nations might adopt it. For this purpoſe the magnitude of the earth was fixed upon. It became neceſſary, therefore, to make a new meaſurement of degrees from England to Spain. Delambre and Mechain ſpent many years in this vaſt operation, which has ſhewn to us the real magnitude of a degree of the earth, and conſequently the real greatneſs of the metre, or of the univerſal meaſure, 36 inches, 11 lines, and 3 tenths of our antient toiſe.

But this labour has, moreover, procured to us a new article of information; that is, the irregularity of the Earth, which is found to be more curved towards the middle of France than it is in the totality of its circumference. It is curved a 150th part in France, whilſt, from our country to America, it is only a 334th. This irregularity occaſions a great inconvenience in aſtronomy; but it is a truth which it is important for us to know.

The general theory of attraction has made in this half-century an immenſe progreſs from the reſearches of the great geometers it has produced, ſuch as Euler, D'Alembert, Clairaut, Lagrange, and La Place. The effects of attraction have been multiplied in the eyes of aſtronomers; the attraction of mountains on terreſtrial bodies has been aſcertained and meaſured in Peru, in France, in Italy, and in Scotland; that of the terreſtrial bodies has been alſo meaſured by M. Cavendiſh; he has ſeen large balls of lead, well ſuſpended, approximate from their attraction; and hence he concludes, that the attraction of the Earth, taken in totality, is ſix times larger than that of the water.

The number of the comets obſerved has been enlarged to ninety-three; and there were only forty-three when I began, at Bourg, to caſt a curious and eager eye on that which aſtoniſhed the world in 1744, and which ſeemed to inform me that I was devoted by Nature to the contemplation of the heavens. But although there have been fifty diſcovered, many more would probably have been found if they had been ſought for more frequently: a remark which has induced me to found a prize in the Inſtitute, that a gold medal may be decreed every year to the perſon who ſhall have made the moſt curious aſtronomical obſervation. It is ſo eaſy to find comets, that Citizen Pons, Curator of the Obſervatory of Marſeilles, an illiterate artiſt, found one laſt year, as ſoon as he learned that I had depoſited 600 francs with my notary for the perſon who ſhould find a comet.

But when we thought that nothing more remained to diſcover in the heavens beſide comets, I was equally ſurpriſed and pleaſed to learn that one of my pupils, M. Piazzi, had diſcovered a new planet, on the firſt day of the eighteenth century, at Palermo, in Sicily. It is ſituated between Mars and Jupiter, at the diſtance of ninety-five millions of leagues, and performs its revolution in four years and ſeven months. It is much ſmaller than any of the other planets, and even than the Moon, which is only a ſecondary planet.

We were employed in obſerving the planet of Piazzi; and M. Olbers, a phyſician of Bremen, who had obſerved it in the month of January, near the twentieth ſtar of Virgo, was proceeding to reviſe the ſame ſtars. He remarked, on the 28th of March, that the twentieth, which he had always ſeen alone, was accompanied with a very ſmall ſtar, which he had not ſeen in his firſt obſervations. He quickly determined its poſition, and having been employed about it for two hours, he ſaw that it had already changed its poſition. This lucky chance cauſed him thus to recognize a tenth planet. It was diſputed for ſome time whether or no it were a comet; but Citizen Burckhardt, one of our moſt ſkilful aſtronomers, having been long inveſtigating it, found that it did not depart from the interval included between the orbits of Mars and of Jupiter. But hitherto we have been accuſtomed to call comets thoſe ſtars which are for a little ſpace within the limits of our ſight, and afterwards a long time inviſible by their diſtance.

The planet of Olbers revolves about the Sun in four years and eight months. Its mean diſtance is ninety-ſix millions of leagues; but that which diſtinguiſhes it from all the other planets is its great eccentricity and its great inclination. It goes a great way out of the Zodiac, in which all the others are included. Its inclination is 35°, whilſt Venus never deviates more than 8°; and the difference of its diſtances is near a quarter, which gives it 28° of inequality, whilſt Mercury has only 24°. This planet deſtroys the hypotheſis of the phyſiologiſts who have thought that all the planets of the ſolar ſyſtem approximate to the ſame plan, becauſe they had all been firſt impelled by a common cauſe. This laſt planet differs too much to be accommodable to this ſyſtem.

The volcanoes of the Moon, the geographical diſcoveries in all parts of the globe, two thouſand nebulous ſpots in the heavens, ſtill remain curious reſults of the new aſtronomy.

It is thus that ſcience has made an unexpected and extraordinary progreſs for ſome years paſt, and this will doubtleſs continue, from the emulative competition of ſuch great geometers and ſuch ſkilful obſervers. The geometers are all at Paris; but the obſervators are diſſeminated through all parts of Europe. I ought to notice particularly, at Paris, Citizens Mechain, Delambre, Burckhardt, and Lalande, my nephew; in England, M. Herſchel and M. Maſkelyne; at Gotha, M. the Baron de Zach; at Milan, Citizens Oriani de Ceſaris and Reggio; at Palermo, M. Piazzi; at Marſeilles, M. Thulis, at Montaubon, Citizen Duc la Chapelle; at Berlin, M. Bode; and at Mirepoix, Citizen Vidal, who has alone made more obſervations of Mercury than all the aſtronomers taken together for the laſt two thouſand five hundred years. This aſtoniſhing obſerver is only, however, a ſimple inhabitant of a city ſmaller than ours, who is not even known at Mirepoix, but whoſe zeal appertains to the univerſe and to poſterity. For my part, I have, indeed, cauſed an obſervatory to be built at Bourg, but have not yet been able to collect a ſingle obſervation in it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the lovers of good eating who occaſionally read your Magazine, ſome may poſſibly be found who will honour a few curſory obſervations on the progreſs of cookery in England with their peruſal.

A deep writer would perhaps go back to inveſtigate the culinary knowledge of the patriarchs, and a claſſical one might poſſibly delight in collecting hints of cookery from Homer, Ariſtophanes, or Athenæus; but leaving theſe, and even without once conſulting the Roman work which has been given to Apicius, I ſhall open my remarks with the cookery of the early Britons. Of Britiſh cookery, however, we know but little. Cæſar tells us that the Britons lived chiefly upon milk and fleſh; and though milk was ſo much uſed, yet Strabo has taken particular pains to inform us that the Britons were without cheeſe. In their proviſions it ſeems they were much confined, uſing only ſheep and oxen. Hares, and hens, and geeſe, were never eaten, from notions of ſuperſtition; nor did even fiſh rank among their daily food. As they had no great variety of proviſions, it cannot be ſuppoſed they had much art in preparing them for uſe; though ſome of the Celtic tribes knew how to roaſt both their acorns and other wild fruits, grinding them into meal, and making them into a kind of bread.

Among the Saxons we may expect a farther progreſs. Tacitus tell us of the antient Germans, that at their banquets their diet was rude, and when they ſat down to table, every man had his meſs to himſelf: their drink was made of barley, corrupted into a likeneſs of wine; and their meats were ſimple, as wild-apples, freſh veniſon, curds, and cream. Yet, though feaſting was the delight of all the Northern nations, and though it was by entertainments that the chieftains both gained and preſerved the affections of their followers, the chief pleaſure of the table was the drink.

The Anglo Saxons and the Danes were like their anceſtors, and delighted very much in feaſting; and hiſtorians of credit tell us that they commonly took four ſolid meals a-day. Surely this laſt circumſtance ſufficiently accounts for what ſome antiquaries have ventured for the etymology of *gormandize*: they derive it from Gormund, the Daniſh king, whom Alfred perſuaded to be chriſtened.

Among the Saxons and the Danes, no public meeting was held, or buſineſs of importance tranſacted, without a feaſt: but theſe feaſts were more remarkable for their abundance than their elegance. The Daniſh inhabitants of Northumberland, in particular, were fond of horſe-fleſh, which they devoured in great quantities: the Anglo-Saxon and the Daniſh cookery, of courſe, could not be exquiſite: it conſiſted chiefly, if not wholly, of three ſimple operations, roaſting, broiling, and boiling. The German taſte for large joints of roaſted meat prevailed very much among the Anglo-Saxons; and if Henry of Huntington is to be believed, ſalted meats were uſed even at royal entertainments. That the Anglo-Saxons were moſt frequently in the habits of roaſting their meat, is evident from the many antient illuminations of the ninth and tenth centuries which relate to entertainments. In ſeveral the joint appears to have been brought to table on the ſpit, whence, as forks were not in uſe, it was cut into a plate without being previouſly touched by the hand. From other illuminations it appears, the Saxons having killed the animal, and cut it into pieces, boiled it; it was put into a cauldron, uſually placed upon a ſort of trivet, and, when dreſſed, was taken out with an hook, or fleſh-fork.

And now we arrive at the period when the Engliſh, or, I ſhould rather ſay, the Saxons, were neceſſitated to accommodate themſelves to the manners of the Normans, who communicated to them their own habits of drunkenneſs and immoderate feaſting. Malmſbury deſcribes the Anglo-Normans to have been far more delicate in the choice and dreſſing of their victuals than the Anglo-Saxons. It may appear fanciful, (ſays Dr. Henry,) that the art of cookery was improved by the introduction of feudal tenures, and yet this ſuggeſtion is very probable; for after theſe tenures were introduced, the office of cook in great families became hereditary, and had an eſtate annexed unto it; which naturally engaged fathers to inſtruct their ſons with care in the knowledge of an art to which they were deſtined by their birth. We even meet with eſtates held by the tenure of dreſſing ſome particular diſh of meat. And here I think it may not be irrelevant to obſerve, that among the variations which the Norman conqueſt impoſed upon our language, were, generally ſpeaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as beef, mutton, veal, while to the living animal its Saxon name was ſtill preſerved; a proof, perhaps, that the Normans were better ſkilled in the art of the cook than of the herdſman.

William the Conqueror, the chieftain of theſe delicate and coſtly feeders, was particularly nice and curious in his repaſts. After he was peaceably ſettled on the throne of England, we are told he ſent agents into different countries to collect the moſt admired and rare diſhes for his table. John of Saliſbury, who relates this circumſtance, declares that he ſaw, himſelf, one entertainment where delicacies were ſerved up from Conſtantinople, Babylon, Alexandria, Paleſtine, Tripoli, Syria, and Phœnicia. The Conqueror, it is agreed, was a man remarkable for paunch; and when his prime favourite, William Fitzoſborne, who, as ſteward of the houſehold, overlooked the royal cooks, ſerved him with the fleſh of a crane half-roaſted, the royal glutton became ſo highly exaſperated, that he lifted up his fiſt and would have ſtruck him, had not Eudo Dapifer warded off the blow.

Soon after this time too the monks of Canterbury became unuſually luxurious: they had ſeventeen diſhes every day, beſides a deſſert; and theſe were dreſſed with ſpiceries and ſauces that excited the appetite as well as pleaſed the palate.—Both now as well as in the Saxon times, the boar's-head was eſteemed a noble and a princely diſh: this, we are aſſured, was brought to the king's table with the trumpeters ſounding their trumpets before it in proceſſion; and when Henry I. ſerved at the coronation of his ſon, it is recorded that he ſerved the young king at table as ſewer, bringing up the boar's-head with trumpets before it, according to the ancient manner.

In the middle ages the art of cookery was as much cultivated and as much improved as any other of the arts. As a proof of it, Matthew Paris relates that at the marriage of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III. there were more than thirty-thouſand diſhes prepared for the nuptial entertainment; and in the time of Edward III. we find Chaucer's cook was no mean proficient.

“ A coke thei hadde with them for the nones,
To boyle the chickens and the marie-bones
And pouder-marchaunte, and tarte, and galengale:
Well couth he know a draught of London ale:
He couth roſtè, boilè, grillè, and frie
And makè mortries, and well bake a pie.
For blank-manger, that made he with the beſt.

One of the moſt expenſive ſingularities attending the royal feaſts about this time, as well as long after, conſiſted in what was called the *intermeats*: theſe were repreſentations of battles, ſieges, &c. introduced between the courſes, for the amuſement of the gueſts; in theſe, as in works of playfulneſs and fancy, in almoſt every age, the French are ſaid to have excelled.

At this period, too, the monks in rich monaſteries lived more fully, and even more delicately, than almoſt any other order of men in the kingdom. The office of chief cook was one of the moſt conſiderable in the monaſtic eſtabliſhment, and was conferred, unlike perhaps to almoſt every other, with great impartiality, on that brother who had ſtudied the art of cookery with moſt ſucceſs.

From this time down to Henry VIII. the cookery can only be appreciated or diſtinguiſhed by a profuſion of hot ſpices, with which every diſh ſeems to have been indiſcriminately ſeaſoned. Toward the reign of Henry VI. it ſhould appear the diſhes bore a more ſolid form, ſince *carvers* were employed among the ſerving-men of the nobility; and after forks were introduced in the reign of James I. our dinners were ſerved in a form ſtill more ſubſtantial, differing, perhaps, in few circumſtances, materially ſpeaking, from the cuſtomary dinners of the preſent time.

It will now, perhaps, be requiſite to offer a few explanatory obſervations on the immediate practice of the middle ages. In the bill of fare of King Henry IV.'s coronation-dinner, as well as in many other bills, the name of the animal is frequently given as if it had been ſerved whole; yet a very curſory peruſal of our antient forms of cookery convince us otherwiſe. Whether fiſh, or fowl, or joint, the meat was hacked and hewed to pieces, and uſually, as our anceſtors lived much after the French faſhion, diſguiſed with a variety of ingredients as ſauce. Indeed, the cooks of antient times were ſo very laviſh in this laſt particular, that we cannot wonder why our anceſtors gave the phyſician paramount authority in all that related to the culinary art. Another reaſon for this mode of dreſſing was, that as forks were not in uſe, our forefathers, if it was only for the ſake of cleanlineſs, preferred having their victuals ſo ſerved as to be eaſily eaten with a ſpoon.

The names of many of our antient diſhes are involved in the greateſt obſcurity; and animals were very frequently eaten by our anceſtors which their deſcendants have not the ſlighteſt reliſh in the world for. In the liſt of birds we find many that are now diſcarded as little better than rank carrion. When Henry II. entertained his Court at Dublin, at the feaſt of Chriſtmas 1171, the Iriſh princes and chieftains were aſtoniſhed at his profuſion, yet were with difficulty prevailed upon by Henry to eat the fleſh of cranes. Even ſo late as 1575, peacocks were regularly catalogued in the accounts of ſeaſonable diſhes. But in antient times, or rather not above four centuries ago, bitterns, cranes, quails, herons, cygnets, and even eagles, occur among the fowls, and among the fiſh the porpoiſe, at royal entertainments.

The want of forks undoubtedly accounts for a practice which all will allow to have been a good one—that of introducing a baſin and ewer after dinner.—Our preſent citizens of London, I believe, perfume the water that is introduced at the cloſe of ſome of their entertainments: and perhaps it may countenance their luxury to ſay, that Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. mentions "damaſke water after dinner."

I ſhall now preſent your readers with the bill of fare of King Henry IV.'s coronation-dinner, 1399, copied from an ancient vellum manuſcript in the Muſeum, (MS. Harl. 279.)

Convivium Dñi Henrici Regis Quarti, in Coronacione ſua, apud Weſimond.

Le Premier Cours.—Braun en peniarde—Viaund Ryal—Teſte de ſenglere enarmez—Graund chare (fleſh, of beef or mutton)—Capoun de haut grec—Feſaunte—Heroun—Cruſtade Lumbarde, (a pye or paſty)—Storejoun graunt luc—A ſotelte.

Le ij Cours.—Venyſon en furmenty, (Veniſon in broth)—Gely—Porcelle-farce en force, (with forced meat)—Pekokkys, (peacocks)—Cranys, (cranes)—Venyſoun roſte—Conyng, (coney)—Byttore, (Bittern)—Puff endore—Graunt tartez—Braun fryez—Leche Lumbarde—A ſotelte.

Le iij Cours.—Blaundeſorye, (a ſort of pottage)—Quyneys in comfyte—Egretez, (young eagles—Curlewes—Pertryche, (partridge)—Pyionys, (pigeons)—Quaylys, (quails)—Snytys, (ſnipes)—Smal byrdys—Rabettys—Pome dorreng, (pomes endorryd)—Braun blanke leche—Eyroun Engele—Frytourys—Doucettys, (ſweetmeats)—Pety p'ueux (perveaux, a ſparrow)—Egl.—Pottys of lyly, (pots of lilies)—A ſotelte.

On one or two of theſe diſhes I ſhall paſs an obſervation, and detain the reader no longer.

Braun en peniarde.—Brawn, in ancient times, meant fleſh; now it is appropriated to the fleſh of the boar; but formerly even brawn of capons was a common expreſſion. *En peniarde* means in a ſauce whoſe chief ingredient was the mulberry.

Viaund ryal, was a rich meſs of wine, honey, fruit, and ſpices, jumbled with particular kinds of meat.

Teſte de ſynglere enarmez.—The head of a *ſanglier*, or wild-boar, decorated with coats of arms.

Leche Lumbarde, was a kind of jelly made of cream, iſinglaſs, ſugar, and almonds, named from Lombardy.

Should the domeſtic manners of our anceſtors ſeem to have received any illuſtration from theſe remarks, I ſhall be happy to take up the pen again, and enter into detail upon them in other points of view.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

COQUINARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of* TWO MEMOIRS *on the* AUTHENTICITY *and* ORIGINAL MATERIALS *of* TROGUS POMPEIUS *and his* ABRIDGER JUSTIN, READ *at a* LATE SITTING *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY *of* SCIENCES *at* GOTTINGEN, *by* M. HEEREN.

THE object of theſe reſearches is to aſcertain, on more ſolid grounds, a number of intereſting paſſages of antient hiſtory, in which Juſtin is ſometimes the only, ſometimes the principal authority, by examining the degree of credit that may be allowed him.

In the firſt Memoir the author treats of the general plan of the great work of Trogus Pompeius, which contains a hiſtory of the Macedonian monarchy, from its origin until its deſtruction, by the conqueſts of the Romans.

In the ſecond Memoir he particularizes, by reviewing, one after the other, the forty-four books of Trogus, according to Juſtin's extracts, and by inveſtigating the authorities from which the narration is derived.

The author commences with ſome reflections on what we ought to expect in this caſe. The queſtion is of a work that we do not poſſeſs entire, and of which we have only certain extracts. Neither Juſtin, nor probably Trogus, have once named nor given the ſlighteſt notice of their original ſources. Theſe ſources were authors whoſe works are almoſt all loſt, excepting ſome fragments. Nothing elſe, therefore, remained to be done, but firſt to collect thoſe fragments, and afterwards to compare them with Juſtin. It will be readily imagined that this labour was replete with great difficulties, but it has not been without its reward. He who would inform himſelf of what has been the progreſs of the art of hiſtory among the Greeks, ought to ſtudy the enormous reliques of a number of loſt works with which the field of antient hiſtory is covered. An acquaintance with the monuments that are either wholly or half preſerved, can give no idea of it. Notwithſtanding, even with this preparatory labour, we cannot always expect to aſcertain the ſources from which Juſtin has borrowed. There are certain parts on which we can pronounce nothing : ſome of his materials may be referred to with probability, ſome others with certainty ; and, upon the whole, the author conceives that he has not miſſed of his aim.

The ſix firſt books ſerve for an introduction. They contain, down to the time of Philip of Macedon, the hiſtory of the Aſiatic nations, and Greeks, that were afterwards ſubjugated by the Macedonians. For the whole of theſe books, Theopompus, in his Philippics and his Hellenics, has been the principal authority. That hiſtorian had made it his buſineſs to intercalate throughout his work the primitive hiſtory of the ſtates and nations of which he treats ; Trogus did the ſame ; and ſo far as the work of Theopompus extends, we may be ſure that all ſuch ſort of digreſſions in Trogus are borrowed from his predeceſſor. As the whole of that part of the hiſtory is only compoſed of fables, we ought not to reproach Trogus for having adapted them ; he was not the firſt, he only copied others, and his hiſtory in the hiſtorical period is not the leſs worthy of credit.

The hiſtory of Macedon, which is continued to the end of the tenth book, namely, to the death of Philip, commences with the ſeventh book. This was the principal ſubject of Theopompus ; and we may clearly diſcern, as well from a view of the whole narrative, as from a number of detached portions, that Trogus was only a copyiſt of Theopompus. It is the ſame with reſpect to that part of the hiſtory which relates to the Perſians that were contemporary, and which is intercalated with the other parts.

The eleventh and twelfth books contain the hiſtory of Alexander. We know not what authority Trogus has followed here ; this, however, is a matter of indifference, as theſe notices only contain what is very well known. Afterwards come the times of Alexander's ſucceſſors. Theſe times are not without a number of hiſtorians, who deſcribed the exploits of thoſe princes and of their poſterity ; moſt of them are eaſily characterized, particularly from their partiality to ſuch or ſuch a prince ; which alſo points out the ſource from which Juſtin has borrowed in certain parts of his narrative.

The hiſtory of the twenty-one firſt years, to the death of Caſſander, (298 years before the vulgar æra,) is related in the twelfth to the fifteenth books ; but ſo briefly, and in a manner ſo defective, that we cannot divine what author Trogus has followed. The epiſode on the origin of Cyrene is probably of Theopompus ; that of the Indies from Megaſthenes. The digreſſion upon Heraclea is likewiſe from Theopompus.

In the ſeventeenth book, the partiality of the author for Seleucus againſt Lyſimachus proves that he has here followed Hieronymus of Cardia, who probably has been ſo far his guide in a number of places. The digreſſion on the antient hiſtory of Epirus is, likewiſe, borrowed from Theopompus, and is introduced on occaſion of the wars of Pyrrhus in Italy. Trogus intercalates a long epiſode on the hiſtory of the firſt times of Carthage, (which we are only acquainted with from him,) and on that of many Greek cities in Italy ; and he relates the hiſtory of Syracuſe from the time of Dionyſius : all this is from Theopompus. Only when Theopompus fails him, Trogus has recourſe to Timæus ; ſo that it is not always very eaſy to diſtinguiſh which belongs to the one or to the other. But it is aſſuredly from Timæus that the hiſtory of Agathocles is related : we may diſcern it clearly in the ſhaded portrait which he exhibits of that extraordinary prince. In the hiſtory of Pyrrhus this ſame writer was his guide ; and in the other events related in the twenty-fourth to the twenty ninth books, particularly in the diſſentions between the Macedonians, the Achaians, and the Spartans, he has followed Phylarcus, as appears from his partiality for Cleomenes. The following books, the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth, contain the period deſcribed by Polybius, and there is no reaſon to queſtion but that he has borrowed from that author. It is more difficult, but alſo much more important, to know the authorities from which he has borrowed the contents of the books thirty-ſix to forty-two. Theſe books are, at preſent, the principal ſources for many of the moſt important paſſages of antient hiſtory, eſpecially for the laſt periods of the hiſtory of Syria ;

alſo, in part, for that of the Macedonians and the Egyptians; for the hiſtory of Mithridates, and that of the Parthians. By means of the fragments of the antient hiſtorians, interſperſed in large portions in Athenæus, the author has ſucceeded in finding the general ſource from which the whole is derived. This ſource is the continuation of Polybius by Poſidonius of Rhodes, a friend of Pompey the Great, and equally celebrated as a philoſopher and an hiſtorian. This great work, divided into fifty-two books, contained the moſt remarkable paſſages of univerſal hiſtory, from the deſtruction of Carthage and of the Achaian league to the defeat of Mithridates by Pompey; alſo the downfal of his kingdom and of that of Syria, ſixty-four years before the vulgar æra.—He that will revolve the great revolutions of that time, may judge of the extent and intereſt of that work; and he who deſires to ſee in what ſpirit it is written, may find a ſpecimen of it in a fragment preſerved by Athenæus. This fragment ſeems to be exactly made for our times. Poſidonius, in relating the hiſtory of the Athenian philoſopher ſent by Mithridates to Athens to ſecure it in his intereſt, and who, from an outrageous demagogue, came to be the tyrant of that city, has given us an example of what ſometimes happens when philoſophers are placed at the head of affairs. And, laſtly, as to what concerns the two loſt books, the forty-third and forty-fourth, the former of which contains the firſt times of Rome and of Marſeilles, the author proves that they are taken from Diocles of Peparethus, a writer about the time of the ſecond Punic war: but we cannot exactly point out the ſources of the laſt book on Spain: the author is of opinion that Trogus has here again followed Poſidonius. Theſe details ſhew what intereſting writers, all Greeks, (for he has not conſulted Roman authors,) Trogus has copied from, and what treaſure we ſhould poſſeſs if we ſtill had his work.—We muſt take the extracts of Juſtin for what he gives them, for a ſelection of amuſing and inſtructive paſſages, which he has taken from Trogus, but not at all for an hiſtorical abridgment. Hence it is that we find ſo many detailed narrations, which ſeem copied almoſt word for word from Trogus, and afterwards meet with conciſe extracts, which were only intended to connect the parts. With this intention before our eyes, we may be eaſily qualified to appreciate the labour of Juſtin.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDST the variety contained in your entertaining and inſtructive publication, I find, in the Number for June, ſome obſervations on the Britiſh army; which, whether the writer be a native or foreigner, are, in the main, appoſite and juſt; but when he aſſerts that "the pay of Britiſh troops is higher than that of any other ſervice, even in proportion to the dearneſs of proviſions," he errs moſt egregiouſly. From the ſentence that follows, he undoubtedly was miſled by appearances; their dreſs is, indeed, coſtly and magnificent, and a curſory obſerver would infer from their general manner of living, an opinion of abſolute pecuniary independence. Such is now and then the caſe with a few of the officers; but, as deſcribed by the gentleman who wrote a pamphlet on the ſubject in 1775, the ſituation of by far the greater number is ſtill "truly deplorable." Deprived of all the comforts, they muſt make a ſhow of the luxuries of life! In Germany and in France (at leaſt under the Old Government, and, in all probability, *l'exemption* is improved on under the preſent deteſtable military tyranny) the officers of the army enjoy extraordinary privileges, which I would be ſorry to ſee aſſumed by any body of men in Britain.—They can, in ſome inſtances, make the poor *bourgeois*, inn-keepers in particular, ſell their property at an under-price, and on a march can enforce a requiſition of carriages, &c. *à coups de baton!* Though their pay may appear a pittance to an Engliſhman, yet, excluſive of the deference paid to them as a *nobleſſe militaire*, their circumſtances are eaſy, and even enviable. How different the ſituation of all regimental officers of marching-corps in the Britiſh ſervice! They are obliged to bear the moſt exorbitant exactions from tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers in general, in country-towns where they are quartered. What reſource, then, have ſubaltern-officers, and even captains, in theſe extravagant times? If they have no independent income, as is generally the caſe, they muſt continue in a humiliating ſtate of precarious obligation to their friends; and, inſtead of being rewarded by the nation for their ſervices, their dangers and privations in unhealthy climates and in the moſt trying ſituations, a father, a brother, or ſome other friend, more willing perhaps than able, muſt be had recourſe to, as the only means to enable them to make the appearance of gentlemen—an appearance ſo neceſſary to men from whoſe minds poverty and diſappointment united are inſufficient to baniſh that ſenſe of honour and delicacy almoſt inſeparable from the profeſſion. Their hearts, ſtill buoyed up by the hopes of promotion, pant for a better fate; but alas! "*Fortuna non favet fortibus.* When their anxious expectations are raiſed to the higheſt pitch, an unlooked-for arrangement will ſuddenly ſink them deeper and deeper in the gloom of deſpair. Soldiers are naturally of a ſanguine temperament; they ſtill hope while there is a poſſibility of ſucceſs; but, after a life of exertion in defence of their country, and for the honour of the Sovereign, many, too many, fall martyrs of their attachment to an honourable profeſſion, unrewarded and forgotten. I confeſs that a *proviſo*, to which moſt ſenior-lieutenants of regiments have been ſubjected, in conſequence of a late addition to the number of captains in a battalion, has, in ſome meaſure, given riſe to theſe reflections. They muſt raiſe thirty men for a company, though ſome of them may have been ten or twelve years in the ſervice, in a foreign country, at a diſtance from their friends, and all the comforts of life. The Old Government of France is certainly not in many reſpects a pattern for imitation; but all the time paſſed by French officers formerly in the colonies, went, in claims for promotion, for double what it did at home. By twelve years ſervice abroad, a French officer received the *Croix de St Louis*, though twenty-four were neceſſary to obtain it while in France. That Miniſters ſhould be as economical as poſſible at the preſent moment, is juſt and neceſſary: that the half-pay liſt ſhould be diminiſhed is alſo juſt and expedient; but, in the name of juſtice, let not meritorious officers, who may be unable to raiſe thirty men, be the only ſufferers by the retrenchments and economy of Miniſters. The unfortunate ſubalterns of the army ſhould not ſurely be the firſt on whom to begin the experiment. Let his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief remain free and uncontrouled. The army will confide in his juſtice and knowledge of their ſituation; and theſe ſubalterns who have faithfully ſerved his Majeſty in their humble but uſeful ſtation, may expect every attention to their claims, and the merits of their ſervices.

I am, Sir, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS *on the* COSTUME, AGRICULTURE, JURISPRUDENCE, THEOLOGY, PHYSICS, TASTE, *and* GENIUS, *of the* INHABITANTS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* NORTH AMERICA.

THE inhabitants of the ſeveral ſtates differ as much from each other in their cuſtoms, manners, and genius, as they are diſtinguiſhable from their anceſtors. It is impoſſible to aſſign any general character to them, not only on account of the difference of climate, but becauſe the continual influx of a vaſt number of foreigners, who import their early and habitual inclinations, and never entirely loſe them but with their lives, will require the ſmoothing hand of three or four generations, before the peculiarities of each are worn off, and rounded to any thing like an approximation of manners. Theſe peculiarities are of courſe in proportion to the greater or leſſer influx in each ſtate, as a river receives more or leſs of a ſaline mixture according to the ſtrength or weakneſs with which its current meets the invading tide. Amongſt theſe different habitudes the frugality, and plainneſs of the High and Low Dutch; the induſtry and parſimony of the Scotch; the genius, conviviality, and want of economy of the Engliſh; the hardineſs of the Iriſh (who are of the lower order); and the frivolity of the French, are eaſily recognized, although they all, ſooner or later, give way to the general maſs of American cuſtoms, which long uſage and republican genius have eſtabliſhed.

The characteriſtics of a native American conſiſt of a deliberate, and almoſt repulſive, gravity; a cool, phlegmatic, manner; and a dry, deſultory, monotonous tone of ſpeech. This ſubſtance is evidently affected by the leaven of ſo many heterogeneous, fluctuating, particles, and is, altogether, a ſtrange, and almoſt indeſcribable compound.

The ſtates of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-iſland and Connecticut, retain more of their primitive manners than any of the reſt, (except New York), as being leſs ſophiſticated. The inhabitants are brave, enterprizing, and induſtrious. They dreſs as much in the Engliſh faſhion as is conſiſtent with the different degrees of heat and cold, which is greater in both extremes than in England. They receive few emigrants, and thoſe chiefly Engliſh and Scotch. They are reckoned, even among their own countrymen, to be very acute in their dealings; and at Providence, in Rhode-iſland, it is a common boaſt, that no ſon of Iſrael could ever ſtand his ground among them for ſix months. The Americans are all extremely inquiſitive, owing no doubt to the practice of their earlieſt forefathers of inquiring news of their relations and friends in the mother country from every new comer; but, although the cauſe is done away, the effect ſtill remains; and no where ſo much as in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which Dr. Franklin was in the habit of relating that, being very much incommoded, in his paſſage through it, by the queſtions which every individual put to him, he uſed to deſire the whole family to be aſſembled; and, having told them his name, from whence he came, and whither he was going, he obſerved that he made this communication to them in a body, that he might not have to anſwer their inquiries one after another. In their agricultural purſuits they follow nearly the Engliſh ſyſtem.

The ſtate of New York, beſides a great number of Engliſh, Iriſh and Scotch, receives a multitude of Germans, (as all the High and Low Dutch are indiſcriminately called) and ſome few French. Their manners and dreſs are very nearly Engliſh, but their agriculture is a mixture of the German, Engliſh, and local modes. The city of New York is a ſociable place, and, in that reſpect, divides the opinion of travellers with Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts.

The ſtate of New Jerſey, having no ſea-port, is little liable to a mixture. It is a great inland thoroughfare, as lying between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, but the diſtance is ſo ſhort, about ninety miles, that theſe travellers leave ſcarcely any other tracks than the wheels of their carriage. The inhabitants are principally of that ſect denominated friends. The ſoil being extremely ſandy, is very little adapted to agriculture; the inhabitants raiſe poultry and garden ſtuff for New York, and Philadelphia markets; and ſupply theſe and other places, with wood for fuel; which, particularly pine wood, is ſo plentiful, that they have a number of iron-furnaces, and one glaſs-houſe, at work. They are a very peaceable quiet people, although numbers of them are of that claſs called *fighting Quakers*, becauſe they do not object to take up arms.

The ſtate of Pennſylvania, like that of New York, is the receptacle of Britiſh, Germans, and ſome French; their agriculture is nearly the ſame, but inclining rather more to the faſhion of the Germans, who are the moſt induſtrious and uſeful ſettlers in the United States. They have very extenſive inland ſettlements, and ſome towns, as Lancaſter, Reading, Wommeldorf, &c. are wholly inhabited by themſelves. The mode of dreſs is a medley of the Engliſh, German, and Quaker, ſtiles. Delaware, the ſmalleſt of the ſtates, is ſcarcely in any reſpect diſtinguiſhable from Pennſylvania.

Here a line ſeems to be drawn betwixt the northern and ſouthern ſtates, as the difference is immediately perceptible. Whether from the effects of climate, or the toleration of ſlavery, (perhaps a mixture of each) induſtry declines, and the white man becomes a vegetable. This is the caſe in the ſtate of Maryland. I do not ſpeak of the maritime towns, where buſineſs muſt be looked to, or bankruptcy is inevitable; but of the inland parts, and general force of the ſtate.

Cultivation is left wholly to the negroes; and what in other parts is termed an agriculturiſt, aſſumes there the pompous ſtile of a planter! His life is an uniform ſcene of luxurious indolence;—inappetent, reſtleſs, and uneaſy for want of every kind of exerciſe, his time is ſpent in gaming, carouſing, or ſleeping. Horſe-racing, cock-fighting, and billiards, are the chief games; which are followed up ſo cloſely, that when the money is gone, it is very common to hear a negro ſtaked againſt a few barrels of rice on a game of billiards.

Virginia excels Maryland in luxury and indolence. A planter ſcorns even that degree of exerciſe, which monarchs have not thought themſelves diſgraced by: I mean that of amuſing themſelves in a flower-garden. An Engliſhman calling upon a gentleman, whoſe houſe was ſituated a little diſtance from James-river, was very hoſpitably received, although a ſtranger, and preſently conducted to the ſtable to look at his race-horſes, which were by no means remarkable. The Engliſhman, however, not to diſappoint his entertainer, ſpoke more highly of them than he thought himſelf juſtified in doing. On their return to the houſe the Engliſhman was ſtruck with the beauty of the garden in front of the houſe, from whence it diverged to the river, in a gentle ſlope, about 250 yards in length in a direct line from the houſe. The Virginian informed him it had been laid out by a Scotch gentleman to whom the houſe originally belonged. The Engliſhman, thinking to pay him a high compliment, told him he muſt beſtow great pains to keep it in ſuch fine order. "I, Sir! (replied the Virginian, ſeemingly much nettled); my Negroes do!!"

Paſſing over North Carolina, which has emerged very little from its original ſtate of barbarity, the ſame deſcription, as has been given of Virginia, will ſerve for South Carolina and Georgia; only that the latter is the leaſt rich and populous.

The Negroes of the ſouthern ſtates are very numerous, and have been lately very mutinous. Although the importation of new ſlaves is now prohibited throughout the United States, yet the Americans have no objection to make a traffic of them by fitting out veſſels for the trade, and diſpoſing of their human cargoes in the Spaniſh ſettlements. I remember to have ſeen one of thoſe veſſels at Charleſton (S. C.) the whole crew of which (except the maſter and mate,) were Blacks and Mulattoes!

Vermont, Kentucky, and Teneſſee, are new ſtates, daily receiving the refuſe of all the reſt. The inhabitants are almoſt as unpoliſhed as the Indian natives they have diſpoſſeſſed.

From this analytical ſketch it muſt be apparent the Americans can poſſeſs no other national character than what our common anceſtors might be ſuppoſed to have had immediately after the ſucceeding irruptions of the Saxons, Danes, Romans, and Normans; and, in all probability, never will, as there is no leſs a difference between the northern and ſouthern ſtates, than betwixt the Hebrides and the Weſt Indies. There appears at preſent a decided ſuperiority of the northern over the ſouthern ſtates, which, perhaps, the abolition of ſlavery in the latter may greatly diminiſh.

The juriſprudence of the United States may be divided into the congreſſional law, and the common or cuſtomary law; the former is analogous to the Engliſh ſtatute law, and may be divided into the law of the ſupreme legiſlature, and that of the ſtate-legiſlature: the former runs over all the United States; the latter is binding on each particular ſtate, unleſs contravened by the former. The common, or cuſtomary law differs only from the Engliſh in thoſe points, where the fundamentals of a monarchial form of government are repugnant to thoſe of a republican one; as, for inſtance, in the deſcent of lands the right of primogeniture is taken away, and all the next of kin ſhare equally; but, in thoſe doctrinal points, wherein the two forms may agree, they generally refer to the Engliſh Report-books. The proceſs is however very much ſimplified; as debt, aſſault, battery, defamation, and other common, perſonal, occurrences, are tried in a ſummary way by juſtices of the peace, who alſo perform the marriage-ceremony. Thoſe who wiſh to be more minutely informed of the progreſs of American juriſprudence, muſt be referred to the Reports of Buſhrod Waſhington, Dallas, and Wallace, which are the only written treatiſes upon that ſubject. The two Engliſh profeſſions of barriſter and attorney are here blended into one.

The ſcience of the American medical Profeſſors has been ſo frequently the ſubject of controverſy with their brethren on this ſide the water, that the beſt opinions of it may be extracted from the treatiſes publiſhed on both ſides: as in law, the profeſſions of phyſician, apothecary, and ſurgeon, are all blended into one.

All religious ſects are tolerated in the United States, and a preference given to none. The externals of religion are exhibited in all its different ſounds, aſpects, and touches, of prayers, ſighs, groans, kiſſes of love, of peace, of friendſhip, dancing, jumping, and tumbling. The profeſſors of every ſect are alike eligible to ſtate offices, as no religious teſt is required, only the oath to be taken is that of allegiance to the United States; of abjuration of all foreign allegiance; and, in the true ſpirit of republicaniſm, of renunciation of all titles of nobility. Deiſm is very prevalent, and, in many places, as New York, &c. openly profeſſed. The ſpirit of fanaticiſm, ſo notorious, ſome time back, in the northern ſtates, is totally obliterated, except ſome remains of outward ſhew in Connecticut. There, if a perſon is ſeen travelling on a Sunday, he is ſeized, led to a place of worſhip, and ſeated between his guards during divine ſervice, with the eyes of the congregation upon him, much to his and their edification no doubt. The delinquent has not then undergone the whole of his puniſhment; he muſt pay 40s. to his ſpiritual guardians for their trouble before he is ſuffered to go away on the Monday. The pulpit is almoſt univerſally made the vehicle of political declamation; yet it is but juſtice, however, to ſay, there are in the clerical function many pious, intelligent, liberal minded men.

Arts and ſciences are low in the United

States, although they ſeem to be emerging from the gulph of politics, which have hitherto ſwallowed up every other purſuit. No perſon, who has viſited them, can doubt of their genius being adequate to works of art and literature, if rouzed from its torpidity. In their theatrical amuſements they make a juſt diſcrimination between the excellencies and abſurdities of the European drama, notwithſtanding their own productions of that kind, ſuch as Bunker's Hill, Major André, &c. are below mediocrity. That they have a genius for painting, the works of a Weſt, and a Copley will prove; but, it muſt be confeſſed, they have flouriſhed as exotics, who would have periſhed in their indigenous ſoil. That they have a taſte for uſeful inventions is evident from the efforts of Franklin, Rittenhouſe, Gould, &c. and they even aſſert that the invention of the quadrant, attributed to Hadley, an Engliſhman, belonged to Godfrey, an American.

In muſic I have never known any American, who could be juſtly ſtiled an adept; nor does a true reliſh for it ſeem to prevail in the United States. A few popular tunes, ſuch as *Yankee Doodle, Adams and Liberty, Waſhington's march, &c.* are more acceptable to them than the moſt ſcientific compoſitions.

Of their architectural taſte little can be ſaid, as almoſt the whole of their public edifices have been deſigned by foreign, particularly French, artiſts. The aqueduct for conveying the water from the river Schuylkill through the city of Philadelphia, was deſigned, and executed, by an Engliſhman of the name of Latrobe. Thoſe private houſes which they build are commodious, and well-finiſhed; and the brick work in Philadelphia is not to be excelled any where. The United States have many works of utility, but exhibit very few ſpecimens of architectural taſte. Penn's mode of building in parallel lines prevails in almoſt every city and town, except New York and Boſton; it ſtrikes the eye for a day or two; but after that, it is remarked by all travellers, that the uniformity gradually declines into inſipidity, and even diſguſt. The ſame view, go where you will, and what diſtance you will within the extent of the city, muſt become tireſome.

In naval architecture, the Americans have made the greateſt progreſs. Their veſſels, for beauty, ſymmetry of proportion, and ſwiftneſs of ſailing, are outdone by thoſe of no other nation, in ſo much that a vaſt number of them are built for ſale to other nations; but they certainly are not equal to Britiſh ſhips for durability. A perſon who had worked upon timber for upwards of forty years aſſured me that there was to be found in all American timber a quantity of ſand, which never failed in a very few ſtrokes of the beſt plane, to turn its edge totally; this ſand, he was convinced from experience, (although he knew not enough of the phyſiology of a tree to account for its being there, or of its effects) muſt be the occaſion of the timber's rotting ſo ſoon as it did, notwithſtanding he had frequently covered it with every kind of varniſh in common uſe. This defect, therefore, in American veſſels ſhould be imputed to the materials, and not the workmen.

It ſeems rather a paradox in nature that the United States, comprizing an extent from north to ſouth, nearly equal to that of all Europe, ſhould produce timber inferior to that of Norway, Livonia, Ruſſia, and the northern parts of Europe; but the timber which comes from the Baltic is univerſally eſteemed and purchaſed at a much higher price than what comes from the United States. This muſt afford a convincing proof of the inferiority of the latter, as intereſt has a ſtronger tie upon men's affections than unfounded prejudices; and cheapneſs is the firſt law of commerce: therefore as the timber of the United States is cheaper, if it had not been greatly inferior in quality, it would have forced its way into the European markets before this time. Another very ſtrong confirmation of the inferiority of the timber of the United States is, that, even when they were Britiſh colonies, the Britiſh government imported their maſts from the Baltic in preference, although the balance of trade with theſe powers was very much againſt them. Whatever may be the natural defects in their veſſels, yet it is univerſally acknowledged that no nation has made a greater progreſs in the ſcience of conſtructing them.

The American is naturally grave, deliberate, and temperate; enterprizing, ingenious; and if not ſcientific, it is owing more to a want of education, than a want of genius. The love of liberty, and impatience of controul, break out at a very early period in their youth. Children are too gay, and too delighted with the proſpect before them, to be naturally inclined to ſtudy; they are for enjoying life, when they ſhould be learning how to enjoy it. Some degree of reſtraint upon them is therefore neceſſary for their welfare; but if the reins of parental authority ſit looſely upon a boy, no wonder if he quits the thorny path of ſcience, before he has gathered any of its ſweets, for that of pleaſure. The conſequence is obvious: he loſes the only period of his life in which ſcience is attainable. The Americans have, notwithſtanding, made a laudable progreſs in uſeful and experimental, if not in ornamental and ſpeculative, ſcience; and, conſidering they do not poſſeſs European affluence, it cannot be expected they ſhould dedicate thoſe funds to works of taſte, which they are called upon to apply to thoſe of utility: but as they do all that prudence can juſtify, it is fair to preſume the luxury of ſcience will find its way among them in the train of wealth.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think proper to inſert the annexed account in your next Magazine, you may rely upon its authenticity; and that you may have no heſitation with reſpect to its veracity, I have encloſed my addreſs.

If it is compatible with your plan to receive donations, it would be doing an eſſential act of charity to a helpleſs being, who has hitherto devoted the little preſents he has received to the purchaſe of books and cloaths. I am, Sir, &c.

Ferney-hill, Aug. 5, 1803. G. W.

THERE is now living in the pariſh of Ednam, the birth-place of the immortal poet Thomſon, a young man of eighteen years of age, who was born without legs or knees, and his thighs defective. His father was a day-labourer, but has been dead for ſome years. He ſits upon a table in the cottage through the day, and when the weather is fair, his mother carries him into a field, where he reads, and enjoys the air. He has taught himſelf to read, to write a legible hand, to play on the flute, to draw with a pencil, although one of his arms he cannot raiſe to his breaſt, and he attempts poetry. He is, notwithſtanding the want of exerciſe, very healthy, always chearful and contented, though his ſupport depends entirely upon the wages of his younger brother, who is a ſervant to a reſpectable farmer at Ednam. When his father died, his mother, in great diſtreſs, exclaimed, "Oh! William, who will maintain you now?—To which he anſwered, "Dear mother, that Divine Being who created me in this helpleſs ſtate, will not ſuffer me to periſh of want." He is very grateful to any perſon who lends him books, drawings to copy, or pays the leaſt attention to him. He is little known, or he would poſſibly be relieved by the benevolent. A very ſmall ſum would ſecure him from want, as oatmeal, milk, and potatoes, are the food of the Scotch peaſantry, and all he has ever been accuſtomed to. The lameneſs of one of his arms prevents him from learning any buſineſs to earn his living. He is extremely well-informed, converſes with great propriety upon every ſubject, although his articulation is alſo defective; he feels much intereſted in the preſent ſtate of his native country and of Europe; reads the newſpapers which are occaſionally ſent him with great anxiety; and as a proof of it, I tranſmit you a copy of his laſt, though by no means his beſt, production, which he entitles "The Tears of Switzerland;" and if you think it deſerving a place in your poetical Miſcellany, you may be aſſured it is entirely his own compoſition, and is alſo his own writing; although he does not know the purpoſe for which it is intended. Any contribution, however ſmall, will be received by Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul'sChurch-yard, or the REV. MR. ROBERTSON, Ednam, near Kelſo.

THE TEARS OF SWITZERLAND.

How blaſted now, how chang'd my ſtate,
  How fall'n from glory and renown;
No more I'm mark'd fair Freedom's ſeat,
  No more my ſons are call'd her own.

Fair Freedom from my ſons is fled—
  Fled, in ſome happier clime to reign;
And low they droop and bow the head
  Beneath ſtern Gallia's galling chain.

Long they for me like patriots fought,
  And ſtood, though on all ſides aſſail'd;
For me and freedom wonders wrought,
  But fate and Gallia prevail'd.

How are they ſunk; upon my dales
  No virgin's heard to pour her lay,
Nor paſtoral pipe within my vales,
  Nor ſhepherd's ſong to cheer the day.

But ſadneſs dwells in every breaſt;
  Complaints and ſighs from every vale,
Of virgins wrong'd and ſwains oppreſs'd,
  Sound mournfully upon the gale.

The maid bemoans her piteous caſe,
  Sighs, beats her breaſt, and ſits forlorn;
The youth (ſome tyrant's train to grace,)
  She lov'd, from her embrace is torn.

Does not thy patriot-boſom ſwell,
  Where thou ſit'st in immortal day,
To ſee thy country thus, O Tell,
  Of Gallia's lawleſs ſons the prey.

Infuſe thy ſoul in ſome bold heart,
  That he may riſe all-great like thee,
Again my freedom to aſſert,
  And from oppreſſion hail me free.

May 8, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a late* PEDESTRIAN JOURNEY *from* HAMBURG *to* LUBEC, *in a* LETTER *to a* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

AS you have often aſked me for the particulars of ſome of my journeys, I ſend you this deſultory account of a ramble I have begun, on foot; which method of travelling I have never before this time adopted on the continent, though I have often deſired it; but meeting with a countryman inclined to accompany me, we marked out a tour of about one hundred miles, Engliſh—made a common purſe, of which I was treaſurer—and on the 19th, in the afternoon, paſſed the gate of Hamburg called the Stein-door, which leads to a populous ſuburb called St. George, which has a handſome church and a theatre, and is graced with numerous country-houſes of the Hamburgers, which, except a row on the ſide of the Alſter, differ very little from the wider ſtreets in the town, there being pavement throughout moſt of the diſtrict, and another rampart, without excluding all appearance of rurality. After paſſing two other gates and a barrier, we got a ſight of the country, which, though not the moſt ſmiling, excited pleaſant ideas in people who had been pent up in Hamburg for a fortnight. What end is anſwered by theſe triple mounds and maſſy gates, for which a ſimple barrier would not be equally efficient, I leave to others to diſcover; nor will I expoſe my own ignorance in attempting to edify you with a deſcription of their form and deſign, but content myſelf with ſaying, that nothing can ſurpaſs the attention of the Hamburghers to theſe apparent means of defence, except it be the facility with which they abandon them on the approach of an enemy.

The ſoil of the territory of Hamburg, immediately ſurrounding it, is a deep ſand, which Nature ſeemed to have deſigned as a contraſt to the fertile diſtrict to the north-eaſt. The roads are paved, nearly as far as Hamburg's territory extends, with ſtones of ſuch unequal ſize, and, in ſome places, in ſuch ill-repair, as to expoſe the haſty traveller in the carriages of the country to the conſtant danger of contuſion or diſlocation. Theſe ſtone-ways are continued in ſome directions for many miles together; and where they ceaſe, the road is moſtly ſuch as it came from the hand of Nature—a deep ſand, and if the traveller be in haſte to reach the place of his deſtination, and have known the luxury of an Engliſh poſt-chaiſe and Engliſh roads, woe be to him!

The German miles are of two deſcriptions, the long mile, of which there are twelve to a degree, which are equal to fifteen ſhort miles. Theſe long miles are divided into two hours; and in a journey of ſeveral hundred miles Engliſh, I found but two or three inſtances where it was poſſible, by money and good words, to get on faſter than the common rate.

But to proceed on our more humble journey.—After walking about two miles, we paſſed the Hamburg barrier, which divides it from Holſtein, and croſſing a ſandy common, of which great part is now in cultivation, we entered Wandſbeck, a ſmall town in the provoſtſhip of Segeberg, deriving its name from its poſition, *Wand* ſignifying partition, and *beck* a brook, in which ſenſe that word is ſtill uſed in the North of England. It has a manufactory of ſtoves, a calico-printing-ground, and a wax-bleachery. A Daniſh lottery is alſo drawn here in rotation; but the principal thing for which Wandſbeck is diſtinguiſhed, is as a retreat for the wealthy Hamburgers, ſome of whom have ſplendid manſions here, and for the pleaſure-houſes open to all, which on Sundays and holidays are crowded within doors and without. Count Schimmelman, a Daniſh Lord, whoſe father was finance-miniſter at Copenhagen, has a houſe and garden, with a wood behind: the wood and garden are open to the public, and the few ſtatues miſerably mutilated. The church is a neat building, with a handſome ſpire, and behind it is a mauſoleum, in which, according to the materialiſts, repoſes the ſum-total of the financier above-mentioned, and his wife. It looks as if his ſucceſſor had been afraid of his riſing and diſturbing him in his poſſeſſions; for in the ſituation and appearance of the windows, as well as its relative proportions, it very much reſembles Howard's ſolitary cells.

We were detained at Wandbeck all night by the rain, and in the morning early ſtarted for Ahrenſberg, leaving the high-road to Lubec on our right. We had repeated ſtorms of hail and rain, which induced us to take ſhelter ſeveral times; but we could procure nothing but corn-ſpirit and black bread at the houſes where we ſtopped, till we were about eight miles on our way, when we got ſome coffee, after which the *ſnaps*, as they call a ſmall dram, was not unacceptable. Moſt of the peaſants whoſe houſes we viſited on our route either from curioſity or neceſſity, ſold ſpirits, of which, except near the greater towns, they ſell a ſmall glaſs for a halfpenny. The houſe of the peaſant where we got coffee, was poorly furniſhed, and dirty in the extreme, and the hoſt and hoſteſs rather churliſh; but the further we receded from the boundaries, the ſoil improved, the peaſants were more courteous, and their houſes and implements of huſbandry in better order. Approaching Ahrenſberg through an avenue of Linden-trees, we ſaw a fine wood about half a mile on the right, with a lake at the bottom of the ſlope, and about noon reached our inn, where we found ſome cold meat and German ſauſages, a very acceptable offering to our ſtomachs. The landlord ſpoke Engliſh, and told us that he had lived both in London and Windſor, of which he gave us not a very ſatisfactory proof, by charging nearly twice as much as he ought to have done. Here is a houſe of Count Schimmelman's brother, in very good repair, and the grounds about it in a high ſtate of cultivation, as indeed is the land all round the place.—The field beſide the church was covered with the fineſt herbage I have ſeen this year. The gardens of the château are extenſive, and laid out in the old Engliſh ſtyle.

From hence to Oldeſloh, fifteen miles, the ſoil varies ſeveral times from loam to ſand, but the agriculture, as we advanced, was ſtill improving. We croſſed, about four miles before we reached Olderſloh, a ſmall river called the Barnitz, by a neat ſtone bridge of one arch, which is a novelty in this country, there being ſcarcely a ſtone bridge to be ſeen in this part of the continent that is not of late erection. We ſaw in one or two inſtances very fair ſpecimens of irrigation, by conducting the ſprings from the higher grounds in ſuch an oblique direction, as to overflow the ſloping meadow at pleaſure. The point in which they appeared moſt deficient was in managing their manure; for though they ſeemed very attentive to the collecting what is made by the cattle, they have no notion of increaſing it by adding any other ſubſtances. The cows and horſes lie on the bare ground, for want of ſtraw, as they alleged, which is exceſſively dear; but all the neighbouring woods furniſh them an opportunity of repairing that deficiency. It may ſeem ſtrange to an Engliſh traveller to be told, that in paſſing the woods, in the month of April, we were much incommoded by the fallen leaves, which in many places obſcured the path more effectually than ſnow, as the paſſing traveller leaves no traces behind him, and beneath which the treacherous bog is equally undiſcoverable.—The froſts, which rapidly ſucceed the fall of the leaf, arreſt the progreſs of fermentation, or rather prevent its commencement; for the leaves exhibited no ſigns of decay, and, in the event of a dry ſpring, mix with the fading honours of the ſucceeding autumn. Were the peaſants to collect and mix them with their horſe and cow-dung, it would certainly be time very well beſtowed. The ſtyle of building is the ſame as in Weſtphalia, one large roof, deſcending within a few feet of the ground, covers the whole family and ſtock together. At one end is a pair of great gates, on entering which you have the horſes and cows on each ſide, with their heads towards you, tethered with a ſmall chain to the manger, which is generally well-ſupplied with cut chaff. Over them is a floor, or wide ſhelf, on which are piled vegetable proviſion both for man and beaſt. In the middle are waggons and implements of huſbandry, and fronting you is the fire-place, the ſmoke of which takes a meandering courſe among the rafter where hang their bacon and other proviſion. On one ſide of the fire-place, and ſometimes on both, a lath and plaſter partition divides off a portion of the building, in which the family eat and ſleep.—The ſervants, where there is wealth enough to make a diſtinction between maſter and man, eat before the great fire-place, and ſleep in nooks and corners round about it. On the ſouth ſide a ſmall door opens into the gardens, and, from the appearance and the excellent vegetables we taſted, they are no contemptible proficients in horticulture. On entering Olderſloh, we obſerved a ſucceſſion of lofty buildings of a ſingular conſtruction, the purpoſe of which we could not deviſe, which occupied a conſiderable tract of ground to the right, which we afterwards found belonged to the ſalt-works there.—We proceeded through the town, and after a little inquiry found the principal inn, whence, having taken ſome coffee, we ſallied to view the place. The ſtreets are tolerably regular, the houſes of brick, with their gable-ends to the ſtreet, agreeable

able to the general faſhion of the country, except ſome few of late erection. Indeed, none of them are very ancient, as the whole town was burnt down about five years ago; it now conſiſts of about 330 houſes. The Trava runs through the town, and partly round it, and turns ſeveral mills, one of which we were obſerving, when the perſon of whom we had enquired our way to the inn, accoſted us very civilly, and demanded our paſſports. On my ſaying that we had none, not conceiving them to be neceſſary, as I had more than once been at Lubec without any, he requeſted us to walk with him to the burgomaſter. We were introduced into a ſmall but elegant white houſe, very handſomely furniſhed in the modern taſte, and on entering a ſort of office well furniſhed with books, Mr. Decker ſoon made his appearance. I addreſſed him in French, informing him that I was reſident in Hamburg, and my companion an Engliſhman newly arrived, that we were pedeſtrians from choice, and that our object in viſiting his diſtrict was only the gratification of our curioſity. My companion offered him a letter of introduction to read, addreſſed to a houſe at Lubec, which he returned, ſaying he was already perfectly ſatisfied, and apologiſed for the trouble he had given us, to which, he ſaid, he was obliged by the duties of his office; and then, having conducted us to the door, he wiſhed us a pleaſant journey.

We now made for the ſalt-works, contraſting, as we walked along, the unbought civilities of this gentlemanlike magiſtrate with the low-bred inſolence and rapacity an Engliſhman muſt encounter if he wants a paſſport, from the Jacks-in-office in his own country. The ſalt-works at Oldeſloh appear, in a country where manufactures on an extenſive ſcale are extremely rare, to be a very grand undertaking. The founder, however, though he may deſerve praiſe for his enterprize and public ſpirit, can have very little credit given him for prudence and foreſight. The rival ſalt-works at Lunenburg are furniſhed from the pits with brine of ſuch a ſtrength as renders evaporating-houſes unneceſſary, and conſequently work with a twentieth part of the machinery: the advantage of fuel alſo appears to be on their ſide. After a competition of a few years, the founder became a bankrupt, and the works paſſed into the hands of a Daniſh Count, who ſoon followed the fate of his predeceſſor, and was ſucceeded by a Prince Biſhop of Munſter. His Reverend Highneſs was not long in diſcovering, from the ſtate of his coffers, that the manufacture of ſalt was not quite ſo profitable as his other concerns; and the Crown of Denmark purchaſed the works, which it continues to carry on at the annual loſs, as is computed, of 4 or 5000 dollars.—The ſuperintendant, who is a chymiſt, dubbed Doctor, ſpoke both French and Engliſh; but, from the uncourteous manner in which he gave us his permiſſion to ſee the works, and the *hauteur* with which he introduced us to the workmen, we derived very little benefit from his acquiſitions. However, the people under him ſhewed us every attention, and explained the purpoſes of the different buildings and machinery with ſufficient minuteneſs. We firſt viſited the boiling-houſe, where only one of the pans was then warm. It was heated by turf and wood, of the former of which there is an immenſe magazine near the road-ſide; and the manner of conveying the heat to every part of the pan, ſhewed a conſiderable attention to the ſaving of fuel, to which, indeed, there is a very ſufficient inducement. We then paſſed over to the evaporating-houſes, which ſtand on riſing ground, nearly in a ſemicircle, of which the boiling-houſes form the ſegment. They are ſeven in number, and appear at firſt ſight like lofty wood-ſtacks, covered with a roof, being on each ſide compoſed of piles of bruſh-wood in bundles, through which the water is continually draining into reſervoirs beneath, from which it paſſes in gradation to the top of the next houſe, and ſo on from houſe to houſe till it has paſſed the whole range, when the brine is judged ſufficiently ſtrong to be let into the boilers. The water is drawn from the wells, and thrown ſucceſſively to the top of the ſeveral houſes by three windmills, which act from the diſtance of from two to three hundred feet, by means of very long arms of timber, which, by a very ſimple mechaniſm, can be attached to or detached from the pump-work in the ſeveral houſes at pleaſure. When the wind fails, there is one arm communicating with a water-wheel in the Trava, of twenty-five feet in diameter, and another with a ſmaller wheel in the Beſta, which ſoon after runs into the Trava, and by theſe a ſufficient power is procured to keep the pumps at work. When both wind and water refuſe their aid, there are two horſe-wheels, which afford a temporary ſupply to the different parts in turn, till one of the other two powerful agents is again ready to aſſiſt them. The policy of the Crown of Denmark, in carrying on ſtill this loſing concern, can hardly be juſtified by the reaſon alleged—that it prevents ſpecie from going out of the country. On returning to our inn, we found there a pleaſant well-informed old gentleman from the interior of the country, who had ſo much the appearance and manners of a reſpectable Engliſh yeoman, that we felt very well diſpoſed to enter into converſation with him before he addreſſed us in our own language, and told us he had paſſed ſeveral months in England. He was very agreeably communicative, and we ſpent the evening very pleaſantly together. We found our fare very good and charges reaſonable, but never ſince I left England did I ſo hanker after an Engliſh fire-ſide. Our clothes had been repeatedly wet during the day, and it was a damp cold evening; our trunk was gone *per* poſt to Lubec, and we had no means either of changing or drying, except we had attempted the latter by hanging our clothes up the chimney amidſt the ſoot and ſmoke. At an early hour we retired to reſt, but were ſo cold, that we found ſleeping between two feather-beds no ſuch very great inconvenience.

In the morning, after an excellent breakfaſt of coffee, to which we had cream for the firſt time I had ſeen any ſince I left Holland, we proceeded on our journey, and paſſing through a ſhabby old brick gate, and over a bridge which beſtrides a branch of the Trava, the road led us by the ſide of the town till we came to the place where the two ſtreams flow together, to which it is navigable for ſmall flat-bottomed craft. As a means of commercial intercourſe it appears here a very paltry ſtream, and the great wharf, embanked with ſtone, and its enormous crane, reminded us of the great bridge at Blenheim, or ſome of the Duke of Richmond's fortifications. Our road, which led us frequently for a conſiderable diſtance within ſight of the river, did not give us an opportunity of ſeeing a ſingle boat; but we were richly repaid by ſome of the moſt charming ſcenery I have ſeen on the continent. The Trava, meandering through a ſmall but beautiful valley, whoſe ſloping ſides are ornamented with villages, ſome emboſomed in trees, and others ſeated nearer the river-ſide, and ſome again more romantically ſituated on the ſummits, makes a very circuitous courſe to Lubec, where it receives the Wakenitz and the Steignitz, and becomes navigable for ſhipping; from thence, by an equally tortuous courſe, it runs to Travemunde, receiving in its way the Schwartan, which joins it not far from Lubec. It is not, however, then capable of bearing any but ſmall ſhips, unleſs part of their lading be diſcharged below Travemunde-bar, over which we were told there is at moſt nine feet water. From Olderſloh this river runs through ſome of the fineſt land in the North of Europe, till within a few miles of its mouth, when the country becomes leſs and leſs fertile, and near Travemunde is almoſt a barren ſand. Here, however, a watering-place is eſtabliſhed, in oppoſition to Duberon on the Mecklenburg coaſt; and laſt ſummer the inhabitants of Lubec, Hamburg, and Altona, with a few families and individuals from more diſtant quarters, formed a ſociety, in which much of the national character ſeemed to be laid aſide, and they conſorted together almoſt as unceremoniouſly as the bathers at Margate and Brighton. The bathing-place exactly reſembles that in Weymouth-bay, but the machines are clumſy contrivances, and the company muſt go out to them in a boat, into which ladies muſt be carried and gentlemen ſcramble at the hazard of wet feet.

But to return to our tour.—After contemplating with much pleaſure the exterior of the villages, and the well-cultivated land that ſurrounded them, as the gentle ſwells of the country preſented them ſucceſſively to our view, we took ſhelter from a ſhower in a houſe by the road-ſide.—When I entered alone at firſt, the woman aſked me if I wanted a *ſnaps*, to which I anſwered in the affirmative, when ſhe gave me to underſtand that I was very welcome to take ſhelter whether I had a *ſnaps* or not. As we were talking, her huſband came in, and conducted us into a ſort of parlour, which in this houſe, differently from the others, was beſide the great door. The floor was nicely ſanded, the furniture clean, and the appearance of our hoſt and hoſteſs indicated an induſtrious couple in eaſy circumſtances. The man, firſt apologizing for his curioſity, deſired to know where we came from, and finding that we were walking from Hamburg to Lubec by a circuitous route, which our appearance indicated that we did not do from neceſſity, it was eaſy for a novice in phyſiognomy to diſtinguiſh in his countenance a ſort of perplexity, ariſing from a vain attempt to diſcover the *cui bono*. His wife read his difficulty, and reſolved it, by obſerving that poſſibly we might find a pleaſure in ſeeing the cultivation of the country. I mention this incident, though apparently trifling, becauſe I found many people, infinitely this woman's ſuperiors in opportunities of information, who were equally at a loſs with her huſband to find out the motive for ſuch a peregrination; and when we aſſigned our reaſons for taking that route and that mode of travelling, who did not ſeem to be ſo ſatisfied with the ſolution as was the peaſant above-mentioned. The ordinary road to Lubec is five Engliſh miles ſhorter than the courſe we took, and the cuſtom is to go in a vile waggon in a day, and that to a calculating Hamburger is a ſufficient reaſon for doubting either the veracity or the good ſenſe of thoſe who pretend to juſtify their departure from the common way by ſuch frivolous reaſons as the good woman attributed to us.

About ſix miles from Olderſloh, a road turns on the left to Rheinfeldt, a very charming little town, ſituated on two hills, which have a communication by means of a mound acroſs the vale, on which ſtands an overſhot-mill, very ingeniouſly conſtructed. The miller, ſeeing we were examining it, ſet each of the four wheels ſucceſſively to work, and ſeemed very much gratified by my telling him that I was an *Engländer*, and that I had not ſeen an overſhot-wheel better managed in my own country. The head-water is a lake which fills the valley for a conſiderable extent, and furniſhes an abundance of excellent carp. We loitered here ſome time with a great deal of pleaſure, and then turned over the fields to regain the road, agreeing that we had not ſeen any thing ſo Engliſh as Rheinfeldt ſince we had left England.

On approaching the territories of Lubec, we found the ſoil more and more ſandy; and when we paſſed the out-poſt of the Lubeckers, we entered a heath, which extends about a mile and a half, the other half-mile, till we entered the ſuburb, being rather ſwampy, but well manured, and the part we paſſed over appeared to give very good promiſes of an abundant crop. The ſuburbs of Lubec are far ſuperior, both in ſituation and ſtyle of building, to thoſe of Hamburg. They enjoy the advantage of *rus in urbe* more compleatly than moſt places I have ſeen; and the Trava, with its verdant meadows, which are bounded by the green ſlopes of the ramparts, crowned with fine trees, exhibited a very pleaſing contraſt to the arid plain which ſurrounds ſuburbean country-houſes in the environs of the ſiſter-republic. We entered the city by the Holſtein-gate, and went to the hotel called the Stadt Hamburg, the landlord of which received me as an old friend, with a degree of cordiality I could very well have diſpenſed with, for he took me round the neck and kiſſed me very heartily.

If you find this deſultory account of my ramble acceptable, I may, in a ſhort time, ſend you the concluſion of it.

Lubec, April 22, 1803. M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXXII.—SPENSER.

THIS paper is devoted to the Cambridge poets.—We begin with Spenſer.

Of this maſter of poetical enchantment but little is known which is properly connected with Cambridge. All that can be aſcertained may be collected from a ſhort Latin account of his life and writings, edited by John Ball in 1732, and written by Theodore Bathurſt, formerly Fellow of Pembroke-hall. Bathurſt informs us, that Spenſer was of Pembroke; that, according to the Univerſity Regiſter, he was matriculated May 20, 1569; that he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1573, and his Maſter of Arts in 1576. While at Cambridge, he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Gabriel Hervey, of Trinity-hall, who was made Doctor of Laws in 1585. This acquaintance ripened into an intereſting, vigorous, and laſting friendſhip: for Hervey was himſelf a man of talents and literature, a ſpirit of congenial feelings, and prefixed an elegant copy of verſes to the Fairy Queen, with the ſignature Hobinol: and this is all which is certainly known of Spenſer in connection with Cambridge.

Two reports concerning him have been circulated, which may, or may not, be true: One is, that, on the removal of ſome old boards in a room at Pembroke, ſeveral cards were found, on which were written ſome rude ſcraps of the Fairy Queen. It is generally allowed, that Spenſer became a member of the Univerſity at the age of ſixteen—that he felt at that period the ſweet fit of poeſy, and formed very early the deſign of writing his great poem.

The other report is, that he ſtood for a fellowſhip, and was ſet aſide. His biographers, particularly Church, are deſirous of treating this report as a miſtake; but it is confirmed by tolerable authority, —Aubrey's MSS. in the Aſhmolean Muſeum—and why ſhould it appear improbable? Poetry is a tree on which the moſt delicious fruit is accuſtomed to grow; but preferment is to be elſewhere ſought: and Spenſer, when he had reached the very top of the tree—*δρεϖων μεν κορυφας αρεταν απο πασαν*—diſcovered that worldly diſtinctions ſeldom grow there. He lived to experience, that the promiſe of a Queen could be retarded by the degrading inſinuations of a Lord Treaſurer.—"What! (ſaid Lord Burleigh, interrupting her Majeſty's bounty,) all this for a ſong!"

Cambridge was never altogether indifferent to poetry: but while Spenſer was as yet only gathering a few flowers, or feeding his flock, to uſe his own language, as a ſhepherd's boy, he might eaſily have paſſed unnoticed, without any fault of his own, and without much diſcredit to the College. For, though ſuperior genius may feel a conſciouſneſs of its own powers, it does not always poſſeſs the means of exhibiting them to the beſt advantage. And amid the freaks of a juvenile fancy, of half-formed ſchemes, and of inconſtant reſolves, the fantaſtic appearances of genius, when beginning to plume itſelf, and to make trial of its ſtrength—to diſtinguiſh thoſe eſſays, which indicate future excellence, requires conſiderable penetration;—more than always falls to the ſhare of an individual, though a ſcholar, or even of a college.

Indeed, it ſeems moſt probable, that Spenſer was ſet aſide from a fellowſhip, or that he had ſome other reaſons for private diſguſt: for it is worthy of notice, that he never once, in any of his poems, has alluded to Cambridge; and this will appear the more remarkable, when it is recollected, that in his celebrated Poem he meant to be the herald and chronicler of the Virgin Queen;

> That Goddeſs heav'nly bright,
> Mirrour of grace, and majeſty divine.
>
> *Spenſer.*

—that Elizabeth was very partial to this Univerſity—and that on leaving it, as ſhe paſſed Pembroke, ſhe poured forth an ejaculation in Latin, expreſſive of a peculiar attachment to that College.

The beautiful Poem called the Fairy Queen is of that ſpecies of poetry that may be called dreams or viſions: nor let the word offend the admirers of the poets.—Thus Perſius, Milton, and others, ſpeak of poetry in general:

> Nec in bicipiti ſomniaſſe Parnaſſo
> Memini, ut repente ſic poeta prodirem.

And thus Milton in his fine Poem addreſſed to his father:

> Et quod habemus opum charta numeravimus iſta,
> Quæ mihi ſunt nullæ, niſi quas dedit aurea Clio,
> Quas mihi ſemoto ſomni peperere ſub antro,
> Et nemoris laureta ſacri Parnaſſides umbræ.

The deſcriptions in the Fairy Queen are animated, and abound with the correcteſt morality; the imagery is glowing, and adorned with the moſt lively figures; the limited ſtanza, the frequent alluſions to ancient ſtory, and the antique ſtyle, are all appropriate and characteriſtic; but the fable is ill-managed, a labyrinth, half-concealed in obſcurity, lengthening almoſt as it proceeds, and full of perplexity. Biſhop Hurd illuſtrates what he calls the double ſenſe, and what others call the germinant ſenſe, of prophecy, from Spenſer's Fairy Queen, "that glorious type," as Spenſer calls her, of Queen Elizabeth.

LXXXIII.—COWLEY.

As Spenſer was the child of Chaucer, ſo was Cowley, while yet a boy, an admirer of the ſweet ſounds, *the rural muſic*, of Spenſer, and very ſoon liſped in numbers himſelf.

Having previouſly received the rudiments of his education at Weſtminſter-ſchool, he was entered, in 1636, of Trinity-college, which receives the greater part of the youth educated in that royal foundation. He took his Bachelor's and Maſter's of Arts degree at Cambridge; but in 1643, by order of Parliament, he was obliged to quit it. Biſhop Spratt tells us, that his Exerciſes of all kinds were long remembered in the Univerſity with applauſe: it does not, however, appear, that he ſucceeded to a fellowſhip.

Cowley, amid the diſſentions of thoſe times, continued a ſtaunch loyaliſt, devoutly attached to the Church, and overflowing with affection to *alma mater*. His enthuſiaſm for the Univerſity he forcibly expreſſed in an excellent Latin poem, entitled, *Elegia dedicatoria ad Illuſtriſſimam Academiam Cantabrigienſem*, which is prefixed to Biſhop Spratt's edition of his poems; and his ſentiments on collegiate life may be collected from his plan of a college, a Propoſition for the Advancement of Experimental Knowledge. In his elegy he gives the rein to his Muſe, and knows not when to ſtop her:

> O! mihi jucundum Grantæ ſuper omnia nomen!
> O! penitus toto corde receptus amor!
> O! pulchræ ſine luxu ædes, vitæq: beatæ!
> Splendida paupertas, ingenuuſq: decor!
> O! chara ante alias, magnorum nomine regum
> Digna domus! Trini nomine digna Dei!

Engliſhed:

Oh! name by me moſt lov'd, to me moſt fair,
Granta, which ſhalt my heart's full worſhip ſhare!
Oh! manſions bright but modeſt, bleſſed life!
Great without wealth, and generous without ſtrife!
Oh! houſe, before all houſes, dear to me,
Worthy of mighty kings, and ſacred Trinity.

In his Scheme of a College for Experimental Philoſophy, a plan which was preparatory to the deſigns of the Royal Society, we behold too much of a monkiſh college; nor ſo much generoſity for the fair ſex, as might have been expected from ſo gallant a poet; but ſufficient liberality in ſpeculative matters towards the ſtudents and profeſſors: the latter were deſtined to live unbleſſed with wives, but were to be recompenced by unreſtrained and unſhackled conſciences.

"Neither (ſays Cowley,) does it at all check or interfere with any parties in ſtate or religion, but is indifferently to be embraced by all differences in religion, and can hardly be conceived capable (as many good inſtitutions have done,) of degenerating into any thing harmful." Biſhop Spratt, in his excellent Hiſtory of the Royal Society, ſpeaking of what he conceived to be the impracticable parts of Cowley's model, obſerves, "His purpoſe in it was, like himſelf, full of honour and goodneſs. Moſt of the other particulars of his draught the Royal Society is now putting in practice."

The poetry of Cowley reſembles a luxuriant vine, from which, were the exuberant branches lopt off, and ſome ſuperfluous cluſters taken away, what remains would be more agreeable to the ſight, and richer to the taſte. The two beſt-written accounts of his life preſent us with two views of his character: according to one, he was a man without a ſingle blemiſh; according to the other, he was a lover without ardent paſſions: at all events he was a true poet, often a repreſentative-poet, in which character, with his own natural warmth, he mingles much that is artificial:

Ille poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit.
Hor.

Cowley is juſtly conſidered as one of the geniuſes of Trinity College; and accordingly there is a buſt of him in the Library, and his portrait is in the Hall.

LXXXIV.—MILTON.

Milton, as everybody knows, was of Chriſt's, and, on account of the beauty of his perſon, called the Lady of the College. In the charming delineation of Adam's perſon, in Paradiſe Loſt, it is ſuppoſed that the poet had himſelf in view as the original; and that he ſet a full value on his fine exterior, is evident from thoſe imperfect Greek lines of his:

In effigiei ejus ſculptorem.

Αμαθει γεγραφθαι χειρι τηνδε, μεν εικονα
Φαιης ταχ' αν, προς ειδος αυτοφυες βλεπων.
'Την δ' εκτυπωτον ακ επιγνοντες, φιλοι,
Γελατε φαυλο δυσμιμημα ζωγραφυ.

Engliſhed:

Whoe'er my native open face ſurveys,
Will ſay this piece a bungling hand betrays;
And you, my friends, who view no likeneſs here,
Muſt at the wretched artiſt's daubing jeer.

During Milton's ſtay at college, he compoſed his Latin poems; and it is difficult to conceive a more brilliant example of youthful talent. Theſe are not faultleſs compoſitions; but they diſplay a comprehenſive intellect, a great compaſs of knowledge, a combining, glowing imagination, and an accurate acquaintance with the grace, variety, and power of numbers.—They render what was ſaid of Gray, very applicable to Milton, that "he was never a boy."

From the firſt of theſe poems it appears that our poet very early entertained ſome ſtrong diſguſt againſt the univerſity; from his ſubſequent writings, that this diſguſt ſettled into an inveterate and principled diſlike: and it is curious to obſerve in how different a ſtrain two poetical geniuſes may pour forth their rhapſodies on the ſame ſubject; a proof, how much all that is delightful in ſituation, the moſt vivid recollections, and the ſtrongeſt poetical feelings, are the creatures of aſſociation: according to Cowley, no place ſo delightful as Cambridge—no river ſo calculated for poetic inſpiration as the Cam:

Oh! ſacri fontes, oh! ſacræ vatibus umbræ!
Quas recreant avium Pieridumq: chori!
Oh! Camus, Phœbo nullus quo gratior amnis,
Omnibus auriferis invidioſus inops. *Cowley.*

According to Milton, no country leſs agreeable than Cambridgeſhire, and no epithet too contemptible for poor ſlow-footed Camus:

Nuda nec arva placent, umbraſq: negantia molles,
Quam male Phœbicolis convenit iſte locus!
Milton.

Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura reviſere Camum. *Milton.*
Stat quoq: juncoſas Cami remeare paludes. *Milton.*

And while to Cowley Cambridge preſents nothing but *bona gaudia, doctam quietem*—all that Milton hears is the *duri verba magiſtri*, the murmur *raucæ ſcholæ*. In ſhort, while one laments and complains like a lover, almoſt to whimpering; the other ſpeaks like a rebellious ſon, almoſt to contempt and contumacy. And thus do poets diſagree as well as doctors!

Different opinions have been formed concerning the nature of thoſe ſeverities, and the extent of that academical diſcipline, which laid the foundation of this irreconcileable hatred. That Milton was ruſticated from college, his own words amply declare; and what Johnſon relates as a conjecture, Dr. Warton has proved from authorities, that he underwent the diſcipline ſtill inflicted on ſchoolboys—he was whipped—a diſgrace, this, however, to the cuſtoms of the Univerſity in thoſe times, more than to the character of John Milton.

Concerning this ignominious buſineſs, even Johnſon avows, "It may be conjectured, from the willingneſs with which Milton has perpetuated the memory of his exile, that its cauſe was ſuch as gave him no ſhame."

The Maſter of Trinity at this time was Dr. Bainbridge, of whom it is recorded that he was a rigid diſciplinarian—rigid, probably, on points for which Milton very ſoon felt great diſlike. Certain it is, that he declined going into orders from ſcruples of conſcience; and it is not improbable, independently of the warmth of youth, and independently of his corporal puniſhment, that he had imbibed ſome principles which might incline him to revolt at college diſcipline, as being too much connected with the Church, and that, therefore, with him *alma mater* ſtood for *mala mater*. Nothing can exceed the hatred which he expreſſes, in his εικονοκλαςης, of Forms of Prayer—"thoſe good manuals and handmaids of devotion, (as he calls them,) the lip-work of every prelatical liturgiſt, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture-phraſe with as much eaſe, and as little need of Chriſtian diligence or judgment, as belongs to the compiling of any ordinary and ſaleable piece of Engliſh Divinity that the ſhops value:" and much to the ſame purpoſe, though pointed with more ſatire, may be ſeen in his Remarks on Prelacy.

From his Treatiſe alſo on Education, and other of his writings, it appears, that his ſentiments concerning Univerſities ſtrongly reſembled thoſe of Dr. William Dell, already mentioned. A diſciplinarian, then, ſo tenacious as Dr. Bainbridge, and a high-ſpirited young poet like Milton, might eaſily come in oppoſition, and the colliſion turn out to the diſadvantage of the poet.

But without preciſely ſettling this point, it may be aſſerted, that the tenor of Milton's poetical as well as of proſe writings demonſtrate, that from his early years he had imbibed thoſe ſentiments which abſorbed his future contemplations; that his political opinions bear the ſtamp of ſtrengthened principle, and all the ſolidity of ſyſtem, adorned with the ſweeteſt flowers of poetry and the boldeſt figures of eloquence, unfavourable to the preſent conſtitution of our Univerſities, and at variance with Preſbytery, as well as Epiſcopacy:

For Preſbyter was but old Prieſt wrote large. *Milton.*

But notwithſtanding this hoſtility of John Milton's, members of both univerſities, and prelates and prieſts of all parties, have vied with each other in extolling the author of Paradiſe Loſt; and ſmitten, it may be ſuppoſed, with the ſacredneſs of the ſubject, have even criticiſed it with a ſuperſtitious timidity. The remarks of Dr. Johnſon on Milton's poetical works poſſeſs much ſtrong and ſterling criticiſm, with a conſiderable portion of miſerable alloy. Milton's political ſentiments, whether right or wrong, as unfolded in his proſe works, diſplay a ſternneſs of principle which defies the ſarcaſm of Johnſon, and exceeded his comprehenſion.

There are in Trinity College Library, two copies of a letter addreſſed to a friend, who wiſhed Milton to take orders—and ſome of his juvenile poems—in his own hand-writing. But on theſe, remarks have been ſo often made, that nothing remains to be added. Biſhops Newton and Pearce have juſtly remarked, from the rough draughts of the *dramatis perſonæ* in thoſe MSS, that Milton originally intended the Paradiſe Loſt as a play.

Milton's ſmaller poems, including his Latin, have found an ingenious critic in Dr. Warton; his two or three Greek poems, a judicious cenſor in Dr. Charles Burney. But we have wandered from Cambridge.—

LXXXV.—DRYDEN.

It is worthy of remark, that few of thoſe who afterwards have become eminent as poets, obtained much reputation or diſtinction in their literary courſe, while young men in the Univerſity; whether it has proceeded from their being under the influence of fancy, ſelf-willed, and ungovernable; chooſing rather to be the directors of their own ſtudies, than to be ſubjected to the judgment of others; abſorbed in a kind of literary ſenſuality, and indifferent about its *douceurs* and honours, —too often the *ne plus ultra* of academical ambition—or whether they have been too deſultory for ſyſtematic ſtudies, and too lively for inordinate application;—whatever may have been the cauſe, let others determine.

Of this unfortunate number was John Dryden, a great poet unqueſtionably: Mr. Malone, who has given ſuch a minute account of his life, remarks, that his name is not to be found in any of the Cambridge verſes compoſed in his time on public occaſions, and that he did not obtain a fellowſhip in his college. There was a general collection of poems put forth by the Univerſity on the peace in 1654. John Dryden's name does not appear in this collection, though ſeveral contributors to it were of Trinity-college.

The only notice of Dryden, while an undergraduate, is the following order, made about two years after his admiſſion:

> "July 19, 1652. Agreed, then, that Dryden be put out of Com̃ons, for a fortnight at leaſt, and that he goe not out of the Colleg during the time aforeſaid, excepting to ſermons, without expreſs leave from the Maſter or Vice-Maſter, and that at the end of the fortnight he read a confeſſion of his crime in the hall at the dinner-time, at the three .... fellows-table"
>
> "His crime was, his diſobedience to the Vice-Maſter, and his contumacy in taking his puniſhment inflicted by him."

Dryden, however, appears to have been fond of a college-life, as being particularly favourable to the habits of a ſtudent; and he reſided ſeven years in all at Cambridge. But whether his Muſe was ſulky during his continuance, or his mind too much occupied in ſtudy to woo her, he does not appear to have handed her forth to public admiration during his ſtay, nor to have compoſed any tender *Valetés* at his departure. He left Cambridge in 1657, ſettled then in London as an author, and became one of the greateſt literary adventurers that ever viſited the metropolis.

A writer of ſuch varied powers, of ſuch diverſified purſuits, and of ſuch numerous excellencies, it would be in vain to attempt to diſcriminate in two or three lines. Dr. Johnſon conſidered Dryden as the father of Engliſh criticiſm, and has given a life of him, ſo elaborate, diſcriminating, and judicious, that, as a critical work, it is allowed by his greateſt admirers to be the beſt of his Lives. The inaccuracies reſpecting the early part of Dryden's life, which accompany that and other accounts, have been ſet right, and the defects ſupplied, as well as they could be, by Mr. Malone. Of Dryden, as of Cowley, there are a buſt and portrait in Trinity-college.

LXXXVI.—WALLER.

This gentleman was born to ſomething more ſubſtantial than poetry—an ample patrimony—and is ſaid to have manifeſted a greater deſire to increaſe it, than is to be always found in a man of genius: he was a Member of Parliament, and is reported to have poſſeſſed an eaſe and eloquence in ſpeaking, which Prior and Addiſon could never obtain: he was a politician, but ſhifted ſides ſo often, that all parties agreed to call him a mere courtier: at all events he was an elegant poet, and had a happy knack at a compliment. He was educated at Eton-ſchool, and removed thence to King's, to which Eton is a kind of nurſery.

LXXXVII.—PRIOR.

This lively, facetious writer was of St. John's, where he was entered in 1682; he took his Bachelor's and Maſter's degree at the regular time, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf probably in the Univerſity; ſo at leaſt may be concluded from one of his poems, as well as from his ſucceeding to a fellowſhip, and from the ready, approved manner, in which he fulfilled an important public ſtation, on his leaving college. It is ſingular, that Dr. Johnſon ſhould have omitted to mention the circumſtance of Prior's having obtained a fellowſhip; for he was the firſt of our more eminent poets who gained that honour.

Prior was the fellow-collegian and friend of Thomas Baker, the antiquary. Mr. Robert Robinſon, in his Notes on Claude's Eſſay on the Compoſition of a Sermon, ſays, that Dr. Goddard, late maſter of Clare-hall, who well knew Baker, informed him, that when Baker was ejected from his fellowſhip, for refuſing to take the oath required at the Revolution, Mat. Prior generouſly gave him the profits of his fellowſhip: and on Dr. Goddard's authority it is ſo recorded in the Biographia Britannica. This may or may not be true. Prior was generous, engaged in a public employment, and was affluent, at the time, at leaſt for a poet: Baker, though of an independent ſpirit, was humble and modeſt, and poſſeſſed but a ſmall annuity. Mr. Maſters, in his Life of Baker, ſeems to think there was no foundation for this report. E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE clergyman's manifeſto on the church-door in Eſſex, given in your laſt Magazine, will naturally occaſion a variety of comments. A tranſaction in Huntingdonſhire, on the ſubject of a grave ſtone, will be attended with more ſerious conſequences, and the probable reſult excites the curioſity of a very extenſive neighbourhood. In the church-yard of Fen Stanton, is an upright grave-ſtone, on the right hand of the walk leading from the church yard gate to the ſouth door of the church. It has been there about ſix years, and, from its ſize and the inſcription, attracts the attention of ſtrangers, who are frequently ſeen taking a copy of it. The ſtone is quite plain, and the inſcription is as follows:

> JOHN CURWEN,
>
> Deſcended from the ancient family of that name, in Cumberland, was born at Weldon, in Northamptonſhire, April 3d. 1746—was appointed miniſter of the Baptiſt Congregation in this place, on June 3d. 1774—opened a place for the worſhip of One God in one Perſon, in the year 1789—died on March 10, 1797. In him a diſconſolate widow and four children loſt a kind huſband and tender father—the village a uſeful ſchoolmaſter..the Chriſtians of his perſuaſion a pious and exemplary teacher..and his friends of every perſuaſion a man, whom they eſteemed and loved for his zeal for truth, for his reſignation under very trying circumſtances to the will of God, for his cheerful diſpoſition, for his goodneſs to every perſon in need of his advice or aſſiſtance.
>
> From the year 1789, his faith was derived intirely from the Bible, and he bowed to no human authority but that of Chriſt, dying in full hopes to be in due time called again into being by his Saviour, and to be made partaker of his glory in the life to come.
>
> Sidney,
> Godmancheſter, fecit.

As the deceaſed was generally beloved in his neighbourhood, no exception was made to this record of his life and opinions, till within the laſt two months, when the vicar of the pariſh, Mr. Bourdillon, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, called upon the widow, and requeſted her to remove the grave-ſtone out of the church-yard, threatening in caſe of non-compliance to preſent the inſcription in form to the biſhop. The widow was greatly diſtreſſed by both the requeſt and the threat, but ſhe abſolutely refuſed to offer ſuch an indignity to her huſband's remains. It was expected that the preſentment would have been made at the laſt viſitation of the biſhop of Lincoln, to whom as dioceſan the complaint muſt be made. Whether it has been preferred or not, I do not know: but the reſort to the tomb is increaſed by the Vicar's conduct, and the opinions of the deceaſed have become a more general topic of converſation than at any period during his miniſtry.

July 12, 1803. CRELLIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not be improper to add to the communication, which Mr. Palmer has made concerning Mr. Reyner, inſerted in your inſtructive Miſcellany, for July, that, beſides the volume of ſermons of that amiable and reſpectable perſon, which Dr. Lardner edited, there came from the preſs another ſet of his poſthumous diſcourſes in 1748, intitled "The Knowledge of Chriſt and Him Crucified explained, and improved, in five Sermons, preached in Tucker-ſtreet, Briſtol." Theſe compoſitions of Mr. Reyner are marked by perſpicuity, exactneſs and clearneſs of arrangement, and compaſs of thought, in the diſcuſſion of a ſubject, often conſidered in a very partial view.

It is ſurpriſing that the diligent and accurate author of the "Nonconformiſt's Memorial" ſhould not have obſerved the notice taken of Mr. Reyner's Sermons, in the Memoirs of Dr. Lardner, by Dr. Kippis. He will, on looking again into that entertaining and intereſting biographical piece, find an expreſs and emphatical mention of them in page 36, with this teſtimony to their memory. "If I am not miſtaken in my recollection," ſays Dr. Kippis, "Mr. Reyner's diſcourſes are of that plain and practical nature, which renders them excellently adapted to the uſe of common Chriſtians."

Your readers, at leaſt many of them, will not regret, however, Mr. Palmer's overſight, as it has given occaſion for ſupplying a literary and biographical *morceau*, worth preſerving in your Repoſitory.

I am, Sir,
Taunton, Your conſtant Reader,
July 10, 1803. J. TOULMIN.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To MR. JOHN MAVOR,* *of* WADHAM COLLEGE; *with a preſent of ſome* VIDONIA.

TO you, whoſe frolic ſpirit on the wing
Of glowing youth ſpontaneouſly can fly,
To youth and nature's never-failing ſpring,
Where all the ſtores of youth and nature lie:

To you, my friend, who, bleſt in claſſic lore,
—An early moraliſt, and youthful ſage—
Who, from a rich and variegated ſtore,
Can draw life's nectar, mellowed many an age:

What is the envied Cape, the proud Tokay,
Th' o'erflowing goblet, or the mant'ling bowl,
That makes the dull ſo wiſe, the fool ſo gay?
What can they give to ſuch a buoyant ſoul?

Nor wit, nor wiſdom, can they all impart,
Nor native paſſion, nor ingenuous truth;
Theſe—the rich vintage of a fervid heart—
Guſh in full tides of nature and of youth.

Yet ſtill accept the humble gift I ſend,
Friendſhip 's "the wine of life" when found and true,
—As ſings the † awful bard, to whom I bend,
And ſuch the friendſhip that I feel for you.

S. T. PRATT.

TO MR. GEORGE DYER.‡

HOW ſhall ſo mere a verſifyer
Attempt to rhyme to Poet Dyer?
It is a bold preſumptuous thing;
Yet, I muſt either ſay or ſing.
For, if the dilatory bard
Will not at all my proſe regard,
E'en muſt I try, tho' it prove worſe,
If equally he'll ſlight my verſe.

Where art thou, viſionary man,
What airy caſtle doſt thou plan?
Still doſt thou roam thoſe banks along,
That erſt inſpir'd thy dulcet ſong,
Where too, ſublime and ſerious Gray
Was wont to ſing, was wont to ſtray?
And he, be filial § praiſe allow'd,
Whoſe hallow'd ſtrain ſucceſsful flow'd!
Say, doſt thou muſe ſome waking dream,
Along Cam's ſmooth and claſſic ſtream?
Whether or no its ſtream runs clearly,
I know not, I avow ſincerely;
Yet, truly, it appears to me,
To have Lethean quality;—
Perhaps of it you make your tea;
Or with it mix your port—for ſure
No poet drinks his water pure;
A wight train'd up in Britiſh college,
If he imbibes no other knowledge,
Will not for inſpiration ſeek
In any water that is weak:
But, profiting, as ſure he ought,
From what is practis'd, if not taught,
Will ſtill retain, as one may ſay,
A ſort of hydrophobia.
The Heliconian fount ſublime
Flows marvellouſly well in rhyme;
But how the feeble verſe will flow,
That has no better ſource, we know.

But, to return, Sir, to th' occaſion—
Where are you?—This is all digreſſion.—
Are you immerg'd, as black as Styx,
In city ſmoak and politics,
Pent in that town of noiſe and porter,
Far from the Muſe and thoſe that court her?
With no bookſellers do you dine,
Gentlemen-uſhers to the Nine,
Nor call, as once I thought you wou'd,
On Johnſon, Longman, Phillips, Hood?
Have you my cauſe and me forſook?
What of my book, my book, my book?—

Jeſting apart, where'er this greets you,
Healthy and proſp'rous may it meet you!

Reading, E. A. LE NOIR.
April 22, 1803.

HERO AND LEANDER,
A BALLAD, FROM SCHILLER.

SEE yonder airy turrets riſe
On either ſtrand, and mock the ſkies,
And catch the golden gleam of day;
Where hoary Helleſpontus ſwells,
As through the rocky Dardanells
He proudly works his foamy way.
And mark the ſtorm whoſe fury tore
Old Aſia from Europa's ſhore;
Yet Love, undaunted, dares to brave
The terrors of the madd'ning wave.

To Hero's eyes Leander bow'd,
Her cheek with yielding bluſhes glow'd,
And Cupid ſmil'd and bleſs'd the pair.
The maid in grace with Hebe vy'd,
The youth, of all the ſwains the pride,
That gayly urg'd the Sylvan war.
But ſoon parental hate deſtroys
The tender bloſſoms of their joys;
And love's ſoft accents ceaſe to flow,
And rapture yields to lonely woe.

And now from Seſtos' gloomy tow'r,
That echoes to the ſurge's roar,
And high o'erhangs the briny flood,
The maid, in ſilent anguiſh loſt,
Surveys Abydos' ſhelvy coaſt—
Her lov'd Leander's ſad abode.

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* Eldeſt ſon of the well-known ingenious Dr. Mavor.

† Young.

‡ Mr. Dyer had been abſent from his lodging ſeveral months, and had not, it ſeems, received this lady's letter and commiſſion. That circumſtance gives riſe to the following poetical expoſtulation.

§ Mrs. Le Noir is daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Smart, the poet, formerly fellow of Pembroke-hall.

No friendly bridge, alas! was there,
To bear him to the weeping fair;
No gliding bark her eyes ſurvey—
Yet vent'rous Love explores the way.

The Cretan bower's entangled maze
Dædalian art in vain ſhall raiſe;—
Inventive Love detects the clue:
The monſter's ſavage rage he quells,
The fire-exhaling ſteer repells,
And yokes him to the peaceful plough.
Nor Styx, that ninefold winds his way,
The God's reſiſtleſs courſe can ſtay;
Tho' Hell's dire forms around him glide,
Yet Love redeems the Thracian bride.

Leander too, whoſe looks impart
The tender griefs that rend his heart,
With new-born ardour Love ſupplies.
When day-light pales its fervid ray,
His glowing boſom cleaves the ſpray,
And through the daſhing ſurge he hies.
He ſhoots athwart the liquid plain,
And pants the friendly ſhore to gain,
Where high upon the darkſome tow'r
The flambeau cheers the lonely hour.

Now bleſs'd with beauty's fondeſt ſmile,
The youth forgets his recent toil,
And ev'ry pang he felt before:
Love's ſweet reward the hour employs;
He revels in celeſtial joys,
For him alone reſerv'd in ſtore—
Till morn obtruſive 'gins to beam,
And chaſe the lover's bliſsful dream.
Hard taſk! her ſnowy arms to leave,
And tempt again the ſtormy wave!

Thus thrice ten times had Phœbus' ray
Unbarr'd the orient gates of day,
And wing'd with joy each moment flew,
In ſweeteſt joys of ſtolen love,
As Jove himſelf might ſigh to prove,
For ever young, and ever new!
Nor bliſs ſincere ſhall mortals know,
Whoſe boſom ſcapes the ſhafts of woe;
Through ill we ev'ry good attain,
And love rewards an age of pain!

Bright Heſper and Aurora riſe
Alternate in the vaulted ſkies,
Nor yet perceiv'd the happy pair
That Autumn thinn'd the bow'ry ſhade;
Nor dreamt that brumal blaſts invade
And chill, and nip the fading year.
But ſtill with ſecret joy they trace
Each waning day's contraſted ſpace;
And bleſs'd the Gods with fond delight,
That longer grew each welcome night.

Already now had night and day
Held o'er the world an equal ſway,
When, penſive from the caſtle's wall,
The lonely maid, with anxious eye,
Beheld the ſun deſcend the ſky,
And haſte on Thetis' lap to fall.
Each ruder wind was huſh'd to ſleep,
Unruffled lay the glaſſy deep,
And all its ſmooth expanſe confeſs'd
The purpled glories of the weſt.

Gay ſhoals of wanton dolphins ride,
Diſporting on the cryſtal tide,
And glitter to the ſetting ray;
While, riſing from their dark abodes,
A varied train of wat'ry Gods
Emerge, and grace departing day.
Nor other eyes than their's atteſt
The ſtory of the nightly gueſt;
And none the am'rous theft reveal'd,
For Hecate every mouth had ſeal'd.

She gaz'd, and hail'd the placid flood,
And thus addreſſed the guardian god,
With accent bland and tearful eye:—
"Propitious pow'r, canſt thou beguile?
Shall ruin lurk in Nature's ſmile?—
Ah, no! avaunt the impious lie!
But man ſhall play the traitor's part,
And anger ſteel a parent's heart;
Yet thou art kind, and deign'ſt to prove
The refuge of deſpairing Love!

"Within theſe dreary walls entomb'd,
How ſad each ling'ring day had gloom'd,
What anguiſh mark'd the darken'd hour;
Had not thy kindly wave convey'd,
Without a bark or bridge's aid,
The lover to the loneſome tow'r?
Tremendous is thy deep abode,
And dire the fury of the flood;
Yet Love's ſoft vows could ſtill prevail,
And courage mock the riſing gale.

"For thou the pow'r of Love haſt known,
And bow'd before his potent throne,
When Helle caught thy fond ſurvey;
What time the golden ram convey'd
Acroſs thy wave the timid maid,
In pride of beauty's brighteſt day.
A willing captive to her charms,
Thou held'ſt her in thy eager arms,
And drew'ſt her 'neath the liquid plain,
To grace and bleſs thy hidden reign.

"And now, immortal at thy ſide,
Still blooms the beauteous captur'd bride,
And liſts as hapleſs lovers wail;
She ſtills the ſpirit of the flood,
And ſmooths the ſailor's trackleſs road,
And gently ſwells his gliding ſail;
Auſpicious Helle! goddeſs fair!
Regard thy ſuppliant's tender pray'r!
Avert each danger of the ſea!
And ſpeed Leander's well-known way."

She ſpoke, when lo! the alter'd ſky
Already told the tempeſt nigh:
And now ſhe fixt, with trembling hand,
The friendly torch, whoſe glimm'ring ray
Should point the lover's ſtormy way,
And guide him to the welcome ſtrand.
The ſurgy din ſtill louder grows,
The gale with wilder fury blows,
The ſtars forſake th' etherial dome,
And Nature ſhudders at the gloom.

Dun night aſſumes her dreary reign,
And adds new terrors to the ſcene,
And ev'ry cloud pours out its ſtore;
The looſen'd winds with fury ſweep
The ruffled boſom of the deep,
And lightnings glare, and thunders roar.

The ſtorm now lifts the raging wave,
Now bares old ocean's inmoſt cave;
Nor Hell's grim jaws more horrors breathe,
Than mark the yawning gulf beneath.

"Ah, me!" (the wretched mourner cries,
And lifts to Heaven her ſtreaming eyes;)
"How raſh the boons that mortals crave!
Ah, ſhould the gods have heard my pray'r,
And ſhould Leander's luckleſs ſtar
Have urg'd him on the faithleſs wave;
Each wary bird that haunts the flood
Now homewards plies its airy road;
Each lab'ring veſſel ſpeeds its way,
And haſtens to the ſhelt'ring bay.

"And, ah! too ſure, the youth, unſcar'd,
Still dares the path ſo often dar'd;
Still yields to Love's impatient ſway;
For, as he left this conſcious tow'r,
He ſwore by ev'ry ſacred pow'r—
And death alone obſtructs his way.
And now his vig'rous arm in vain
Repells the fury of the main;
He breaſts in vain the daſhing wave,
And finds, alas! a wat'ry grave.

"Invidious pow'r, thy placid mien
Was meant thy fell intent to ſcreen;
Not gloſſy mirror ſhone ſo gay.
Thy waves in falſe repoſe were laid,
Till, on thy ſmiling ſurface ſped,
Leander urg'd his vent'rous way;
And now, upon thy boſom toſs'd,
Ere half the ſtormy flood be croſs'd,
Thou whelm'ſt him in thy ruthleſs deep,
And leav'ſt deſpairing love to weep!"

And ſtill the ſtorm's increaſing roar
Reſounds from either rocky ſhore,
And each rude billow braves the ſky.
The oak-ribb'd bark contends in vain
To ſtem the fury of the main;
No aid the pilot's arts ſupply.
And lo! the torch, whoſe wonted light
So oft had cheer'd the lover's night,
Now quench'd, withdraws its friendly ray,
And horror holds unbounded ſway.

To Venus now the hapleſs fair
Prefers the vow of ſoft deſpair,
And calls her pitying aid divine;
To ev'ry Wind a victim vows,
A wanton ſteer, whoſe ſtately brows
With golden horns reſplendent ſhine.
Each goddeſs of the dark profound,
Each pow'r on high Olympus crown'd,
The wretched ſuppliant aſſails,
To quell the fury of the gales.

"And thou, divineſt Leucothe,
Whom oft, upon the ſhoreleſs ſea,
The ſtorm-beat mariner implores;
Who oft, propitious to his pray'r,
Haſt ſmooth'd the wave and ſtill'd the air,
O hear me from thy coral bow'rs!
And bear my love thy ſacred veil,
Whoſe power can ſooth the angry gale,
Each terror of the deep can charm,
And nerve the ſwimmer's ſlacken'd arm."

And ſtraight the wild winds ſofter blow,
And fair Aurora's ruddy glow
Again proclaims the new-born day.
The ſea reſumes its wonted bed,
Each blaſt in ſtill repoſe is laid,
And morning ſmiles, and all is gay.
Soft roll the lucid waves along,
And gently break the rocks among;
In playful lapſe the ſtrand explore,
And waft a pallid corſe to ſhore.

'Tis he, who ſtill his promiſe keeps,
Tho' wrapt in Death's cold arms he ſleeps;
And quick the well-known form ſhe view'd.
Nor one ſad plaint eſcap'd the fair,
Nor dimm'd her eye one ſingle tear,
But loſt in torpid woe ſhe ſtood.
And now the fatal deep ſhe eyes,
Now gazes on the vaulted ſkies;
And now her kindling cheeks declare
The tranſient fluſh of wild deſpair.

"Ye Gods! (ſhe cries) I own your ſway;
Your dreaded might ye thus diſplay!
Nor vows nor tears ſhall mercy find!
In youth's ſoft prime my courſe is ſped;
Yet many a flow'r my path has ſpread,
And ſweet the lot that fate aſſign'd.
While living, to thy pow'r divine,
Theſe hands, O Venus, deck'd thy ſhrine;
Thy willing victim now I prove,
The victim of almighty Love."

She ſpoke, and lo! the madd'ning fair,
Her robes all flutt'ring in the air,
Plung'd headlong in the cloſing wave:
The wave each hallow'd corſe ſuſtains;
And, riſing from his deep domains,
The God himſelf ſupplies their grave.
And now, exulting in his prey,
He gladſome ſpeeds his eddying way,
And thriftleſs from his urn he pours
His clear and never-ceaſing ſtores.

Berlin, July, 1803. B. BERESFORD.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the late* MR. JACKSON, *of* EXETER, *communicated by* DR. BUSBY.

THE muſical world has lately ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs in the death of the late Mr. William Jackſon, of Exeter; a gentleman long and juſtly admired, not only for his high profeſſional merits, but for his various uſeful and ornamental acquirements, companionable qualifications, and truly amiable character. Judging that ſuch particulars of this gentleman's life as came within my knowledge, accompanied with a few critical remarks on the ſtyle and merits of his compoſitions, might be acceptable to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine, I have ſeized a leiſure hour to commit them to paper, and truſt they will not be deemed unworthy a place in that uſeful and widely-circulating miſcellany.

Mr. William Jackſon was born at Exeter in May, 1730 His father, an eminent grocer in that place, and maſter of the city-workhouſe, gave him a liberal education, with a view to one of the learned profeſſions; but the youth ſoon diſcovering a particular genius for the harmonic ſcience, he was induced to indulge the bent of nature; and placed him under the tuition of Mr. Travers, organiſt of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter, with whom he remained two years. Mr. Jackſon, after leaving Mr. Travers of Exeter, went to London, where about the year 1748, he became a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Travers, author of "Haſte my Nannette," and other much-admired two and three-part ſongs; and at that time organiſt of the King's Chapel, and St. Paul's Covent-garden.—Under this maſter he ſtudied two years, after which he returned to his native city, where he for many years practiſed as a compoſer, performer and teacher, with conſiderable profit and reputation.

His compoſitions, chiefly vocal, were numerous, and of ſuch ſingular merit as in private to command the moſt flattering approbation of the beſt judges, both in the country and the metropolis, and to quickly elevate him to a reſpectable rank in his profeſſion. Indeed they, for the moſt part, exhibited a chaſteneſs of conception, ingenuity of conſtruction, and truth of expreſſion, which not only evinced much native genius, but a taſte and knowledge of the higher principles of harmony that could only reſult from great acuteneſs of obſervation, and cloſe and elaborate ſtudy.

In London, his ſuperior talents would not only quickly have enſured him ſome of thoſe parochial ſettlements which are daily becoming vacant; but the conduct of public concerts, theatrical compoſition, and other provinces of profeſſional practice, unknown at a diſtance from the capital, would have called his abilities into conſtant exerciſe, and have accelerated his progreſs both in wealth and fame. But fixed in Exeter, cut off from theſe opportunities of advancement, his pecuniary reward, tho' far from ſcanty, could not keep pace with his growing repute; and notwithſtanding his great and acknowledged merit, he did not obtain any ſettled benefice until Michaelmas 1777, when he ſucceeded Mr. Richard Langdon, as ſub-chanter, organiſt, lay-vicar, and maſter of the choriſters, in the cathedral of Exeter.

In the year 1755 Mr. Jackſon's fine talents in muſical compoſition firſt became known to the public.—About that time, after amuſing his friends with a variety of ingenious literary productions in proſe and verſe; and giving proofs, by many excellent ſpecimens in landſcape-painting of a real genius for that art; he printed a book of twelve ſongs, of which "The Heavy Hours are almoſt paſt,"—"Ah why muſt Words my Flame reveal,"—"'Twas when the Seas were roaring,"—and—"Ianthe the lovely, the Joy of her Swain,"—were ſo ſimple, yet elegant, and ſo original and ſtriking as to ſpeedily become popular, and at once give him a ſtation among the firſt Engliſh compoſers of that day. Theſe were followed by ſix accompanied ſonatas for the harpſichord, in which perhaps his genius did not diſplay itſelf with equal advantage; but his third work, conſiſting of ſix three-part elegies, preceded by an *Invocation*, gave ſuch evidence of taſte, feeling, and judgment, as to eſtabliſh his reputation as a vocal compoſer. His next publication was a ſecond collection of 12 ſongs of which "Go gentle Gales,"—"Let me approach my ſleeping Love,"—and "With Delia ever could I ſtray," long delighted every cultivated ear; and juſtly added to the fame he had already ſo well earned. Mr. Jackſon's fourth appeal to the public opinion was in an Anthem ſelected from the Pſalms, and Pope's celebrated Ode of a dying Chriſtian to his Soul; the Preface to which he concludes by ſaying, that both in the Anthem and Ode, he has aimed more at *ſtyle* than compoſition: and that "there is intended to be *contrivance* enough to *engage* without *perplexing* the attention." The fact, however, is, that the ſtyle is poor, the contrivance ſtiff, if not bald, and the expreſſion, eſpecially in the ode, cold and weak. This work was ſucceeded by a book of twelve hymns in three parts, with adaptations for a ſingle voice, in the preface to which are ſome very judicious and uſeful hints reſpecting the proper ſtyle of this ſpecies of church compoſition; but it is eaſier to point out than to perform, to judge than to execute; and Mr. Jackſon, we muſt ſay, after allowing much praiſe to his work, has not uniformly given to his hymns that "*rational* and *expreſſive* muſic," he ſo earneſtly recommends. But prefatory ſtrictures are dangerous; even Dryden's *examples* cannot always ſtand the teſt of his own *precepts*. Mr. Jackſon's next publication, conſiſting of a third collection of ſongs, though diſtinguiſhed by many of the attractions peculiar to his compoſitions, did not preſent that aggregate of excellence which characterized his former collections; nor was any ſingle air calculated ſo far to faſcinate the common ear as to become popular. His eighth and greateſt work was an Ode to Fancy, the words from Warton. In this production he has neceſſarily adopted a kind of oratorial ſtyle, which, with all his merit in the lighter kinds of compoſition, was, it is evident, beyond his compaſs. Dignity of expreſſion, majeſty of movement, bold contrivance and grand conſtruction, are all indiſpenſable to the great Ode; and theſe were not among the general characteriſtics of Mr. Jackſon's ſtyle, conſequently he has not always reached the ſentiments of the poet, nor given to the whole that force and importance of effect expected from this higher ſpecies of compoſition: The eight ſonatas for the harpſichord by which this work was ſucceeded, were written with much taſte and ſpirit, and poſſeſſed many paſſages which, at that time, were perfectly new. His *opera* nine, conſiſted of twelve canzonets for two voices; the firſt of which is his charming and ſo juſtly-admired compoſition "Time has not thinned my flowing Hair," and which is alſo enriched with his two beautiful duetts, "From the Plains, from the Woodlands and Groves," and "Ah! where does my Phillida ſtray." To theſe were afterwards added ſix quartetts, conſiſting of harmonizations of old favorite airs, chiefly taken from Dr. Arne; in the diſpoſition of the *parts* of which he has diſplayed much ingenuity and knowledge in effect; a collection of twelve canzonets for two voices, in which will be found that elegant and ſweetly-affecting duett, "Love in thine Eyes for ever plays;" two operas comprizing much taſteful and expreſſive muſic, and a book of epigrams.

But the catalogue of his muſical productions would be very incompleat without naming his manuſcript ſervices and anthems, which have been repeatedly performed, at Exeter cathedral, to the delight of all who have heard them. Theſe indeed, rank among the beſt of his works; Every real judge muſt confeſs that the inſpiration of the *Poet* and *Muſician* are in perfect union; and that the connection is productive of an effect the moſt ſolemn and devotional. A piece called the "Fairy Fantaſies," Milton's "May Morning," "Lycidas," an elegy, and other vocal works of Mr. Jackſon's in manuſcript, are ſpoken of with ſuch high commendation, that it is to be hoped they will ere long find their way to the public ear; and add to that praiſe which every real judge of fine compoſition cannot but allow him.

In the year 1782, Mr. Jackſon appeared as a literary author, when he publiſhed in two volumes, ſmall octavo, his "Thirty Letters on various Subjects," forming a miſcellaneous collection on literature and ſcience, replete with uſeful information, and elegant and claſſical in their diction. On poetry, muſic, and painting, his opinions are frequently ſingular, yet generally juſt in themſelves, as well as clearly and neatly conveyed. On ſome ſubjects, however, he entertained peculiar ideas; particularly in the inſtance of *ſpontaneous generation*; a long-exploded notion which he attempted to illuſtrate and revive. His opinion on this ſubject, however erroneous in the judgment of others, is boldly given and forcibly maintained; and merits the attentive peruſal of thoſe who value argument above declamation, and are amuſed with ingenious deductions drawn from problematical premiſes. Theſe letters procured the author much credit as a literary character. In the year 1795, when they had been out of print ſeveral years, he publiſhed a new edition of them in one volume, octavo, with ſeveral additions and corrections.

About 12 years ſince he put to preſs a pamphlet "On the preſent State of Muſic in London," containing many judicious and valuable remarks, and of which a ſecond edition was ſoon called for.

In the year 1798, Mr. Jackſon added another volume to his Letters, under the title of "The Four Ages; with Eſſays on various Subjects." In this work he conſiders the four mythological ages as deſcriptive of ſo many diſtinct periods of the world, but in a different order from that in which the poets have placed them. Among the eſſays there is a moſt curious and entertaining one, on the character of Gainſborough, the painter. But how far the publication of the anecdotes given of that great artiſt, come within the pale of that confidential friendſhip ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted between the parties, thoſe will beſt determine who conſult the ſecret feelings of generoſity and honor.

In the year 1792, a literary ſociety was inſtituted at the Globe inn, Fore-ſtreet, Exeter; of which the firſt members were Dr. Downman, preſident; Mr. Polwhele, author of "The Hiſtory of Devonſhire;" Mr. Jackſon; the Rev. Mr. Swete, of Oxton; Mr. Hole, author of an "Eſſay on the Arabian Night's Entertainments;" Mr. Sheldon, the anatomiſt; and other ingenious gentlemen, reſident in Exeter, or its environs. Each produced in his turn an eſſay in proſe or verſe, on ſome uſeful ſubject, to be read at the regular meeting of the ſociety. An octavo volume of theſe pieces was printed in 1796, reflecting great honor on the talents of which this laudable inſtitution was compoſed.

Mr. Jackſon's literary productions not only poſſeſs the advantage of a chaſte, correct, and even elegant ſtyle, but contain a ſubſtance and ſpirit that will not let the reader ſlumber over his pages, nor lay his volumes by without wiſhing to recur to them often, and receiving at each review a new and lively pleaſure.

His time was devoted to muſic, painting and literature; and it is difficult to ſay which of the three had the greateſt ſhare of his attention. But that his muſic derived much aid from his literary judgment will be univerſally allowed. Indeed the taſte he conſtantly manifeſted in the ſelection of his words forms an elegant and diſtinguiſhing trait in his profeſſional character. The native eaſe of Shenſtone, and the tender ſentiment of Hammond furniſhed many of his ſubjects; and the addreſs with which he has reduced the heroic lines of the latter to lyric meaſure is a merit that ought not to be omitted, when we are collecting the evidences of his ingenuity.

The ſubjects on which he chiefly delighted to employ his *pencil* were thoſe of landſcapes; in the colouring of which he was particularly ſtrong and bold. Morning and evening were his favourite ſeaſons; becauſe in the ſcenery of theſe he could indulge his love of *partial* lights, and ſtriking effects: his cattle were well-drawn, and the diſpoſition of his figures was judicious and happy: but his pictures on the whole had more of *effect* than *finiſh*, and rather diſplayed a clear, maſterly mind, than the refined touches of an elaborate hand.

His muſic, taken in the aggregate, ſpeaks great juſtneſs of conception, much beauty and novelty of idea, conſiderable powers of expreſſion, a reſource in combination and adjuſtment ranking far above mediocrity, and a matured judgment in general effect. But his melodies are not *always* free from that mechanical quaintneſs and ruſtic inelegance, which, perhaps, only an almoſt conſtant reſidence in the metropolis can wholly ſurmount; nor are his accompaniments of that artificial and delicate texture, which gives new grace to the air; perpetually embelliſhing that beauty it ought never to conceal, and occaſionally varying from, without deſerting, the ſubject. His baſſes are not unfrequently choſen with but little art or deſign, and his elegies and choral *ſcores* ſometimes betray a want of facility in the interior diſpoſition of the harmony; as well as embarraſſment in anſwering the *points*.

When playing on the organ or harpſichord, he ſeemed loſt to every thing around him. His performance was full, correct, and impaſſioned; and he had too juſt a taſte, and was too much a devotee to the good old ſchool, ever to deſtroy a ſingle reſident beauty in a compoſition, for the ſake of unneceſſary and ſurreptitious embelliſhment.

Mr. Jackſon, early in life, married Miſs Bartlett, a lady of Exeter, who ſtill reſides in that city, and by whom he has had ſeveral children. Three of them, two ſons and a daughter, are now living. The elder of the ſons went to India, and returned with a competent fortune, which he intended to enjoy in his native city, in the boſom of his family; but the appointment of an embaſſy to the court of Pekin called him from his retirement into actual ſervice; he accompanied Lord Macartney on that remarkable miſſion, and ſince his return has reſided near Exeter. The other ſon was employed for ſome time at Turin, as ſecretary of legation at that court, and was *chargé d'affaires*, at Paris, after the peace.

In temper Mr. Jackſon was preciſely what he appears in his writings; pleaſant, ſocial, communicative, dryly facetious, and abounding in uſeful and judicious remarks and entertaining anecdotes. His manner was modeſt; and in his conververſation he never even glanced at his own works. His reading was extenſive; and he himſelf was moſt ingenuous in confeſſing his obligations to thoſe authors from whom he drew his knowledge; but ſo affluent was he in original ideas, and ſo eaſy and pleaſant in his manner of delivering them, that he never was more entertaining, or appeared in a fairer light, than when he ſhone by the unborrowed rays of his own imagination.

He had a very ſelect acquaintance; and was highly reſpected by all the firſt people in Exeter and its vicinity.

His aſpect when he was alone in the ſtreet appeared ſomewhat lowering and unſocial; but this was merely the reſult of ſtudious habits, which ſo far gained upon him as to prevent his even noticing paſſing objects of any kind. His figure was tall, and latterly ſo debilitated as to cauſe him to ſtoop very much. He long laboured under the affliction of a ſevere aſthma, which at length terminated the life of an uſeful and highly ornamental member of ſociety, and deprived a ſublime ſcience of a profeſſor whoſe merits will be acknowledged while real taſte exiſts, and long continue to caſt a luſtre on the intellectual character of his country.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CROYLAND ABBEY.

IN Lent 1460, King Henry VI. went to Croyland Abbey, to pay his devotions to St. Guthlac, where he ſtaid three days and three nights; and was ſo ſatisfied with the behaviour of the monks that he deſired to be admitted into their fraternity.

DR. CROKE.

In a Harleian manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 416, article 2, is an original letter from Dr. Croke to King Henry the Eighth, dated at Venice, An. 1529, or 1530, 23 Oct. concerning the prevarication of certain Friers of the univerſity of Padua, who had taken his Majeſty's money for their ſubſcription, as diſallowing his marriage with Queen Catherine, and are now altogether for it.

MUSIC.

The earlier writers on muſic, and even Kircher a modern, have, in their diviſion of it, diſtinguiſhed it into mundane, humane, and political; and Cicero de Repub. l. ii. ſays that what in muſic is termed harmony, is in the government of a city called Concord; of the latter of theſe diſtinctions it may be obſerved, that Shakeſpeare has ſhewn himſelf not a little fond of it; as in Henry V. Act i. ſc. 2.

For government, though high and low and lower
Put into parts, doth keep in one conſent,
Congruing in a full and natural cloſe
Like muſic.

And again in Troilus and Creſſida, Act i. ſc. 3.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows.

The ſame fanciful notion ſeems alſo alluded to by Milton.

——————— orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well conſiſt.
Par. Loſt. B. v. l. 792.

It may be thought not unworthy of remark that in the paſſage firſt cited as well as in Mr. Pope's Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, the word *conſent* is miſtaken for *concent*, from the Latin *concentus*, a concert of muſic.

BOTANY.

The progreſs of botanical knowledge has very probably been much retarded by the neglect of which its firſt reformers in England were guilty. After they had formed ſcientific names, they forgot to preſerve the old and provincial terms. Many of theſe are undoubtedly recoverable in a great degree by a reference to the Anglo Saxon herbals, to Skinner's Lexicon, and other authorities of a ſimilar kind; and would be more extenſive than a ſuperficial view may probably ſuggeſt.

INTRODUCTION OF GLASS.

This ſerviceably beautiful material, though applied about the twelfth century to the decoration of churches, was not very commonly uſed in dwelling-houſes till the century before the laſt. The windows of the middle ages were of lattice, either formed of wicker, or fine rifts of oak, in chequer-wiſe. In the deſcription of England prefixed to Holinſhed's Chronicle, cryſtal and even beryle we are told was ſometimes uſed by our princes and nobility; of which laſt a particular example then exiſted in the windows of Sudley Caſtle. But in regard to glaſs, even after it began to be uſed in windows, it was ſtill preſerved with great care as a precious rarity. The ſurvey of Alnewick Caſtle, Northumberland, 1567, recommends that for fear of injury, during the abſence of the owner, the glaſs of the windows ſhould be taken down and laid up in ſafety, as its decay was *coſtly and chargeable to be repayred.* And even Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 53, when he gives a repreſentation of a common Corniſh houſe, acknowledges that glaſs windows there were but of late introduction. He wrote his Survey in the laſt year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The Corniſh houſes then ſeemed to be on the ſame ſtile and footing with the modern Scotch hovels, without chimneys or windows: the ſmoke went out at a hole in the roof, or at the door.

MR. GRAY.

At the time the life of Mr. Gray was firſt publiſhed, the late Lord Orford ſent the following remarks in a letter to a friend, dated April 25, 1775. They have never heretofore appeared in print.

"You are too candid in ſubmitting to my defence of Mr. Maſon. It is true, I am more charmed with his book, than I almoſt ever was with one. I find more people like the grave letters than thoſe of humour, and ſome think the latter a little affected; which is as wrong a judgement as they could make; for Gray never wrote any thing eaſily, but things of humour. Humour was his natural and original turn; and though from his childhood he was grave and reſerved, his genius led him to ſee things ludicrouſly and ſatyrically; and though his health and diſſatisfaction gave him low ſpirits, his melancholy turn was much more affected than his pleaſantry in writing. You knew him enough to know I am in the right; but the world in general always wants to be told how to think, as well as what to think. The print, I agree with you, tho' like, is a very diſagreeable likeneſs, and the worſt likeneſs of him. It gives the primneſs he had when under conſtraint: and there is a blackneſs in the countenance, which was like him only the laſt time I ever ſaw him, when I was much ſtruck with it; and though I did not apprehend him in danger, it left an impreſſion on me that was very uneaſy, and almoſt prophetic of what I heard but too ſoon after leaving him. Wilſon drew the picture under much ſuch impreſſion, and I could not bear it in my room. Mr. Maſon altered it a little; but ſtill it is not well, nor gives any idea of the determined virtues of his heart. It juſt ſerves to help the readers to an image of the perſon whoſe genius and integrity they muſt admire, if they are ſo happy as to have a taſte for either."

THE TREBAN.

The treban, called alſo the warrior's ſong, is a tune of great antiquity among the inhabitants of Wales: the words to it are in ſtanzas of three lines, each of ſeven ſyllables. The Treban of South Wales, called *Treban morgaurg* has the ſame character, but is conjectured to be leſs ancient.

MICHAEL CHRISTIAN FESTING.

Feſting, whoſe life is written in the laſt volume of Sir John Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic, was a remarkable inſtance of what induſtry and economy are capable of effecting. He died in 1772, poſſeſſed of the ſum of 8000l. acquired almoſt excluſively by teaching muſic.

SOUND.

It is the opinion of ſome that the ſound of words may be impriſoned and let looſe ſo as to articulate. Of this perſuaſion the Papiſts endeavour to avail themſelves when they produce, as they are ſaid to do, a moſt precious relic, the Hah! of Joſeph, the huſband of the bleſſed Virgin, uttered by him when fetching a ſtroke with his axe, hermetically ſealed in a glaſs phial.—See Biſhop Wilkins's Secret and ſwift Meſſenger, Ch. xvii.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

It is a fact related by Archbiſhop Uſher, in his Treatiſe de primordiis Eccleſiarum Britannicarum, and atteſted by an original patent yet remaining in the Tower of London, that in the reign of Edw. III. John Bloeme, of London, pretended a revelation from Heaven, enjoining him to make ſearch at Glaſtonbury for the body of Joſeph of Arimathea: and that the King, influenced by the enthuſiaſm of the man, granted him leave, by patent, dated June 8th, in the 19th year of his reign, to dig within the abbey precincts. What was the event of the ſearch, and where was the ſpot preſumed to be the burial-place, is not recorded.

SIR HORATIO PALAVICINI.

Sir Horatio was collector of the papal taxes in England in the time of Queen Mary, upon whoſe demiſe he abjured the Romiſh church, and retained the treaſure due to the Pontiff. Among the ancient charters in the Britiſh Muſeum are Queen Elizabeth's letters patent, with the great ſeal annexed, declaring that Horatio Palavicini, a noble Genoeſe, had lent to the Queen 33,374*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for the greater ſecurity of which to Sir Horatio, the following noblemen endorſed the letters in their individual and private capacities, Bromley, the chancellor; Lord Burghley; Leyceſter; Sir F. Knollys, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, and Sir Fr. Walſingham.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

Prior's epitaph, by himſelf, prefixed to his Poems beneath his print,

“ Nobles and Commons, by your leave,
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
The ſon of Adam and of Eve.
Can Bourbon or Naſſau go higher?”

is ſaid to have been taken from a Scotch epitaph in the church-yard of Dundee.

Here lies a man
Com'd of Adam and of Eve,
If any will climb higher,
I give him leave.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

Archbiſhop Secker, it appears, was originally bred a Diſſenter, and even in the height of his preferment preached extempore. Thoſe who recollected him uſed to ſay, that he preached with a modulation of voice approaching to a whine, which gave riſe, in 1765, to the following epigram by Horace Walpole.

Our biſhops perplex us to know who they are,
There's Winton and Exon, and Ebor and Sar,
But our preſent *Archbiſhop* no comment can want,
In his own proper name he ſigns *Thomas Cant.*

MR. SMEATON.

How intimately true taſte is connected with a ſolid judgment, and how great benefit may be derived from a proper application of the moſt minute remarks, is ſufficiently evinced in the following anecdote.

When Mr. Smeaton rebuilt the Edyſtone light-houſe, as a primary point of improvement, he was deſirous to enlarge the baſe. On this occaſion the natural figure of a large ſpreading oak preſented itſelf to his imagination; which he thus deſcribes as an illuſtration of his deſign. Connected with its roots that lie hid below the ground, it riſes from the ſurface thereof with a large ſwelling baſe, which is generally at the height of about one diameter reduced by an elegant curve, concave to the eye; whence its taper diminiſhes more ſlow, after which a preparation of more circumference becomes neceſſary, for the ſtrong inſertion and eſtabliſhment of the principal boughs. Such was the ſuggeſtion which led Mr. Smeaton to conſtruct a column, for ſuch is the Edyſtone Light houſe, of the greateſt ſtability, ſo as to reſiſt the action of external violence, when the quantity of matter is given whereof it is to be compoſed.

ROYAL OAK AT BOSCOBEL.

The following inſcription was placed many years ago on a ſtone over the door leading to the famous oak tree in which King Charles II. ſaved himſelf after the battle of Worceſter.

“ Feliciſs: Arborē quam in Aſylū
Potentiſs: Regis Car. 2di. quem Deus Opt. Max:
Per quem Reges regnant, hic creſcere voluit,
Tam in perpet: Rei tantæ memoriam,
Quam ſpecimen firmæ in regem fidei,
Muro cinctam,
Poſteris commendant,
Baſilius et Jana
Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.”

THE JEWS.

Among the patent rolls in the Tower of London, are many which bear a particular relation to the hiſtory of the Jews in the middle ages, at leaſt as to their reſidence in England. John's cruelty to the Jews has long been noticed by our hiſtorians, and need not be recapitulated here. But Henry the Third ſeems to have had a ſtill more rooted enmity againſt them: and it is more than probable that the ſpirit of cruſading was accompanied by many hardſhips toward the Jews. Their converſion it ſhould ſeem was a favourite object with many of our kings. The ſtory of William Rufus and the Jew has often been recorded. Henry III. by a patent of his fourth year granted to Elizabeth, the daughter of Rabbi Moyſes, the biſhop of the Jews, as he is called, who had lately been converted, a penny a day. And Henry it appears took effectual means to increaſe the number of his converts; at leaſt he muſt have obtained a great many from motives of temporal concern; for in his twenty firſt year he placed a tallage on the Jews of 10,000 marks. By a patent in his thirty-ninth year, dated February 24, he ſold them all to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, for 5000 marks. By another, in the forty-fifth of his reign, he ordered all their cheſts to be examined and their goods ſeized for the royal uſe.

In his fifty-ſixth year Henry founded the *domus converſorum*, where the Rolls Chapel now ſtands in Chancery-lane, for converted Jews: it was a foundation much encouraged by his ſon, who, in his eighth year, ordered that the Friars Preachers ſhould make it a principal buſineſs to preach for their converſion. Edward, however, was by no means leſs ſcrupulous than his father in his exactions from them, and the letters patent of the time afford many ſingular and intereſting pictures of the hardſhips which they ſuffered.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

The Journaliſt of the reign of Henry the Third of France, under the month of September, 1587, records the execution of a Norman who invented an Infernal Machine, which he cauſed to be conveyed to the Seigneur de Millan d'Allegre. It was a box, containing thirty-ſix piſtol barrels, each of them loaded with a couple of bullets. This box was ſo contrived that on opening it each of theſe barrels was to diſcharge its contents, at the ſame moment, firing off ſeventy-two balls. It was ſent with a forged letter, as from his ſiſter, ſignifying that ſhe deſired his acceptance of a curioſity, which the bearer would inſtruct him how to open. This bearer was the inventor's ſervant, who had been taught the manner of opening the box, but was a ſtranger as to what it contained. Accordingly, it was opened by De Millan's direction and in his preſence, when the piſtols were all diſcharged, but the gentleman and the ſervant happened to be only ſlightly wounded. The inventor was thereupon apprehended and deſervedly broken upon the wheel for his invention.

COLD AFFUSION USED MEDICINALLY BY MAHOMET.

Gagnier, in his life of Mahomet taken from the Arabic writers, gives a detailed account of the Prophet's laſt illneſs, which has all the appearance of truth, being attended by none but natural circumſtances. He was attacked on the 27th of the month Safar, with a head-ache and ſlight fever, at the houſe of one of his wives. On the 29th, growing worſe, he was taken to the houſe of his wife Ayeſha. On that day, ſays Al Jannabi, his fever became ſo great, that no one could feel his pulſe, or lay a hand on his breaſt without undergoing an inſupportable heat. In order to moderate the extreme burning which tormented him, he ſaid to his wives, "Pour water upon me, as much as ſeven large leathern bottles full, that if poſſible I may be refreſhed ſufficiently to be able to ſpeak to the people, and declare the laſt words of my teſtament." This was done, and he found himſelf greatly relieved. On the day following, the firſt of Rabi, Mahomet roſe, and leaning on the ſhoulders of two perſons, went to the moſque. He there made a long diſcourſe, and gave ſeveral directions. On the following days he continued to pray in public, till the third day before his death, which happened on the 12th of Rabi, the 15th from his firſt ſeizure. We are not told whether the affuſion was repeated, or any other means were employed; but the effect of this operation ſeems for the time to have been very ſalutary, and it was probably a well-known remedy in that country. Mahomet, among his other qualities, is ſaid to have poſſeſſed great ſkill in phyſic.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

COPY *of a* LETTER READ *in the* CLASS *of* PHYSICAL *and* MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.

Alexander Humboldt to Citizen Delambre, Perpetual Secretary of the National Inſtitute. From Lima, the 25th November, 1802.

MY WORTHY FRIEND,

I JUST arrive from the interior of the country, where I have made experiments on a wide plain on the hourly variations of the magnetic needle; and learn with regret that the frigate Aſtigaragga, which was only to have departed in a fortnight, is now going to ſet ſail for Cadiz this very night. For theſe five months it is the firſt opportunity we have had for Europe in the ſolitary regions on the Pacific Ocean; and want of time renders it impoſſible for me to write as I ought to the National Inſtitute, from which I have juſt received the moſt affecting proofs of the kindneſs with which it honours me. A few days before my departure from Quito for Jaen and the Amazone, I received the letter which that Society addreſſed to me by your hands. It is dated the 2d Pluvioſe, 9th year, and has taken two years to reach me in the Cordillieras of the Andes. It came to hand the day after my ſecond expedition to the crater of the volcano of Pichincha, whither I had gone with an electrometer of Volta, and to meaſure the diameter, which I find to be 752 toiſes, while that of Veſuvius is only 312. This reminds me that on the ſummit of Guaguapichincha, (where I have been often, and which I regard as claſſical ground,) La Condamine and Bouguer received their firſt letter from the *ci-devant* Academy; and I imagine that Pichincha, *ſi magna licet componere parvis*, is a lucky ſpot for natural philoſophers. How ſhall I expreſs to you, Citizen, the ſatisfaction with which I peruſed this Letter of the National Inſtitute, and the repeated aſſurance of your kind remembrance. How delightful is it to know that we live in the memory of thoſe whoſe labours daily advance the progreſs of the human mind!—In the deſerts of the plains of Apure, in the thick foreſts of Caſiguian and of the Orenoque, every where your names have been preſent to me; and running over in thought the different epochs of my wandering life, I have dwelt with tranſport on thoſe of the 6th and 7th year, when I lived in the midſt of you, and where Laplace, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Guyton, Chaptal, Juſſieu, Deſfontaines, Hallé, Lalande, Prony, and eſpecially you, my generous and affectionate friend, loaded me with kindneſs in the plains of Lieurſaint. Accept all of you together the homage of my tender attachment and my conſtant gratitude.

Long before I received your letter in your capacity of Secretary to the Inſtitution, I addreſſed ſucceſſively to the Phyſical and Mathematical Claſs, three letters; two from Santa-Fé de Bogota, accompanied with a treatiſe on the genus Chincona, (that is to ſay, ſpecimens of bark of ſeven ſpecies; coloured drawings repreſenting theſe vegetables with the anatomy of the flowers ſo different as to the length of the ſtamina, and ſkeletons dried with care.) Doctor Mutis, who behaved moſt kindly to me, and for whoſe ſake I went up the river La Madelaine forty days journey, has made me a preſent of more than one hundred magnificent draughts, large folio, giving figures of new genera, and new ſpecies of his manuſcript Flora of Bogota. I thought that this collection, as intereſting for botany as remarkable for the beauty of the colouring, could not be in better hands than in thoſe of Juſſieu, Lamarck, and Deſfontaines; and I have offered it to the National Inſtitute as a feeble mark of my attachment. This collection and the Chinconas were ſent for Carthagena in South America about the month of June this year: M. Mutis himſelf took in hand to forward them to Paris. A third letter for the National Inſtitute was ſent from Quito, with a geological collection of the productions of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo.—How afflicting is it to remain in a ſad uncertainty concerning the arrival of theſe articles, and of the collections of rare grains which three years ago we directed to the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris!

My time is too ſhort to-day to give you an account of my travels and occupations ſince my return from Rio-Negro. You know that it was at the Havannah we received a falſe report of the departure of Captain Baudin for Buenos-Ayres.—Faithful to my promiſe of joining him wherever I could, and perſuaded I ſhould be more uſeful to ſcience by uniting my labour to that of the naturaliſts who follow Captain Baudin, I did not heſitate a moment to ſacrifice the little glory of finiſhing my own expedition; and I freighted immediately a ſmall veſſel at Batabano, in order to proceed to Carthagena. Storms retarded this ſhort paſſage upwards of a month, as the gales had ceaſed in the Southern Ocean, where I expected to fall in with Captain Baudin. I entered on the difficult route of Honda, of Ibague, of the paſſage of the mountain of Quindiu, of Popayan, from Paſta to Quito. My health continued to reſiſt wonderfully well the change of temperature to which one is continually expoſed in this route, deſcending every day from ſnows of 2460 toiſes, to ſcorching valleys, where Reaumur's thermometer is never below twenty-four or twenty-ſix degrees. My companion, whoſe knowledge, courage, and immenſe activity have been of the greateſt uſe to me in reſearches on botany and comparative anatomy, Citizen Bompland, has been ill of the tertian ague for the ſpace of two months. The rainy-ſeaſon overtook us in the moſt critical paſſage, on the flats of the Paſtas, and after a journey of eight months we arrived at Quito, where we learned that Citizen Baudin had taken his route from Weſt to Eaſt by the Cape of Good Hope. Accuſtomed to diſappointments, we comforted ourſelves with the thoughts of having made ſo great ſacrifices with a good deſign. On looking at our *herbarium*, our meaſurements, barometrical and geodeſical, our drawings, our experiments on the air of the Cordilheras, we did not regret having viſited countries, the greater part unknown to naturaliſts. We felt that man can depend on nothing but what is produced by his own energy.

The province of Quito, the moſt elevated flat in the world, rent by the great cataſtrophe of the 4th February 1797, has opened to us a vaſt field for natural obſervations. Such enormous volcanoes, whoſe flames riſe often to the height of one thouſand metres, have never produced any lava. They emit water, hydrogen, ſulphurated gaz, mud, and carbonated argile. Since the year 1797 the whole of this part of the globe is agitated. We feel every moment dreadful ſhocks; and in the plains of Riobomba the ſubterraneous noiſe reſembles that of a mountain falling to pieces beneath our feet. The atmoſpheric air and the humid lands (all theſe volcanoes are in a decompoſed porphyry,) appear the great agents of theſe combuſtions, of theſe ſubterraneous fermentations. Hitherto it was believed at Quito, that 2470 toiſes was the greateſt height where men could reſiſt the rarefaction of the air. In the month of March 1802, we ſpent ſome days in the vaſt plains which ſurround the volcano of Antiſana at 2107 toiſes, where the cattle, when purſued, often vomit blood. The 16th of March we diſcerned a path on the ſnow, a gentle ſlope, on which we mounted to the height of 2773 toiſes. The air contained 0,008 of carbonic-acid, 0,218 of oxigen, and 0,774 of azote. The thermometer of Reaumur was only at 15°; it was not in the leaſt cold, yet we bled at lips and eyes. The ſite did not permit us to make an experiment with the compaſs of Borda, but in a grotto at 2467 toiſes. The intenſity of magnetic power was greater at that height than at Quito, in the ratio of 230 to 218. But it is not to be forgot, that often the number of oſcillations increaſes when the inclination diminiſhes, and that this intenſity is increaſed by the maſs of the mountain whoſe porphyries affect the magnetic-needle.

In the expedition I made on the 23d of June 1802, to the Chimborazo, we have experienced that with patience one may ſupport a ſtill greater rarefaction of air.—We reached to a greater height than La Condamine (on the Corazon,) by 500 toiſes. We carried inſtruments on the Chimborazo to 3031 toiſes; ſeeing the mercury deſcend in the barometer to 13 inches 11, 2 lines; the thermometer being 1° 3′ below zero. We bled ſtill at our lips. Our Indians forſook us as uſual.—Citizen Bompland and M. Montuſon, ſon of the Marquis of Selvalegre at Quito, were the only people who perſiſted: we all felt an uneaſineſs, a debility, an inclination to vomit, which certainly proceeds from the defect of oxygen in theſe regions more than from the rarified air. I found only 0.20 of oxygen at this immenſe height.—A horrid fiſſure prevented us from reaching to the very ſummit of Chimborazo, from which we were only 206 toiſes. You know that the height of this coloſſal maſs is ſtill uncertain. La Condamine meaſured it from a great diſtance. He allows it nearly 3220 toiſes. Don George Juan gives it 3380. This difference does not proceed from the various altitudes which theſe aſtronomers adopt for the ſignal of Carabouron. I meaſured in the plain of Taſſia a baſe of 1702 metres, (forgive me for ſpeaking ſometimes of toiſes and ſometimes of metres, according to the difference of the inſtruments I uſe: you may be ſure that in publiſhing my operations I ſhall reduce the whole to the metre and to the centigrade thermometer). Two geodeſical operations give me Chimborazo 3267 toiſes above the ſea: but the calculation muſt be rectified by the diſtance of the ſectant from the artificial horizon, and other circumſtances.

The volcano Tongouragoa has diminiſhed much ſince the time of La Condamine; inſtead of 2620 toiſes, I find it only 2531; and I hope this difference does not proceed from an error in my operations; ſince in my meaſures of Cayambo, Antiſana, Cotopaxi, and Ilinga, I do not differ more than 10 or 15 toiſes from the reſult of La Condamine and Bouguer.—All the inhabitants of theſe miſerable countries ſay that Tongouragoa is perceptibly lower, while Cotopaxi, which has had ſo violent exploſions, is as high as in 1744, and even ſomewhat higher, unleſs that ariſe from an error on my ſide. But the rocky ſummit of Cotopaxi ſhews that it is a chimney which reſiſts and preſerves its figure. The operations we have made in the Andes of Quito, from January to July, brought the inhabitants the ſad news that the crater of Pichincha, which La Condamine ſaw full of ſnow, burns anew; and that Chimborazo, whom they thought ſo peaceable and harmleſs, has been a volcano, and perhaps one day will be ſo again. We have burnt rock and pumice-ſtone at the height of 3031 toiſes. Woe to mankind if the volcanic-fire (for we may ſay that the flat of Quito has been one volcano with ſeveral tops,) breaks forth through the Chimborazo. It has often been ſaid in print that this mountain is of granite; but there is not one atom of that. It is here and there porphyry in columns, encruſtating vitrous field-ſpath, horn-ſtone, and olivin. The bed of porphyry is 1900 toiſes thick. I might mention to you on this occaſion a polar porphyry, which, analogous to the ſerpentine I have deſcribed in the *Journal de Phyſique*, has poles without attraction: I might quote to you other facts relating to the great law of the ſtratas, and their enormous thickneſs near the equator: but it would be too much in a letter which may be loſt; and I will treat of that ſome other time.—I only add, that beſides the elephants'-teeth which we have ſent to Citizen Cuvier from the flats of Santa Fé, of 1350 toiſes in height, we keep for him others ſtill finer ; ſome of a carnivorous-elephant, others of a ſpecies little different from that of Africa, from the valley of Timana, the town of Ibarra, and from Chili. Thus, then, is the exiſtence of that carnivorous monſter certain from Ohio, in the 50th° north latitude to the 75th° ſouth latitude.

I have ſpent very agreeable hours at Quito. The Preſident of the Audience, Baron de Corondeles, has loaded us with kindneſs ; and for three years I have had no reaſon to complain for once of the Agents of the Spaniſh Government.—Every where I have been treated with diſtinction, and with a delicacy which obliges me to an everlaſting gratitude. I have been very attentive to the pyramids and to their foundation, which I do not believe in the leaſt deranged as to the *Pierres Molaires.* A generous individual, a friend of ſciences and of learned men, ſuch as La Condamine, Godin, and Bouguer—namely, the Marquis of Selvalegre, at Quito, thinks of rebuilding them—but this leads me too far.

After having paſſed the Aſſouay and Cuença, (where they gave a bull-baiting,) we took the route of Loxa, to complete our operations on the Chincona. Afterwards we ſpent a month in the province of Taen, of Bracomoros, and in the Pongos of the Amazone, whoſe banks are adorned with the Andira and Bougainvillea of Juſſieu. Methinks it is important to fix the longitude of Tomependa and of Chuchanga, where begins the chart of La Condamine, and to connect theſe points with the coaſt. La Condamine could only fix the longitude of the mouth of the river Napo : there were then no time-pieces ; ſo that the longitude of theſe places ſtand in need of ſeveral corrections. My chronometer of Louis Berthoud does wonders, as I am convinced by obſerving from time to time the firſt Satellite of Jupiter ; and by comparing point for point the difference of my meridians from thoſe found at the expedition of M. Fidalga, who, by the King's order, made trigonometrical obſervations from Cumana to Carthagena.

From the river Amazon we paſſed the Andes by the mines of Haalgayac, which produce a million of piaſtres yearly, and where the mine of grey argentiferous copper is found at 2065 toiſes. We came down to Truxilla by Caſcamarca, (where, in the palace of Atatualpa, I have drawn the arches of the Peruvian vaults. Continuing by the deſerts of the South Sea Coaſt to Lima, where one half of the year is covered with thick vapours, I made haſte to arrive at Lima, in order to obſerve the Tranſit of Mercury on the 9th Nov. 1802.

Our collections of plants, and the drawings I have made of the anatomy of the *genera,* agreeably to the ideas Citizen Juſſieu had imparted to me in the Society for Natural Hiſtory, have greatly increaſed the riches we have found in the province of Quito, at Loxa, at the Amazone, and in the Cordillieres of Peru. We have found many plants ſeen by Joſeph Juſſieu, ſuch as the *Llogue affinis quillajac,* and others. We have a new ſpecies of julienne, which is charming ; collatix, paſſiflora, and loranthus, a tree ſixty feet high. We are very rich in palms and gramina, on which Citizen Bompland has laboured very extenſively. We now have 3784 very complete deſcriptions in Latin, and nearly one third of the plants in the *Herbarium,* which, for want of time, we have not been able to deſcribe. There is not a vegetable of which we cannot point out the rock it inhabits, and to what height in toiſes it mounts ; ſo that the geography of plants will find in our manuſcripts very correct materials. In order to do ſtill better, Citizen Bompland and I have often deſcribed the ſame plant ſeparately. But two-thirds of the deſcriptions, and more, belong to the ſole aſſiduity of Citizen Bompland, whoſe zeal for the progreſs of ſcience cannot be ſufficiently admired. Juſſieu, Desfontaines, and Lamarck, have reared in him a diſciple who will go great lengths.

We have compared our *herbarium* with thoſe of M. Mutis ; we have conſulted many books in the immenſe library of that great man : we are perſuaded that we have found ſeveral new genera and new ſpecies : but much time will be required to determine what is really new.—We mention alſo a ſilicious ſubſtance analogous to the tabaſchin of the Eaſt Indies, which M. Mutis has analyſed. It is found in the knots of a gigantic gramen which is confounded with the bambou ; but its flower differs from that of the *bambuſa* of Schreber. I know not whether Citizen Fourcroy has received the milk of the vegetable-cow, (as the Indians call the tree.) It is a milk which, prepared with nitrous acid, produced a caoutchouc with a balſamic odour, but which, far from being cauſtic and hurtful, as all vegetable milks are, is nouriſhing and agreeable : we diſcovered it on the road of Orenoque, in a plantation where the negroes drink often of it. I ſent alſo to Citizen Fourcroy by Guadaloupe, and to Sir Joſeph Banks, by the Trinidad, our *dapiché*; or the white oxygen caoutchoue, which exudes from the roots of a tree in the foreſts of Pimichin, in the moſt remote corner of the world, towards the ſources of Rio Negro.

At length, after waiting three years, *La Mecanique Celeſte* of Laplace is arrived, (November 1802;) I have fallen upon it with unbounded eagerneſs. This book has encouraged me to continue my reſearches on the tides of the atmoſphere, on which I made ſeveral obſervations at Cumana in the year 1799. I have mentioned them in a letter to Citizen Lalande.—Godin knew ſomething about them, without pointing out a cauſe. Moſely, in a work on the maladies of the Tropics, ſays, that the barometer is at the *maximum* when the ſun is in the meridian; but that is very falſe. The *maximum* takes place at 21 h. and at 11 h.; the *minimum* at 4 h. and at 15½h. The Moon does not ſeem to alter the epochs ſo much as the quantity of elevations. I am now obſerving principally the days of oppoſition and conjunction; and as my barometer indicates the 20th part of a line, I doubt not but Citizen Laplace, whoſe genius has conquered the tides of the ſea, will alſo diſcover the laws of the tides of the air, when I ſhall have given him ſome thouſands of obſervations.

See how ſtriking the phenomenon is:

		f.	l.	
24 November,	10 h. morn.	27	5	75
————	12 49 *m.*		5	45
————	2 0		5	25
————	3 30		5	10
————	4 45		5	0
————	5 30		5	10
————	7 0		5	40
————	8 0		5	60
————	9 0		5	65
————	10 30		5	65

I obſerve the hygrometer and barometer at the ſame time. My barometer is Engliſh.

I have gone too far. I wiſhed to write my friend Pommard. I have no more time; he loves me, he will excuſe me.

I don't go to the Philippines. I paſs by Acapulco, Mexico, Havannah, to Europe. I hope to embrace you in September or October 1803, at Paris. I ſhall be at Mexico in February; in June at Havannah. I think of nothing but of preſerving and publiſhing my manuſcripts.—How much do I long to be at Paris!

Health and reſpect,

HUMBOLDT.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

THE firſt article under theſe heads is an elaborate deſcription of the corundum ſtone, and its varieties, commonly known by the names of oriental ruby, ſapphire, &c. by the Count de Bournon. It appears that this ſubſtance has hitherto preſented itſelf to notice under two appearances, which differ ſo much from each other in the greater number of thoſe characters which moſt forcibly effect our ſenſes, particularly thoſe which concern the organ of ſight, that it is no matter of ſurprize to find that mineralogiſts feel ſome reluctance, at the idea of uniting ſubſtances which appear ſo very diſſimilar.

Under one of theſe appearances, in which it is known by the name of corundum, this ſubſtance preſents itſelf either in fragments, or in cryſtals of a pretty large ſize, the ſurface of which is generally dull and rough; their texture, which is very much lamellated, is ſhown to be ſo by their fracture:—their colour is a dull whitiſh, greeniſh, and ſometimes yellowiſh grey.

Under the other appearance, in which this ſubſtance is known by the names of ſapphire, ruby, &c. it offers itſelf, on the contrary, in cryſtals which are generally of a ſmall ſize, and have a ſmooth and brilliant ſurface. Their tranſparency is often very great; and it ſeldom happens that they are not ſemi-tranſparent in a greater or leſs degree. Their colours are much more beautiful, more variegated, and more lively.

It is known in India (its native country,) under the name of Corundum, and as that name has been generally adopted in Europe; it is continued by the Count, who diſtinguiſhes it by the terms *perfect* and *imperfect*, according to the ſtates in which it preſents itſelf to our obſervation.

In examining more cloſely theſe ſtones, we are informed that with regard to their colour it is various, and ſeems to depend very much on the place where it is found. The corundum of the Carnatic differs from that found in China and Ava; and that on the coaſt of Malabar is different from all the others. In the *perfect* corundum, found in Pegu and Ceylon, the colours are more various and lively; the red colour conſtitutes the oriental ruby; the azure blue, the ſapphire; the yellow, which is always more or leſs mixed with a reddiſh tint, is called the oriental topaz; the purple colour conſtitutes the oriental amethyſt. The blue are the moſt rare of thoſe belonging to this ſubſtance; by the union of the blue with the yellow is formed the green, which produces the oriental emerald;—when the yellow is predominant, the ſtone becomes the oriental chryſolite.

Having ſettled the colour pertaining to each ſpecies, the count diſcuſſes their other properties, as the tranſparency, hardneſs, phoſphoreſcence, and ſpecific gravity, of each; and he infers (1) that the ſpecific gravity of the imperfect corundum is always leſs conſiderable than that of the perfect kind: (2) that this gravity varies according to the degree of perfection of the cryſtallization: (3) in general the blue corundum is of a greater ſpecific gravity than that of any other colour.

The cryſtalline forms come next under review, which are examined under eight different modifications. The primitive form of corundum is a rhomboid ſlightly acute, the obtuſe angles of the planes meaſuring 94°, and the acute one 86°; it is formed by the union of two triedral pyramids, united at their baſes; the ſolid angle of the ſummit will then be formed by the meeting of three of the more acute angles; and its meaſure taken upon one of its edges, and in the middle of the oppoſite face, will be nearly 95°.30′.

In examining the fracture and texture of theſe ſtones, the Count acknowledges that he never perfectly ſucceeded in breaking a ſapphire according to the direction of its laminæ, but what art will not perform is executed by nature. The next ſubject diſcuſſed relates to the phenomena with reſpect to light; then the character afforded by analyſis, from which it appears that the conſtituent parts are as follow:

IMPERFECT CORUNDUM.

	From the Carnatic	Malabar	China	Ava.
Silica - - -	5.0	7.0	5.25	6.5
Alumina - -	91.0	86.5	86.50	87.0
Iron - - - -	1.5	4.0	6.50	4.5
Loſs - - - -	2.5	2.5	1.75	2.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERFECT CORUNDUM.

	Blue or Sapphire	Red or Oriental Ruby
Silica -	5.25	7.0
Alumina	92.0	90
Iron - -	1	1.2
Loſs -	1.75	1.8
	100.0	100.0

Hence it ſhould ſeem that the analogy exiſting between ſtones hitherto known by the names of corundum, ſapphire, oriental ruby, hyacinth, &c. is ſo ſtrong and complete, as to make us certain that they ought all to be conſidered as varieties of the ſame ſubſtance to which is given the general name of corundum.

The Count de Bournon then proceeds to deſcribe the *compact corundum*, in which there do not appear the ſmalleſt traces of cryſtallization; — the *matrix of imperfect corundum from the Carnatic*; *and of ſubſtances which accompany it*; ſuch as *Felſpar*, *Fibrolite*, *Thallite*, *Hornblende*, *Quartz*, *Mica* and *Talc:* beſides theſe there are ſometimes to be met with pieces of *real ſteatite*; *garnet*; and *zircon*. The ſame minute deſcription is given of ſimilar ſubſtances from China and Ceylon. The author regrets at the cloſe of this paper, which may be conſidered as a complete mineralogical hiſtory of this ſtone, the loſs of a conſiderable collection of minerals intended expreſsly for the purpoſes of ſtudy, which was completely formed, and moſt of the ſpecimens had been collected in their native places, by his own hands.

In connection with this valuable paper, the reader will be glad to know that the next communication in the ſame work, is "An Analyſis of Corundum, and of ſome ſubſtances which accompany it, with obſervations on the affinities which theſe earths have been ſuppoſed to have for each other in the humid way. By Richard Chenevix, Eſq. F.R.S. &c.

In this paper the mode of operation is very exactly explained, as well as the reſults given; and Mr. Chenevix lays down as a general rule, with reſpect to delicate experiments, that in the treatment of metallic ſubſtances, metallic crucibles muſt not be uſed; but in the treatment of earthy bodies, they alone are to be depended on. Metals eaſily oxidizable cannot be employed, but ſilver and platina preſent advantages which no other metals ſeem to poſſeſs. Theory would give the preference to platina, from its reſiſtance both to heat and to acids; and practice will juſtify this preference, in all but a ſingle inſtance, viz. where a quantity of potaſh is kept for ſome time in fuſion, in which caſe the crucible will be found to have loſt part of its weight by pure chemical decompoſition; for if the potaſh be ſaturated with muriatic acid and evaporated, a triple ſalt, formed by a combination of muriatic acid, potaſh, and oxide of platina, will be found. Alkalies have no immediate action upon ſilver, but crucibles made of this metal are, after long uſe, more brittle than they were before.

Mr. Chenevix will not admit the propriety of the term *fixed* as applied to potaſh and ſoda: the former by a ſtrong heat may be totally volatilized: ſoda, though leſs volatile, is far from fixed, and the volatility of both is increaſed by the addition of a little water. This property of potaſh has been advantageouſly applied of late to the art of bleaching.

In Mr. Smithſon Tenant's account "Of the Compoſition of Emery," a ſubſtance which has long been uſed in our manufactures, for grinding and poliſhing other bodies, and which is chiefly brought from the iſlands of the Archipelago, it appears upon analyſis to conſiſt of argillaceous earth, ſilex and iron. In books of mineralogy, it is conſidered as an ore of iron, but from the reſult of ſome experiments made by Mr. Klaproth, it ſeems probable that emery and diamond ſpar are in reality the ſame ſubſtance, though the former is uſually mixed with a larger proportion of iron, than the latter.

ANATOMY.

The only paper on this ſubject is Mr. Everard Home's deſcription of the anatomy of the *Ornithorhynchus Hyſtrix.* The characters which diſtinguiſh this animal from all other quadrupeds, give the tribe a reſemblance in ſome reſpects to birds, in others to amphibia; ſo that it may be conſidered as an intermediate link between the claſſes Mammalia, Aves, and Amphibia, although the great difference that exiſts between it and the Myrmecophaga, the neareſt genus we are at preſent acquainted with, ſhews that the nicer gradations towards the more perfect quadrupeds are not at preſent known. Between it and the bird, no link of importance ſeems to be wanting.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

EDWARD WARNER'S, (LITTLE NEW-STREET, SHOE-LANE,) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *upon the* AIR-LAMP, *the Properties whereof conſiſt in reflecting a more general and ſtronger Light, by means of certain Valves and a newly-conſtructed Burner.*

MR. Warner's lamp appears to be a very conſiderable improvement upon that invented by Argand. In the latter, to obtain a clear and ſtrong light, it is neceſſary that the oil uſed ſhould be of the pureſt kind, the expence of which is conſiderable. This is owing to the oil being an inch and a half or more below the level of the light; conſequently none but very pure oil can be made to aſcend that height in the cotton. Mr. Warner has ſo conſtructed his lamp, that the burner may be raiſed to any height, and the oil is always on a level with the light. The glaſs-chimney to this lamp is in the lower part globular, which has the property of throwing the light perpendicularly downwards, as well as through the ſides; by this part of the invention the light is equally diſtributed in every direction; of courſe the glaſs-holder, which muſt differ from that in common-lamps, is made with a ſpring that holds it firmly at the bottom. By means of new-invented valves, the air-lamp is eaſily cleaned by any ſervant, and the reſervoir is prevented clogging up in the neck.

The Patentee warrants his lamps to burn oil at nearly half the price of that made with ſpermaceti; the principles of the invention being to ſupply the cotton with a flow of oil level with the light—to prevent common-oil from cruſting the cotton, and burning dim ſo ſoon as other lamps—to raiſe the light two inches higher in the patent glaſs-chimney, made of a globular ſhape, the light burning in the centre of the globe, in order to magnify it, and, at the ſame time, to let ſuch a body of air paſs through the chimney, as to render it leſs liable to break than other glaſſes, and throw down the light in a direction nearly perpendicular.

MR. RICHARD POTTINGER'S, (EALING, MIDDLESEX,) *for an* ENGINE *and* APPARATUS *by which Perſons riding in Carriages may, on Occaſions of Danger, liberate themſelves, and eſcape impending Miſchief, by* FREEING *the* HORSE *or* HORSES *inſtantly from the* CARRIAGE; *and in caſe of two-wheel Carriages, by cauſing them to ſtand in the ſame horizontal Poſition as they were before the Horſe or Horſes were freed from them, by the Carriages ſtopping in the Space of a few Yards, without any violent Concuſſion, or Danger of overturning the Perſon in the Carriage, who may ſit the whole Time with perfect Eaſe and Safety.*

This invention is thus deſcribed:—For a curricle, the ſplinter-bar to be made of the beſt-ſeaſoned aſh, with an hollow ſunk in the back of it to receive an iron ſhaft, or ſpindle, of about half an inch in diameter, in two lengths, to which muſt be fixed four iron hooks, one at the end of each ſhaft, to move in a circular poſition; alſo an iron lever, with two flanches, one of which is fixed to each ſhaft by nuts and ſcrews. That part of the engine which falls to the ground, in order to aſſiſt in ſupporting and ſtopping the carriage, is called the anchor, and is fixed to the axletree by two couplings ſcrewed to it, at about eighteen inches aſunder, or nine inches from the centre of the axletree, projecting about one inch from it, with a ſmall hole in it ſufficient to admit an iron pin, which, paſſing through the two iron flanches attached to the anchor, as well as through the couplings, the anchor by that means moves from the centre of the pin at the axletree, the lever reſting on the anchor, as it may be incloſed in a groove made to receive it on the upper ſide of the ſaid anchor, or the lever may be ſo conſtructed as to lie on each ſide of the anchor, and be ſupported by ſmall bolts, or rollers, to reſt on it. In either caſe, when the engine is raiſed up as high as the carriage will admit of, it is fixed in that poſition by a ſpring-bolt, from which there muſt be a ſmall leather-ſtrap conveyed into the carriage. By a ſlight pull of the ſaid ſtrap, on the approach of danger, the anchor falls, and, together with the lever, ſtop and ſupport the carriage. This movement of the lever turns the hooks which are annexed to the iron-ſhaft in the ſplinter-bar, and frees them from the ſhackles, or rollers, to which the traces are joined. The anchor may be provided with a roller, or two rollers, one on each ſide of it in the front end, that as it falls to the ground it will not ſtop the carriage too ſuddenly. The horſes are thus capable of being freed from the carriage, excepting, as to the connection with the pole, it becomes neceſſary that in the ſame inſtant they ſhall be free from the pole alſo; for which purpoſe there muſt be provided a leather or iron ſocket to receive the end of the pole, to which the ſtraps muſt be fixed; and likewiſe a thin iron plate to go from the ſaid ſocket on the under-ſide of the pole, to which the bar is fixed, by other leather-work, for ſupporting the carriage. At that end of the plate muſt be a mortiſe to admit the trigger; which trigger is acted upon by means of a ſmall iron rod paſſing from it in a groove on the under-ſide of the pole, and connected with the lever; the movement of which either fixes the horſes to the pole, or occaſions their being liberated at the moment the traces are freed from the ſplinter-bar.

For a one-horſe-chaiſe the principle and apparatus will be the ſame as the curricle, with the exception of the iron-ſhaft, which may work in boxes in front of the bar, or at the back of it, as deſcribed with regard to the curricle.

For four-wheel carriages the apparatus muſt be the ſame as that for the curricle, except the fixing the anchor, which muſt be fixed to the hind axletree or perch; by which means the moment it falls to the ground it ſteadies the carriage, and prevents its turning out of the road. It likewiſe, by means of the two iron flukes attached to the anchor, will inſure the carriage to ſtop in a few yards.

MR. JOSEPH JACOB'S, (SOHO,) *for a new* METAL BOX *for the* AXLETREES *of* WHEEL-CARRIAGES, MILLS, ENGINES, *and other Machines.*

The metal of which this box is made conſiſts of a bar, or plate, of ſteel, half an inch thick, more or leſs, which is welded on a ſimilar bar, or plate of iron, an inch thick: the iron and ſteel being ſo united, is then paſſed between the rollers of a flatting-mill and reduced to the thickneſs required. The metal, thus prepared, is made into boxes of all deſcriptions for the above-mentioned purpoſe, with the ſteel ſide inwards. The form or ſhape of axletree boxes vary, but the ends of all are alike, except in their dimenſions.

The box may be wholly made of ſteel, though the inner-ſurface only, which is the wearing part of the box, being ſteel, is ſufficient for every purpoſe, and, upon the whole, the beſt.

MR. EDWARD MASSEY'S, (HANLEY-STRATFORD,) *for an* INSTRUMENT *or* APPARATUS *for* TAKING *the* SOUNDINGS *at* SEA *with more Certainty and Correctneſs than heretofore, and for other Nautical Purpoſes and Matters connected with or relating to Navigation.*

Although a perfect idea of this inſtrument cannot be given without the aſſiſtance of figures, yet perhaps the following will be ſufficient as a general account.

The apparatus conſiſts of a ſounding-weight, about eighteen inches long, the body of which contains a regiſter with two dials—of an iron or braſs rod, twelve inches long—and of a tin buoy, about ſix inches ſquare and four deep, which muſt be air-tight. To the bottom of the buoy is ſecured a pair of ſpring-tongs, one end of which reſts on a hook, and in the ſpring-part of the tongs is fixed a rotator, or revolving-apparatus. This apparatus is compoſed of a copper, or other metallic, tube, and four braſs, or other metallic, vanes. The tube muſt be air-tight, about twelve inches long and one and a half in diameter, with a conical point about four inches in length. The vanes muſt be ſoldered to the tube in a ſpiral-direction, ſo as to produce a rotatory-motion round the axis of the tube when ſent in the water. On each vane is a regulator, whoſe office is to make a rotator perform a certain number of revolutions in a given ſpace correſpondent with the calculations of the wheels of the regiſter. The rotators are to be adjuſted, by experiment in water, to correſpond with the regiſters to the greateſt nicety, that is, to aſcertain the ſpace the machine will deſcend by every revolution of the rotator. By altering the angles, and the ſize of the vanes, the rotator may be made to revolve in any deſired ſpace.

By this method ſoundings may be taken in very deep water; and in water of twenty fathom, without the trouble of heaving the veſſel to, although ſhe may be going at the rate of five miles an hour; for as the rotator regiſters the deſcent of the ſounding-weight, there is no occaſion to pay any reſpect to the length of line out; ſo that the mariner may veer out any quantity of line which will give time for the machine to deſcend.

Mr. Maſſey enumerates the eſſential parts of his improvements, which are as follow: 1. In reſpect to the ſounding-machine, the chief object of which is to do away or leſſen the errors ariſing from the old method of taking ſoundings, as the chief guide for the mariner by that method is to judge of the perpendicular depth of line out, which is apt to deceive him; whereas on this principle he is governed by the deſcent of the ſounding-weight only, without any regard to the length of the line, except in caſe of uſing the reel. 2. The improvements in the rotators are the invention of the air-tube, and the method of adjuſting or regulating it. A rotator on this principle will anſwer both quick and ſlow ſailing, and give the true diſtance, without any danger of its breaking the regiſter in quick ſailing by holding too much water. To enable the mariner to determine whether the rotator has met with any accident, there is a ſteel guage, one end of which is fixed in a dot nearly at the extremity of the vane, the other end reaches to the next vane. A mark is made on it, and all the vanes are marked in the ſame manner, and as they are fixtures, their marks always remain at the ſame diſtance from each other, if the rotator has not received any injury, notwithſtanding the rotatory-motion may be altered by the regulator, the vanes ſtill remaining ſtationary, ſo that the mariner may be aſſured whether the rotator has received any injury by applying the guage.

REPEAL *of* MR. MURRAY'S PATENT *for* IMPROVEMENTS *on the* STEAM-ENGINE.—*The King* v. *Murray.*

This was a cauſe inſtituted to repeal a patent granted to Mr. Murray,[*] for improvements in the conſtruction of a ſteam-engine. The proſecution was carried on at the inſtance of Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt, with a view to prove that all thoſe parts of the invention in queſtion which were really uſeful, and deſerving of a patent, were invented and practiſed at their works for a conſiderable time before the date of this patent.

On the day preceding that appointed for trial, the defendant withdrew his plea, and conſented that judgment ſhould go by default, by which the patent is repealed and cancelled.

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[*] See Monthly Magazine, vol. 15, p. 172.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

[*The Magnificent Exhibition of Count Truchſeſs is noticed in the article Varieties, and it will be further deſcribed under this Head, in our next Number.*]

Reinagle and Barker's New Panorama, being a Pictureſque View of Rome and the ſurrounding Country, now exhibiting near the New Church in the Strand.

THIS view is really what it profeſſes to be, *literally pictureſque*; it is taken from the *Villa Lodovici*, on the brow of the *Pincian Hill*, by *R. R. Reinagle*; the building for exhibiting it, was erected under the immediate direction of Mr. Thomas Edward Barker, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Barker, of the Panorama, Leiceſter-ſquare.

We are informed in the Proſpectus that this picture is to be ſucceeded by a ſecond View of Rome, from the Tower of the Capitol, which embraces all the well known antiquities of the *Forum*, now the *Campo Vacino*; the moſt part of the old walls and aqueducts, &c. and every object that can intereſt the public, in a view of that celebrated city.

Conſidered as a whole, it is more deceptive, and makes a ſtronger impreſſion on the ſenſes, than any picture we ever ſaw. The houſes, public buildings, and churches, are diſcriminated with an accuracy that renders every tile, every brick and ſtone, a portrait; but correctneſs is not its only merit; the brilliancy of colouring, and breadth of effect is inconceivably grand; the ſky is a maſter-piece of art. The *tout-enſemble* is ſo irreſiſtibly ſtriking that the ſpectator can ſcarcely perſuade himſelf that he is looking at a picture. It is a magical though momentary triumph of art over reaſon.

We are ſorry to ſtate, as ſome little drawback upon this laſt circumſtance particularly, an impropriety, which has evidently originated in accident, and which we would recommend the artiſts to attend to in their ſecond View of Rome. It might be corrected in this, if the whole picture could be made to turn upon a pivot like a windmill.

A *Panorama* is profeſſedly a deception, and the whole picture is intended to be ſeen from the centre, but eſpecial care ſhould be taken to hide every thing which will deſtroy that illuſion. Now, as you cannot be conducted from the ſtair-caſe to the centre, without paſſing intermediate objects, you muſt of courſe catch the view of the picture on one ſide, which ſhews it to ſome diſadvantage. To remove, or greatly leſſen this diſadvantage, the painter ought to have contrived, that the eye of the ſpectator ſhould fall firſt upon the *offskip*, or ſome part in what the painters term the *diſtance*; inſtead of which, *the firſt notice* is attracted *by the neareſt object in the whole ſcene*. This leads thoſe who ſee it to the knowledge of a circumſtance which ought to have been moſt carefully concealed—the ſize of the room, in which this deception is exhibited. The view from the ſtaircaſe might have had for a terminus, *Porta Pia*, or any other object that might be at the extremity of any of the hedge-rows.

A Series of Prints, commemorative of the Four Great Naval Victories, are ready for delivery to the ſubſcribers, &c. They are deſigned by R. Smirke, R.A. and are allegorical, vignette-formed, compoſitions, with a tablet beneath, containing portraits of the ſea-officers who commanded in the engagements. The portraits of the admirals are placed in the upper part of the deſigns; three of them are painted by Bowyer, and one by Smart.

No. 1, Is in commemoration of the victory on the 4th of June, 1794. Britannia is repreſented as ſeated on a rock; canopied by our native oak, on which are ſuſpended the portraits of Lord Howe and the other admirals; receiving from a figure, intended to repreſent *Fame*, the wreath of victory. Engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R.A. Beneath is a tablet with portraits of the captains, engraved by Stow. This print is engraved in a darker ſtyle than is uſual with Bartolozzi, but poſſeſſes much of the merit of that unrivalled artiſt. The deſign is ſimple and impreſſive, but the portraits have a bad effect, from being ſo much too large for the tree, that they reduce the oak, *the glory and pride of Britain*, to the ſize of a gooſeberry-buſh. The portraits are well engraved, and from the nature of the ſubject are highly intereſting.

No. 2, In commemoration of the victory on the 14th of February, 1797; we have here a ſtatue of victory, to the pedeſtal of which are ſuſpended medallions with the portraits of Lord St. Vincent and the other admirals, engraved by Parker; beneath a tablet, with portraits of the captains, &c. engraved by Worthington. This deſign is conceived with ſimplicity and taſte, but engraved in what artiſts call rather a *ſteely* manner, and as it conſiſts of only a ſingle figure, more attention ought to have been paid to the accuracy of the drawing. The young artiſt who engraved the portraits, diſplays much promiſe of future excellence.

No. 3, Commemoration of the victory of the 11th of October, 1797; repreſents Britannia, ſeated in a car drawn by ſea-horſes, and attended by Tritons, Sea-nymphs, &c. with portraits of Lord Duncan, &c. engraved by Parker; the portraits of the captains, from miniatures by Smart, are on a tablet beneath. This is a very fine deſign, but the anatomy, or rather the want of it, in the naked figures of the Tritons, &c. is a glaring defect, the ſin of which ſeems to lie on the head of the engraver. The portraits are engraved by Noble.

No. 4, Victors of the Nile. A River-god (intended to repreſent the Nile) is ſeated with his urn, cornucopia, &c. at the foot of a lofty palm, on which Fame is hanging a medallion with the portrait of Lord Nelſon, which the deity of the ſtream is contemplating with reverence. On one ſide is a ſphynx, and in the diſtance, a view of the pyramids; and on the other, a view of a ſea-fight. Repreſentations of a ſea-engagement are alſo introduced into the other three prints, and clouds of ſmoke from the cannon, form a boundary to the whole.

No. 4 is engraved by Bromley, and it is not ſlight praiſe to ſay that it is not unworthy of the artiſt who engraved the excellent print of the *Siege of Valenciennes*, from Mr. De Loutherbourgh's picture. It is marked with taſte and feeling, and though not an highly finiſhed performance, evinces that the artiſt is capable of any exertion in which his talents may be employed. Lord Nelſon's portrait is from the *burin* of Mr. Bromley—the portrait on the tablet, from that of Mr. Leney.

Mr. Smirke has been very happy in this deſign; the venerable repreſentative of the Nile, contraſted with the graceful figure of Fame, and the elegant waving palm, forms an oppoſition that is extremely picturesque.

Conſidered as a whole, this publication combines together a ſet of prints which muſt be highly intereſting to an Engliſhman; the portraits being all new and authentic, ſtamps them with intrinſic value, as genuine reſemblances of men who are an honour to their country. The prints, when framed, exhibit elegant and ſtriking ornaments for the drawing-room; or bound together, they make an hiſtorical and intereſting folio.

The Lion in Love; *from Æſop's Fables*; *J. Northcote, R. A. pinxt. Charles Turner ſculpt.*

Few painters ſince the time of Francis Barlow have much affected ſeeking the ſubject for the exerciſe of their pencils in *the ancient fables of Æſop*; and the prints from Barlow's works did him more honour than the works themſelves; as he had the good fortune to have ſome of them engraved by Hollar and Faithorn. One of them indeed he engraved himſelf; it repreſents an eagle ſoaring in the air, with a cat in its talons. This circumſtance Barlow ſaw in Scotland, as he was drawing views there. The cat's reſiſtance brought both animals to the ground, whence Barlow took them up.

Mr. Northcote's deſign has conſiderable merit, and is engraved in mezzotinto, in a manner that does credit to the abilities of the artiſt, The ſtory of the fable is well told—as it may not be in the recollection of ſome of our readers, we have ſubjoined a ſlight abridgment from Sir Roger L'Eſtrange's Æſop, with one of the knight's curious and quaint *moral reflections upon the application it hath unto men and women.*

"A lion fell in love with a country laſs, and deſired her father's conſent to have her in marriage—The anſwer was churliſh enough: 'He'd never agree to marry his daughter to a beaſt, but upon condition that he would agree to have his teeth drawn, and, his nails pared, for theſe were things, (he ſaid), that the fooliſh girl was terribly afraid of.' The lion ſends for a ſurgeon immediately to do the work, (for what will not love make a body do?) and ſo ſoon as ever the operation was over challenges the father to perform his promiſe. The countryman, ſeeing the lion diſarmed, plucked up a good heart, and with a ſwinging cudgel ſo ordered the matter that he broke off the match."

MORAL.

"Here's a *beaſt* in love with a *virgin*, which is but a reverſe of the prepoſterous paſſions we meet with frequently in the world, when reaſonable creatures of both ſexes fall in love with thoſe that in the alluſion may (almoſt without a figure) paſs for beaſts. There is nothing ſo fierce or ſo ſavage but love will ſoften it; nothing ſo generous but it will debauch it; nothing ſo ſharp ſighted in other matters, but it throws a miſt before the eyes of it. It puts the philoſopher beſide his *Latin*;

Latin; and to ſum up all in a little—where this paſſion domineers, neither honor nor virtue is able to ſtand before it. The lion parting with his teeth and his claws, in a compliment to his new miſtreſs, is no more than what we ſee every day exemplified in the caſe of making over eſtates and jointures, with the malice *prepenſe* all this while, of holding their noſes to the grindſtone, and with the girl's father here, of jilting them at laſt."

Meſſrs. Boydell have juſt publiſhed a large print of *Mr. Kemble in the character of Rolla*, and one of the ſame ſize, *of the ſame actor, in the character of Hamlet*; both of them engraved from pictures painted by *Lawrence*, and engraved by *Reynolds*. Theſe two pictures muſt be in the recollection of many of our readers, and the prints are very finely engraved in mezzotinto. To the collectors of theatrical portraits they will be a very great acquiſition; as they are much ſuperior to the generality of prints that have been publiſhed under that denomination.

As this is a time when almoſt every citizen finds it requiſite to devote ſome part of his time to the ſtudy, if not the practice, of military exerciſes, Mr. Ackermann has juſt publiſhed an elegant quarto volume, with prints and explanatory letterpreſs, entitled

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The whole conſiſts of ſeventy-ſeven plates of infantry, and eight of cavalry, which not only exhibits the different uniforms of the numerous and loyal Volunteer corps, formed in and about London, but a repreſentation of the manual and platoon exerciſe, &c. &c.

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WE ſincerely congratulate the amateurs of the fine arts, and the public in general, upon the recent acquiſition of one of the fineſt collection of pictures that ever adorned the Britiſh metropolis. This collection, which is now exhibiting, under the title of the TRUCHSESS GALLERY, in the New Road, oppoſite to Portland-place, conſiſts of pictures from the pencil of all the firſt maſters in every ſchool, and completely fills a ſuite of eight large rooms, built in a new and elegant ſtyle for the purpoſe. Though they might be conſidered rather as forming the extenſive gallery of a ſovereign prince, than as that of a private individual, yet they are the ſole property of COUNT TRUCHSESS, of Cologn, who during the late war removed them for ſafety to Vienna. The gallery is divided into the old ſchool, the Flemiſh, the Dutch, the German, the French, the Italian, and Spaniſh, ſchools, and it is remarkable at once for the great variety of maſters it poſſeſſes, and the fortunate choice of their works. The number of pictures is ſo great as to have put the proprietor to an expence of upwards of 4000l. for Cuſtom-houſe duties; and their removal from Vienna to London, and the fitting up of the ſuite of apartments has coſt him 12,000 guineas. The collection is valued at 60,000 guineas. Thus poſſeſſing a private gallery ſo extenſive and well choſen, we may hope, that in a few years, by the acceſſion of other paintings, a national gallery may be formed in London, which will rival that of the Louvre at Paris.

Mr. HAYLEY has announced a Life of Romney, the painter, to be compiled from materials bequeathed by him to that gentleman for the purpoſe.

The REV. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ravenſtonedale, in Weſtmoreland, is engaged on a Treatiſe on Grecian Antiquities, which is intended equally for the uſe of ſchools and ſeminaries, and to aid the reſearches of the antiquary and the man of learning. The author hopes to be able to ſupply the defects of Potter's and Harwood's Grecian Antiquities, which are almoſt excluſively confined to Athens, and to give an account of the antiquities of Greece in general, particularly of thoſe of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedon. The work will form two volumes octavo.

The engravers of London, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, have formed themſelves into a ſociety, called the *Chalcographic Society*. To alleviate the misfortunes and miſeries reſulting from ſickneſs and the decays of nature is the immediate object of this inſtitution, and there can be no doubt but that the funds ariſing from the ſubſcriptions of artiſts, aided by the public ſupport, to which it has a claim from the lovers of the arts, will prove equal to the ſupport of thoſe, who, in ſpite of their utmoſt exertions, may need ſuch aid. Among the officers and committee for the preſent year we ſee the names of Bartolozzi, Tomkins, Anker Smith, Fitler, Milton, Lowry, &c.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded to Mr. KNIGHT SPENCER, of Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide, their honorary ſilver medallion for the invention of a *Marine Spencer* for the preſervation of lives in caſes of ſhipwreck or other accidents at ſea. This ſpencer conſiſts of a girdle to fit the body, ſix inches broad, compoſed of about 800 old tavern corks ſtrung upon a ſtrong wire, well laſhed together with lay-cord, covered with canvaſs, and painted in oil, ſo as to make it water proof; when it is wanted it is to be ſlided from the feet cloſe up under the arms, and to be faſtened over each ſhoulder by means of tapes or cords. A perſon thus equipped may ſafely truſt himſelf to the waves, for he will float head and ſhoulders above water in any ſtorm, and by paddling with his hands may eaſily gain the ſhore.

The Winter Courſes of Lectures given at the adjoining Hoſpitals of St. Thomas and Guy's, will commence in the following order:—at St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Anatomy, and the operations of ſurgery, by Mr. CLINE, and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Saturday, October 1, at one o'clock. At Guy's Hoſpital, Practice of medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON, and Dr. CURRY, on Monday, October 3, at ten in the morning.—Principles and practice of chemiſtry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Tueſday, October 4, at ten in the morning.—Theory of medicine and materia medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Tueſday, October 4, at ſeven in the evening.—Midwifery and diſeaſes of women and children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on

Wedneſday, October 5, at eight in the morning.—Phyſiology or laws of the animal economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 10, at a quarter before ſeven in the evening.—Principles and practice of ſurgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, illuſtrated by ſelect caſes under his care in Guy's hoſpital, on Monday, October 10, at eight in the evening. The above lectures given at theſe two hoſpitals, are ſo arranged, that no two of them interfere with each other in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a *complete courſe of medical and chirurgical inſtruction.* The terms and other particulars to be learned by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hoſpital; who is alſo empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to ſuch lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON will commence their Lectures at the London Hoſpital, upon anatomy, phyſiology, and the principles and operations of ſurgery, on Saturday the 1ſt of October, at 2 o'clock—Demonſtrations and diſſections, as uſual, by Mr. ARMIGER—A ſeries of lectures upon ſurgery, illuſtrated by caſes under treatment, will be given during the winter, by the ſurgeons of the hoſpital.

The Autumnal Courſe of Lectures will begin at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in the following order: On the theory and practice of medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL—Clinical lectures on ſelect caſes occurring in the hoſpital, will be occaſionally given by Dr. ROBERTS—On anatomy and phyſiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY—On comparative anatomy and phyſiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY—On the theory and practice of ſurgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY—On chemiſtry and the materia medica, by Dr. POWELL—On midwifery and the diſeaſes of women and children, by Dr. THYNNE. The anatomical lectures will begin on Saturday, October 1, at two o'clock, and the other lectures will begin in the following week. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Nicholſon, at the apothecary's ſhop, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS, of the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill Street, will begin their Winter Courſe of Lectures on anatomy, phyſiology, pathology, and ſurgery, on Monday October 3, at two o'clock—Practical anatomy will be continued as uſual. A plan of the Courſe may be had by applying to Mr. Wilſon, in Great Windmill Street, or to Mr. Thomas, in Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mr. BLAIR, at the Bloomſbury Diſpenſary, will commence his Lectures on pictureſque anatomy and phyſiology, for the information of ſcientific perſons, amateurs of natural hiſtory, ſtudents in the liberal arts, and profeſſional men in general: on the firſt Tueſday evening of October and February, at eight o'clock, preciſely; and continue every ſucceeding Tueſday, agreeably to the plan deſcribed in a printed ſyllabus.

The Lectures of Dr. PEARSON will commence in Leiceſter-ſquare, the ſecond week of October next. A lecture is given on therapeuticks from a quarter before to a quarter paſt eight o'clock;—on the practice of phyſic, from a quarter paſt eight to about nine;—and on chemiſtry, from a quarter after nine to ten every morning, excepting Saturdays; on which days a lecture is delivered on the practice of phyſic, from eight to nine; and on the caſes of patients from nine to ten.

Dr. CLARKE will begin a Courſe of his Lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery, and the diſeaſes of women and children, on Tueſday, October 4, at a quarter paſt ten o'clock. Theſe lectures are given in the winter ſeaſon only, at No. 1, New Burlington ſtreet.

Dr. BATTY, phyſician to the Britiſh Lying in-hoſpital, Brownlow Street, will commence his uſual Courſe of Lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, and on the diſeaſes of women and children, on Monday, October 10, at his houſe in Great Marlborough Street, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Particulars reſpecting attendance on labours, &c. may be known by applying to Dr. Batty, No. 6, Great Marlborough Street.

The ſum of 20,000 was lately voted by Parliament towards making a navigable canal through the Highlands of Scotland, from ſea to ſea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining part is to be 20 feet deep, and of a proportionate breadth, ſo that ſhips of the line may paſs from the North Sea to the Britiſh Channel. This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney iſlands, a paſſage of fourteen days in the calmeſt weather, and which in the ſtormy ſeaſon is ſeldom effected in leſs than three months. On the contrary the paſſage by the propoſed canal will not occupy more than twelve days, and frequently little more than half that period.

A correſpondence has lately taken place between Mr. SMITH, Secretary of the Navy in the United States, and Dr. MIT-

CHELL, relative to the dampneſs acquired by gunpowder. The following is the ſubſtance of Dr. Mitchell's opinion, as given in the *Medical Repoſitory*, publiſhed at New York :—" The evil complained of muſt be ſought for in the ſaltpetre, which conſiſts of three diſtinct materials : 1. Potaſh : 2. The acid of putrefaction ; and, 3. Water. Theſe are combined in certain proportions, and made to cohere by an attractive force. When the conſtituent parts are pure, and well-proportioned, they form fine and unadulterated ſaltpetre ; but it very often happens that ſome of the component parts of ſaltpetre are not pure, or, if pure, not compounded in due proportions:

1. The potaſh, or alkaline baſis of ſaltpetre, is frequently imperfect in its conſtitution, or vitiated by foreign admixture. Common or ſea ſalt is ſometimes combined with it. This, however, is not all. A mixture of lime is often derived from the plaſter and other calcareous matter, which abounds in the ſaltpetre beds and collections. This earth has been found, by experience, to weaken the ſtrength of the powder in two ways. 1. By adding to the weight of that manufactured article unacidified lime, which is an inactive ingredient, and which has no exploſive force ; or, 2. By diſpoſing powder to grow damp, whenever acidified lime exiſts in the form of a ſeptite, and exerciſes its inherent attractive power of imbibing moiſture from the atmoſphere and other ſurrounding objects. In the former caſe, powder, though dry, will be weak ; in the latter it will imbibe humidity, and alſo be weak of courſe. Some years ago, under the French Monarchy, the want of a due exploſive force in the powder with which their artillery was ſerved, became a ſubject of public inquiry. The Academy of Arts and Sciences traced it to an accidental adulteration with lime and calcareous matter, in the Pariſian manufactories. To obviate this difficulty, they recommended an addition of as much good Ruſſian or other potaſh to the ſaltpetre-beds as would ſaturate completely all the ſeptic acid, and of courſe diſcharge or precipitate all the lime. By attention to this, the quality of the ſaltpetre was improved. This may be done when ſaltpetre abounds either with combined or uncombined lime. Diſſolve it in water ; and pure potaſh, added ſo as to ſaturate it exactly, will detach every atom of lime from its connection. Both the inconveniences above-mentioned will be thus prevented. 2. The ſeptic acid may poſſibly be defective or vitiated in ſome caſes. Of this, however, we know little ; and the little we know leads us to be very far from believing the acid ingredient of the ſaltpetre to be much in fault. That ſour product of putrefaction is commonly active enough. When floating at large in an aërial form, and poiſoning the atmoſphere with a peſtilential taint, its epidemic ravages are but too well-known. It would ſeem that when held in bondage, and enchained by potaſh, its deſtructive career was run, and would never be begun again. But it is a curious and admirable fact, that that pernicious acid, which, before its connection with potaſh, was the chief inſtrument of peſtilence, ſhould, in the act of extrication and enlargement (deſtructive like dying Sampſon) be the principal engine of war. As far as the power of this agent goes, it is moſtly ſtrong enough. 3. In a cryſtallized form, ſaltpetre, like all other ſalts, contains a quantity of water. But this water is in a latent ſtate, and not diſcoverable by an hygrometer. For all the purpoſes of touch, the ſubſtance may be pronounced dry. In a pure and perfectly ſaturated ſtate of ſeptic acid and potaſh, there will be no attraction of water from the ſurrounding air, and conſequently ſuch ſaltpetre will not attract moiſture, nor cauſe dampneſs in the gunpowder into whoſe conſtitution it enters. On the whole, Sir, I believe the fault you find with your cannon-powder is to be referred to impurity or adulteration in the ſaltpetre. There appears good reaſon to conclude, that the evil will be remedied by a removal or correction of theſe. I therefore recommend that great care be taken to refine and cryſtallize the ſaltpetre."

Some ſevere remarks appear in the ſame Repoſitory, relative to " the pretended and uſeleſs diſcovery," as the editors call it, of Dr. Smith's nitrous fumigation, as a preventive of contagion.

VASSALI EANDI has ſhewn by repeated experiments (1.) That metals and their oxides, thrown on his electrometer, bring thither a contrary kind of electricity, the *metal* poſitive electricity, and its *oxide* negative. (2.) That the electric fluid does not affect the fluid of the voltaic pile, the action of which is not altered by the union of poſitive electricity to the negative pile, nor by another combination of electric and Galvanic conductors. From theſe and other experiments of the ſame kind, he has deduced the theory of Galvaniſm, which he explained in the laſt ſitting of his public experiments at the Athenæum of Turin.

HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, is expected in Paris, in September or October. He has promiſed to bring with him many new genera and ſpecies of plants ; likewiſe a ſiliceous ſubſtance, analogous to the *tabaſcher* of the Eaſt-Indies, which exiſts in the knots of a gigantic gramineous plant, that is confounded with the bambou. In his letter to Delambres he ſpeaks of the milk of a *vegetable cow*, a tree ſo called by the Indians, which when heated with the nitric acid gave a caout-chouc, of a balſamic odour, but which, inſtead of being cauſtic and hurtful, like all other vegetable milks, is nouriſhing, and agreeable to the taſte. He diſcovered it in the road to Oronoko, in a plantation, where the Negroes drink a great deal of it. So attentive have he and his companions been to every thing that relates to plants, that he ſays, "Of every vegetable we can indicate the rock where it reſides, and the height in toiſes at which it grows, ſo that in our manuſcripts will be found very correct materials for the *geography of plants*."

The following is the method adopted in Germany and Sweden for making artificial yeaſt. "To one hundred pounds of the beſt malt, conſiſting of one part of malted wheat, and two parts of malted barley, dried in the open air, and well ground or bruiſed, add ten pounds of good hops, and brew the mixture with 350 pounds of water to form wort. After a ſhort boiling ſeparate the grains and hops from the wort, which laſt by continued boiling may be reduced to 175lbs. Cool it down as ſoon as poſſible to 70° Fahrenheit, and then mix it with 32lbs. of yeaſt, which the firſt time may be of common brewer's yeaſt, but in every ſubſequent operation, of the artificial. The wort will ſoon ferment, and in a few hours it will be covered with a thick yeaſty froth; the whole maſs muſt then be ſtrongly agitated, and, at the ſame time, well mixed with from 50 to 75lb. of fine ground meal of wheat or barley, either malted or unmalted. In a cool place this yeaſt will keep ten or fifteen days in ſummer, and four or five weeks in winter." It is ſaid to be as good as the beſt common yeaſt for the uſe of brewers, diſtillers, bakers, and paſtry cooks.

From ſome experiments made by M. RITTER, of Jena, on the inviſible rays of the ſolar ſpectrum, he concludes that there exiſts without the ſpectrum, and at its two extremities, inviſible rays which poſſeſs the property of aſſiſting oxigenation, and diſoxigenation. He has alſo obſerved a ſingular coincidence between theſe effects, and thoſe of Galvaniſm; for the eye, when placed in contact with the *negative* conductor of the pile, ſees every object *red*: but if placed againſt the *poſitive* conductor, it ſees them *blue*; whence there appears to reſult an analogy between the action of the negative electricity and that of red light, and of the poſitive and the violet light.

The corvette *Naturaliſte*, which Captain BAUDIN, the French circumnavigator ſent to Europe from the Molucca iſlands, is arrived ſafe at Havre, with 140* cheſts full of natural curioſities.

Gen. MORTIER has addreſſed a letter to the Univerſity of Göttingen, aſſuring the Members thereof of the ſpecial protection of the French, and that the din of arms ſhould not interrupt their literary labours.

From the Catalogue Syſtématique et raiſonné de la Literature Françaiſe, publiſhed by Cit. TREUTTEL, we learn, that in the courſe of the year 1802, there were printed in that country 1341 new works, of which 148 belonged to the claſs of novels and romances!

In the departments of des Landes and de l'Heraut in France, they have begun to cultivate an oleaginous plant, called *Arachide*, and belonging to the family of legumes (*Arachis Hypogæa*.) The Spaniards brought it from America, and the French obtained it from Spain. It is aſſerted, that the ſeeds of it yield more than half their weight of an oil, which is fit to be uſed in food, to be burned in lamps, or employed in the arts. The crop is not expoſed to ſo much danger from the weather, or ſo liable to fail, as that of the olive or walnut-tree. An ounce of the oil of the Arachis, in a lamp with a ruſh wick a line and a half in diameter, burned 9 hours and 26 minutes. An ounce of olive-oil in a lamp, with a wick of the ſame ſize, laſted only 8 hours. It is likewiſe ſuperior in this reſpect to other ſpecies of oil. It may ſupply the place of the beſt olive-oil for culinary and other purpoſes of domeſtic economy, and it is found to be more proper than any other for the manufacture of ſoap.

The city of Moſcow begins to rival Peterſburg in taſte and the magnificence of its public amuſements. Laſt winter ſeveral Italian operas were exhibited there; and among others the Alceſte of Gluck, and the Zenobia at Palmyra, of Anfoſſi. The expences of theſe two operas amounted to 500,000 roubles.

In a Memoir on the chymical nature of ants, &c. by Citizen A. F. FOURCROY, inſerted in the fifth number of the Annals of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris, the author obſerves, that, conſidering all that has been written on the ſubject of the acid of ants, it would ſeem difficult to produce any thing new; this, however, he has attempted, and executed, by the following important diſcovery:—that the ſkeleton of ants is formed, like that of hot-blooded animals, of phoſphate of lime: that they are, moreover, formed of a great quantity of carbone united to a ſmall quantity of hydrogene, and to a little oxygene; and that they contain two vegetable-acids, viz. the acetous-acid, and the malic-acid.

M. SCHROETER, grand bailiff at Lilienthal, has ſeveral times obſerved the new planet Ceres Ferdinandea, and he has communicated certain reſults of his obſervations to the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen. On the 11th of January, 1802, M. Harding likewiſe obſerved this new planet in a magnified ſtate of 136 and 288 times, with his reflector of 13 feet, and found its diſc in a reddiſh light, nebulous, not terminated, and larger than a ſatellite of Jupiter. The unfavourable weather and indiſpoſition were the reaſon that M. Schroeter could not combine his obſervations with thoſe of M. Harding, till the 25th of January. On that day, with the ſame magnifying, and by the ſame reflector, the diſc of Ceres appeared to M. Schroeter under the perfectly round form of a planet, without ſcintillation, and for that time in a light not reddiſh, but perfectly white; it was exactly terminated, and every way ſimilar to that of the planet Herſchel; but it was incloſed in a nebuloſity like that of a comet, very narrow, which completely environed it, and which made a ſtrong contraſt with the exact manner in which it was terminated. With reſpect to this ſingular termination, the new planet, in ſome meaſure, reſembled the comet of 1799, deſcribed in the third volume of the Memoirs of M. Schroeter; only that its diſc appeared clearer and more diſtinct, and its atmoſpherical nebuloſity was extremely narrow. M. Schroeter, on the ſame night, by means of a microſcope, with a magnifying of 288 of his reflector, found the diameter of the diſc exactly terminated, 1″815, and the entire diameter, including the nebuloſity, 2″514, (M. Harding, 2″330); the right aſcenſion was at 11h. 36′, 188° 19′ 50″, the north declination 11° 54′43″. At the time of the following obſervations, the planet appeared always ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, nebulous, and it no longer appeared exactly terminated as before; ſo that its aſpect ſometimes reſembled the planetary nebuloſity near ♈ of Aquarius. Its white light varied on the 26th to a bluiſh; but on the 28th and 31ſt of January, with the ſame magnifying of the reflector, it approached to a reddiſh colour. On the 26th of January, the apparent diameter was 2″ 687; on the 28th 2″ 793; on the 31ſt, 2″ 930. Excluſive of theſe determinations, the following obſervations have been made by M. Harding:

1802.		Mean Time	Apparent Right Aſcenſion	Apparent Declination.
January	10 .	7° 11′	186° 36′ 7″	11° 4′ 2″n
. . .	25 .	11 40	188 20 5	11 54 48
. . .	26 .	11 56	188 24 22	11 59 56
. . .	28 .	13 33	188 31 18	12 5 8
. . .	31 .	11 40	188 37 9	12 21 13

It is a truth generally admitted, that the bones of animals contain a ſubſtance eſſentially nutritive; but unto the preſent time this truth has added nothing to our modes of procuring aliment in common uſe, bones have not the leſs been an article of loſs in our public and private economy. PAPIN, who wiſhed to extract this nutritive ſubſtance, conceived the idea of the digeſter, which bears his name. Some ingenious men have endeavoured to bring that machine to perfection; but it ſtill remains only an apparatus of phyſics; it is by much too complicated to be adopted for domeſtic purpoſes. Since Papin, Meſſrs. Prouſt, Darcet, Pelletier, and other ſcientific characters in France, have attempted to obtain the jelly of bones by more ſimple methods; but their labours lie buried in large ſcientific collections, and alimentary economy has not hitherto made uſe of thoſe fortunate diſcoveries that ſcience had made. Citizen CADET DE VAUX, Superintendant of the Military Hoſpital of Paris, &c. having long turned his thoughts to the enormous waſte that is made of bones, and on the means of ameliorating the ſubſiſtence of the indigent claſſes, the ſick poor, &c. gives it as his opinion, that the only method to extract, with eaſe, the nutritive ſubſtance from bones, is to pulveriſe them. The author has made his experiments and obſervations the ſubject of a Memoir which he has lately publiſhed. In this he acknowledges himſelf indebted to the dog for the idea of pulverization. He further obſerves, that one pound of bones will furniſh as much broth as ſix pounds of meat, and that the broth of bones, conſidered as an article of diet, is preferable to the broth of meat. He likewiſe pronounces this branch of economy pregnant with valuable reſources to ſmall families in towns, to villagers in the country, and to civil and military hoſpitals—to ſoldiers in camp, or in a beſieged city, and to the mariner in long voyages. The author then treats at large of the virtues of bone-broth, &c. &c. It appears from the notes, that Citizen Regnault, proprietor of a conſiderable foundry at Paris, deſirous to extend the diſcovery of Citizen Cadet de Vaux, has cauſed a peſtle and mortar to be founded for this particular purpoſe, and with a view to realiſe the object of his uſeful labours.

Citizen CATHALA, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houſes, by which one half of the quantity uſually required for that purpoſe is ſufficient. The tiles are to be made in a ſquare inſtead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are faſtened is at one of the angles, ſo that when faſtened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part, on two ſides, by the ſuperior row.

It has been found, by experience, that the beſt remedy for the ſting of waſps and bees, is to apply to the part affected common culinary ſalt moiſtened with a little water. Even in a caſe where the patient had incautiouſly ſwallowed a waſp in a draught of beer, and been ſtung by it in the wind-pipe, the alarming ſymptoms that enſued, were almoſt inſtantly relieved by ſwallowing repeated doſes of water, ſaturated with ſalt.

Two experiments have been read by Cit. GAUTHEROT, in the ſitting of the Galvanic Society of Paris, of the 4th Brumaire, and which are conſidered as curious and important from the inductions to which they naturally lead. Firſt experiment—The perſon that would perform it muſt place in his mouth the upper ends of two wires of platina, or of any other metal not oxydable, and proceed to make the two other ends touch the two extremities of a weak Galvanic apparatus, with a view to appretiate the degree of its influence. He will then experience an effect more or leſs remarkable, according as his tongue is more or leſs habituated to diſcern the particular ſavour of the Galvanic fluid. But on placing one upon the other theſe ſame lower ends of the two wires of platina, without deranging thoſe placed in his mouth, he will again perceive the ſame ſavour, although in a ſlighter degree. Second experiment—If the Galvanic apparatus has only produced a *minimum* of effect, which muſt neceſſarily be the caſe, either when 1, the apparatus has but one ſingle ſtory or ſtage; or, 2, when the ſubſtances which compoſe this ſtory, are in their own nature but ill adapted to produce the Galvanic effect, or when they can only develope it in the ſlighteſt degree, in either of theſe circumſtances it may happen that the organ will not feel itſelf affected by the perception of any ſavour. But then it will be ſufficient to let the lower end of the platina wires reſt on the two extremities of the apparatus and to bring back the two wires immediately one againſt the other, without deranging their extremities placed in the mouth. This new contact will neceſſarily produce an effect more intenſe than the former; and if it ſhould be thought convenient to augment it ſtill further, this might be done by bringing back alternately the lower ends of the platina wires, firſt to the two extremities of the battery and afterwards one againſt the other. Theſe contacts repeated would develope the ſavour peculiar to the fluid, or that which is the certain ſign of its influence.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Five Songs, ſung by Mr. Incledon in the "Wandering Melodiſt;" in which is introduced the popular new loyal Song, written by Mr. Cherry, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Compoſed and dedicated to Her Majeſty, by Joſeph Mazzinghi, Eſq. 6s.

THESE ſongs are ſtrongly tinged with the general ſtyle of the maſter from whoſe pen they proceed. An open freedom of melody, deciſion of character, and varied and pointed expreſſion, diſtinguiſh them from the common productions of the day; while the baſs and piano accompaniment will be further recommendations to thoſe who ſeek a good effect even independent of the voice. But though the collection altogether ranks with the beſt modern vocal productions, we muſt be allowed to make our diſtinction, and to ſay that in originality, truth of conception, and force of character, "The Farmer's Treaſure," "Inconſtant Sue," and "The Italian Count and Engliſh Captain," have much the ſuperior claim to our praiſe.

A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by G. F. Pinto, and inſcribed to his Friend, John Field. 4s.

We have been ſo ample in our remarks

on Mr. Pinto's late publications for the piano-forte; and the preſent ſonata comes ſo much under the ſame general deſcription, that a few words will ſuffice for its merits and character. We ſhall, therefore, only ſay, that we trace the ſame unequivocal marks of a ſtrong natural fancy running wild; an unintelligible extravagance of modulation, and an affected and diſtorted combination of notes. Theſe obſervations are not, however, meant to diſcourage Mr. Pinto's future efforts, but to enable him to give a more natural, ſimple, and fair diſplay of that genius for which we have already allowed him ſuch extenſive credit; and which, under proper correction, cannot fail to render him as diſtinguiſhed in compoſition as he has long been in performance.

May-Day, a favourite Duett. Compoſed by the late Mr. J. Danby. 1s. 6d.

This duett is comprized in two movements; the firſt, in two crotchets, *allegretto*, and the ſecond in ſix quavers, *vivace*. The prevailing feature in this compoſition is *ſimplicity*. The paſſages are every where ſuch as would ariſe in an ingenious mind from reading the words, and the parts move together with an eaſe and ſmoothneſs which cannot but produce an excellent and intereſting effect. As admirers of this kind of muſic, we hope the publiſher, Mr. Riley, is in poſſeſſion of other manuſcripts of this admired compoſer; and that he means ſpeedily to commit them to the preſs.

“Female Volunteers of 1803,” *Sung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by J. Brooks. The Words written by Mr. Fox. 1s.*

The opening of this ſong is characteriſed by a boldneſs of idea perfectly analagous to the ſubject of the words; and the ſucceeding paſſages, though not quite equal to the promiſe given by the firſt four bars, are tolerably energetic, and, in ſome inſtances, ſtriking. We are ſorry not to be able to compliment Mr. Fox on the quality of his ſhare in the production; but patriotic zeal is at preſent an acceptable ſubſtitute for poetical inſpiration.

The Overture to the popular Divertiſement called “Our Native Land,” in which are introduced the favourite Airs of “Molly put the Kettle on,” and the “Humble Thatched Cottage.” Compoſed by J. Sanderſon. 2s.

Mr. Sanderſon, by the united means of invention, compilation, and arrangement, has furniſhed a regular, yet pleaſingly varied, overture. The introductory movement is conſtructed with taſte and ſcientific propriety; and the effect of the following movements diſplays a judgment in orcheſtral compoſition, ſurpaſſing the general examples in muſic of this light deſcription.

“The Sea Boy on the Giddy Maſt,” an admired Song, ſung by Mr. Incledon in “the Wandering Melodiſt.” Written by W. Pearce, Eſq. Compoſed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Whitaker has given to the “Sea-Boy” a bold and characteriſtic melody. It is, however, in ſome inſtances, falſely phrazed; particularly at the line “No more for me ſhall be unfurled” in which a period, or cloſe, is introduced in the middle of the ſenſe, and diſjoins the members of a ſentence naturally inſeparable. The baſs, though ſlight, is not ill choſen, and the piano-forte accompaniment is calculated to heighten the intended effect.

The Loyaliſt, written by a Friend to the King, Country, and Conſtitution. 1s.

The author of the words of this ſong, which are adapted to an old and popular tune, has, in a reſpectable degree, blended the ſpirit of poetry with that of loyalty. There are five verſes, in which the poet glances at the efforts of the late Pretender, the gallantry of William the Third, and the perfidy of Gallic politics; and, concludes with a well-turned compliment to the patriotic reign and unvaried good faith of the preſent Britiſh monarch.

A favourite Duett for Two Violoncellos. Compoſed and inſcribed to John Marſh, Eſq. by W. Prince. 2s. 6d.

This duett is conceived with taſte, and its parts are combined with judgment. Of its *originality* we cannot ſpeak in complimentary terms: the paſſages, however, riſe out of each other with an eaſe and nature that ſpeak reſpectable talents, and conſiderable intelligence, as well in the general laws of compoſition as in the powers, compaſs, and character of that rich, manly, and mellow-toned inſtrument, the baſſoon.

“Dear Ladies, with humble Submiſſion I crave.” Sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Miſs Daniels. Compoſed by Mr. Cope. 1s.

This ſong is of that airy deſcription ſuitable to the place for which it was compoſed, and affords an agreeable ſpecimen of Mr. Cope's fancy in ballad muſic. Of the words we cannot ſpeak very highly. The ideas are commonplace, and the expreſſions are not turned with that neatneſs and delicacy requiſite to a good ſtyle in this ſpecies of poetry.

The Wandering Savoyard's Song. Written by Mr. Diamond, jun. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

We find ſome agreeable paſſages, and a tolerable connection of ideas in this ſong; but the ſymphonies are too long, and the baſs is not ſufficiently relieved from the *arpeggio*: hence a monotony in the ſtyle, and a *tedium* in the general effect.

A favourite ſlow March for a Military Band, or Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Earl of Radnor, by H. B. Schroeder. 1s.

Mr. Schroeder has publiſhed this march in *ſcore* for kettle-drums, a trumpet, horns, clarionets, baſſoons, and a ſerpent, accompanied with a part for the piano-forte. The paſſages are boldly conceived, and the parts are diſtributed among the different inſtruments with that ability and judgment which ſpeaks much knowledge of a military band, and enſures a good effect.

Mrs. Wybrow's Dance in the Enchanted Harp. Compoſed by W. Ware. 1s.

This dance is animated and dramatic. It is here publiſhed for the piano-forte, and will be found both pleaſing and improving to practitioners on that inſtrument.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act for the further Prevention of malicious ſhooting, and attempting to diſcharge loaded Fire-arms, ſtabbing, cutting, wounding, poiſoning, and the malicious uſing of Means to procure the Miſcarriage of Women; and alſo the malicious ſetting Fire to Buildings; and alſo for repealing a certain Act, made in England in the Twenty-firſt Year of the Reign of the late King James the Firſt, intituled, 'An Act to prevent the deſtroying and murthering of Baſtard Children;' and alſo an Act made in Ireland in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, alſo intituled, 'An Act to prevent the deſtroying and murthering of Baſtard Children;' and for making other Proviſions in lieu thereof." (Paſſed 24th June 1803. cap. 58.)

IT is enacted, That if any perſon, from and after the 1ſt of July 1803, ſhall, either in England or Ireland, wilfully, maliciouſly, and unlawfully ſhoot at any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or ſhall wilfully, maliciouſly, and unlawfully preſent, point, or level any kind of loaded fire-arms at any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and attempt, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, to diſcharge the ſame at or againſt his perſon, or ſhall wilfully, maliciouſly, and unlawfully ſtab or cut any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, with intent in ſo doing, or by means thereof, to murder, or rob, or to maim, disfigure, or diſable ſuch his Majeſty's ſubject, or with intent to do ſome other grievous bodily harm to ſuch his Majeſty's ſubject, or with intent to obſtruct, reſiſt, or prevent the lawful apprehenſion and detainer of the perſon ſo ſtabbing or cutting, or the lawful apprehenſion and detainer of any of his accomplices, for any offences for which they may be liable by law to be apprehended, impriſoned, or detained, or ſhall wilfully, maliciouſly, and unlawfully, adminiſter to, or cauſe to be adminiſtered to, or taken by any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, any deadly poiſon, or other noxious and deſtructive ſubſtance or thing, with intent ſuch his Majeſty's ſubject thereby to murder, or thereby to cauſe and procure the miſcarriage of any woman, then being quick with child; or ſhall wilfully, maliciouſly, and unlawfully ſet fire to any houſe, barn, granary, hop-oaſt, malt-houſe, ſtable, coach-houſe, outhouſe, mill, warehouſe, or ſhop, whether the ſame ſhall then be in the poſſeſſion of the perſon ſo ſetting fire to the ſame, or in the poſſeſſion of any other perſon, or of any body corporate, with intent thereby to injure or defraud his Majeſty, or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or any body corporate, in every ſuch caſe, the perſons ſo offending, their counſellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of and privy to ſuch offence, ſhall be felons, and ſuffer death without benefit of clergy: but in caſe it ſhall appear on the trial of any perſon indicted for ſhooting at any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or for preſenting, pointing, or levelling any kind of loaded fire-arms at any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and attempting, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, to diſcharge the ſame at or againſt his perſon, or for ſtabbing or cutting any of his Majeſty's ſubjects with ſuch intent as aforeſaid, that ſuch acts of ſhooting or preſenting, pointing or levelling, ſtabbing or cutting, were committed under ſuch circumſtances as that if death had enſued therefrom the ſame would not in law have amounted to murder, in every ſuch caſe the perſon ſo indicted ſhall be deemed not guilty of the felonies whereof they ſhall be indicted, but be thereof acquitted. § 1.

Alſo, if any perſon, after the ſaid 1ſt of July 1803, ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly adminiſter to, or cauſe to be adminiſtered to, or taken by any woman, any medicines, drug, or other ſubſtance or thing whatſoever, or ſhall uſe or employ, or cauſe or procure to be uſed or employed, any inſtrument or other means whatſoever, with intent thereby to cauſe or procure the miſcarriage of any woman not being, or not being proved to be, quick with child at the time of adminiſtring ſuch things or uſing ſuch means, in every ſuch caſe the perſons ſo offending, their counſellors, aiders, and abettors, knowing of and privy to ſuch offence, ſhall be guilty of felony, and ſhall be liable to be fined, impriſoned, ſet in and upon the pillory, publickly or privately whipped, or to ſuffer one or more of the ſaid puniſhments, or to be tranſported beyond the ſeas for not exceeding fourteen years, at the diſcretion of the Court. § 2.

The ſtatute 21 Jac. 1. c. 27. made in England, and another made in Ireland 6 Anne, both intitled "Acts to prevent the deſtroying and murthering of Baſtard Children," are hereby repealed; from the ſaid 1ſt of July 1803, and from and after that day, the trials in England and Ireland reſpectively of women charged with the murder of any iſſue of their bodies, male or female, which, being born alive, would by law be baſtard, ſhall proceed and be governed by the like rules of evidence and of preſumption as are by law allowed in reſpect to other trials for murder. § 3.

But it ſhall be lawful for the jury by whoſe verdict any priſoner charged with ſuch murder as aforeſaid ſhall be acquitted, to find, in caſe it ſhall ſo appear in evidence that the priſoner was delivered of iſſue of her body, male, or female, which, if born alive, would have been baſtard, and that ſhe did, by ſecret burying, or otherwiſe, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, and thereupon it ſhall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that ſuch priſoner ſhall be committed to the common gaol or houſe of correction for not exceeding two years. § 4.

"An Act for remedying certain Defects in the Laws relative to the building and repairing of County Bridges, and other Works maintained at the Expence of the Inhabitants of Counties in England." (Paſſed 24th June, 1803.)

It ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor of bridges and other public works, in each county, appointed at any general quarter ſeſſions, to ſearch for, take, and carry away gravel, ſtone, ſand, and other materials, for the repair of ſuch bridges and roads at the ends thereof, as the inhabitants of counties are bound to repair, and to remove obſtructions and annoyances from ſuch bridges and roads, in the ſame manner as the ſurveyor of any common highway. § 1.

Where any bridge or roads at the ends thereof, repaired at the expence of any county, ſhall be narrow and incommodious, the juſtices, at any of their general quarter ſeſſions, may order ſuch bridge and roads to be widened, improved, and made commodious for the public; and where any bridge ſhall be ſo much in decay as to render the taking the ſame wholly down neceſſary or expedient, the ſaid juſtices, at any of their ſaid general quarter ſeſſions, may order the ſame to be rebuilt, either on the old ſcite, or on any new one more convenient to the public, contiguous to, or within two hundred yards of the former one. § 2.

The right and property of all tools, implements, timber, bricks, ſtones, gravel, and other materials, purchaſed, gotten, or had, by the order of juſtices in counties, or the ſurveyor of county bridges, or in any reſpect belonging to ſuch counties, ſhall be veſted in ſuch ſurveyor. § 3.

The inhabitants of counties may ſue for any damages done to bridges and other works, and for the recovering of any property belonging to ſuch counties, in the name of their ſurveyor, and alſo may be ſued in the name of ſuch ſurveyor; but the ſurveyor ſhall always be reimburſed out of the monies in the hands of the treaſurer of the county. § 4.

No bridge hereafter to be erected in any county, *by or at the expence of any individual or private perſon, body politick or corporate*, ſhall be deemed or taken to be a county bridge, *unleſs ſuch bridge ſhall be erected in a ſubſtantial and commodious manner, under the direction of the county ſurveyor, or perſon appointed by the juſtices* at their general quarter ſeſſions. § 5.

Nothing herein ſhall extend to any bridges or roads which any perſons are liable to maintain by reaſon of tenure, or preſcription. § 7.

This act ſhall be deemed a public act. § 8.

"An Act for the Relief of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and of the Wives of Soldiers, in the Caſes therein mentioned, ſo far as relates to England." (Paſſed 24th June 1803. Cap. 61.)

Every ſoldier or marine duly diſcharged

out of any regiment, and every ſailor duly diſcharged out of any ſhip belonging to His Majeſty's navy, carrying his diſcharge by the third day at the lateſt from the date thereof, to the mayor or chief magiſtrate of the city, town, port, or corporate place, neareſt to or within fifteen miles from the place where he ſhall have received his diſcharge, ſhall receive a certificate, ſtating the place to which the perſon ſo diſcharged is deſirous of going, being his place of legal ſettlement; and ſuch perſon producing ſuch diſcharge, and ſuch certificate, and being in his route, ſhall not, by aſking relief, be deemed to be a rogue or vagabond.

The wife of any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ordered for foreign ſervice, making proof of her not being permitted to embark with her huſband, before the mayor or chief magiſtrate, ſhall receive a certificate, ſtating the place to which ſhe is deſirous of going, being her place of legal ſettlement; and ſuch perſon producing ſuch certificate, and being in her route, ſhall not, by aſking relief, be deemed to be a rogue or vagabond. § 2.

And in caſe of accident or ſickneſs duly proved, which ſhall prevent the perſon having ſuch certificate from proceeding on his or her journey, the chief magiſtrate of any other place may grant a new certificate. § 3.

Certificates or paſſes granted as heretofore from the Admiralty or War Office to diſcharged ſailors, ſoldiers, or marines, or to their families, to carry them to their homes, ſhall have the ſame effect as the certificates herein permitted to be given. § 4.

"An Act for regulating the Veſſels carrying Paſſengers from the United Kingdom to His Majeſty's Plantations and Settlements Abroad; or to Foreign Parts, with reſpect to the Number of ſuch Paſſengers." (Paſſed 24th June 1803. Cap. 56.)

It ſhall not be lawful for any maſter or other perſon having the command of any Britiſh ſhip or veſſel whatever, which ſhall clear out from any place in the United Kingdom, after the firſt of July 1803, to have on board, at or after being cleared out, at any one time, or to convey from any place in the United Kingdom to any parts beyond ſea, a greater number, whether adults or children, including the crew, than in the proportion of one for every two tons burthen; and if any ſuch ſhip ſhall be partly laden with merchandize, then the maſter is not to take on board a greater number, including the crew, than in the proportion of one for every two tons of that part of ſuch veſſel remaining unladen. § 1.

And, if any maſter or perſon having the command ſhall take on board, or if he, or the owners, ſhall engage to take on board a greater number, ſuch maſter ſhall forfeit fifty pounds for each perſon exceeding the proportion limited. § 2.

And every ſhip bound to North America, ſhall be ſtored with at leaſt twelve weeks proviſions and water, ſufficient to afford an allowance per day during the voyage, of not leſs than half a pound of meat, one pound and a half of bread, biſcuit, or oatmeal, with half a pint of melaſſes, and one gallon of water, to each perſon on board, whether adult or child; and the maſter is to give out to each at leaſt the ſaid allowance every day, under the pain of twenty pounds for each neglect; and any perſon demanding a clearance for any ſuch veſſel which ſhall not be ſo ſtored, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds for each perſon for whom there ſhall not be a quantity of proviſions and water ſufficient to afford the allowance directed. § 3.

Before receiving a clearance for any ſuch ſhip, the maſter ſhall deliver to the officer of cuſtoms a muſter-roll, diſtinguiſhing the paſſengers from the crew; and every perſon delivering a falſe muſter-roll ſhall forfeit fifty pounds for each perſon omitted, or falſely deſcribed; and the collector, comptroller, or ſurveyor of the port, or reſident officer, together with one juſtice, ſhall muſter the paſſengers and crew immediately before ſailing, and ſearch every ſuch ſhip; and if it ſhall appear that a falſe muſter-roll has been delivered, or if more perſons ſhall be found on board than in the proportion allowed, or if the ſhip ſhall not be ſtored with proviſions and water, as above, then ſuch collector or comptroller, or the principal officer of cuſtoms, together with any ſuch juſtice, may ſeize and detain ſuch ſhip, and the maſter, until he or the owners ſhall find bail, to the amount of the penalties; and no clearance ſhall be given by any officer until the ſaid officer, together with ſuch juſtice, ſhall have muſtered the perſons on board, and ſhall have ſearched the ſhip as directed; and if upon ſuch inſpection the regulations of this act ſhall be found to have been complied with, a copy of the ſaid muſter-roll ſhall be certified by ſuch officer, to be delivered to ſuch maſter, and ſhall be preſerved on board, and the original muſter-roll remain at the cuſtom-houſe. § 4.

If upon ſuch muſter, or otherwiſe, any paſſenger ſhall ſignify to ſuch officer of cuſtoms, or to any juſtice, that he is deſirous of being relanded, ſuch officer, and ſuch juſtice, are to take ſuch perſon out of the ſhip. § 5.

No paſſenger ſhall be received on board, unleſs at a port where a cuſtom-houſe ſhall be eſtabliſhed, or officers of cuſtoms ſhall be ſtationed, on pain that the maſter ſhall forfeit five hundred pounds; and ſuch ſhip ſhall be detained until ſuch penalty ſhall be paid, or good bail be given for the ſame. § 6.

No ſhip carrying fifty perſons, including the crew, ſhall be cleared out, unleſs provided with a ſurgeon, who ſhall produce a certificate of his having paſſed his examination. § 7.

And every ſurgeon ſhall have a medicine-cheſt properly ſtored; and before ſuch ſhip ſhall be cleared out, ſuch ſurgeon ſhall ſpecify upon oath, before the officer of cuſtoms, the contents of ſuch medicine-cheſt, and that they are good; and the affidavit ſhall be depoſited in the cuſtom-houſe, and the maſter or owner failing to provide a medicine-cheſt, and every ſurgeon neglecting or refuſing to make oath as directed, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds. § 8.

The bedding of each paſſenger ſhall be aired upon the deck, when the weather will permit, once a day during the voyage, and ſuch ſhip ſhall be fumigated with vinegar at leaſt twice in every week, on pain that the maſter ſhall forfeit twenty pounds for each neglect. § 9.

No clearance ſhall be granted, unleſs the maſter and ſurgeon give bond to keep journals during the voyage, containing an account of the greateſt number of perſons who ſhall have been on board at the time of her departure, and during her voyage, and until her arrival at the port of deſtination, and of the proviſions and water on board, and of the delivery of the daily allowances thereof, and of the airing of bedding, and of the fumigating the ſhip, and of the deaths, and cauſe thereof; and ſuch maſter and ſurgeon ſhall deliver the journals to the officer at the port of arrival, on return from the voyage, and ſhall ſwear to the truth thereof; and the officer ſhall deliver to them copies of their oaths and journals, and tranſmit duplicates to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms; maſters or ſurgeons acting contrary hereto ſhall forfeit 100l. § 10.

It ſhall not be lawful for any maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, *other than a Britiſh ſhip or veſſel*, clearing out from any port in the United Kingdom, after the firſt of July, 1803, to take on board a greater number of perſons including the crew, than in the proportion of one for every five tons burthen; and the collector or chief officer may muſter the paſſengers and crew, and ſearch ſuch ſhip, and if more ſhall be found on board than in the proportion allowed, ſuch maſter ſhall forfeit fifty pounds for every perſon beyond the proportion, one moiety to His Majeſty, and the other to ſuch officer, who may detain ſuch ſhip, until the penalties ſhall be paid. § 11.

The act ſhall not extend to veſſels in the ſervice of His Majeſty, or of the Poſtmaſter-general, or of the cuſtoms and exciſe, or of the Eaſt India Company. § 12.

If after any veſſel ſhall have been cleared out, any maſter ſhall reland any proviſions or water, he ſhall forfeit 200l. § 13.

But, if any paſſengers ſhall be relanded, then ſuch maſter may reland, under the inſpection of the officer of cuſtoms, a quantity not exceeding the proportion ſufficient for ſuch paſſengers relanded. § 14.

Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms ſhall prepare an abſtract of this act to be hung up in every cuſtom-houſe; and a copy thereof, and of the muſter-roll, ſhall be hung up in every veſſel, on penalty of 20l. on the maſter. § 15.

All captains and officers commanding ſhips of war, or revenue cutters, who ſhall meet any ſuch ſhips at ſea, ſhall call for the muſter-roll, and ſearch ſuch ſhip; and if the proviſions of this act have not been complied with, may ſeize and ſend them to ſome port. § 16.

No ſuch veſſel ſhall be cleared out, unleſs the owners, or the maſter, ſhall have given bond, that ſuch veſſel is ſea-worthy, and that every paſſenger, if alive, ſhall be landed at the port to which he ſhall have contracted to be conveyed. § 17.

If any officer of cuſtoms ſhall ſign any clearance, contrary to this act, he ſhall forfeit his employment, and alſo fifty pounds. § 18.

All penalties ſhall be payable within Great Britain in lawful money of Great Britain, and within Ireland in Iriſh currency; and any penalty may be recovered in the name of the Attorney General for England or Ireland, or Advocate for Scotland, or in the name of any perſon whatſoever, with double coſts; and ſuch ſuit ſhall be brought within three years; and one moiety ſhall go to His Majeſty, and the other to the uſe of ſuch perſon as ſhall firſt ſue, after deducting the charges of proſecution from the whole. § 19.

If any perſon ſhall commit wilful perjury, or ſuborn any perſon to take a falſe oath, ſuch perſon ſhall incur the pains of perjury, or ſubornation of perjury. § 20.

Actions for any thing done in purſuance of this act, ſhall be commenced within three calendar months, and brought within the proper county; and the defendant may plead the general iſſue, and if the jury ſhall find for the defendant, &c. &c. the defendant ſhall recover double coſts. § 21.

Nothing in this act ſhall alter any law for the reſtriction of artificers from paſſing to parts beyond the ſeas. § 22.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
TYPHUS	9
Scarlatina	12
Dyſpnœa	22
Aſthenia	32
Hæmoptyſis	4
Dyſenteria	6
Cholera	10
Diarrhœa	15
Amenorrhœa	29
Menorrhagia	11
Leucorrhœa	5
Epilepſia	7
Aſcites et Anaſarca	19
Angina	3
Peritonitis	2
Paralyſis	12
Morbi Infantiles	46
Morbi Cutanei	39

Little of importance or ſingularity appears for the laſt month on the records of the Finſbury Diſpenſary. It is not, however, unworthy of remark, that between the 20th of July and the ſame day of the preſent Auguſt, there has occurred a much ſmaller proportion of febrile caſes than during the ſame portion of any of the preceding years of the Reporter's obſervation. In his account inſerted in the Magazine for Auguſt 1800, which now lies upon his table, fever of the aſthenic kind appears the pre-eminent and almoſt only ſerious diſorder; whereas for ſeveral weeks paſt this fever has ſcarcely ſhewn itſelf at all. The prevailing ſtate of mental excitement, it is not impoſſible, may operate ſo far as a ſtimulus to the faculties of the body, as to enable them to reſiſt, in a certain degree, the influence of debilitating agents. By a happy contrivance of Nature, the exiſtence of one ſpecies of diſtreſs has, in many inſtances, a tendency to prevent the occurrence, or to check the prevalence, of another. It is ordained that a certain meaſure of calamity ſhould invariably mix itſelf, as a component part, in the maſs of terreſtrial experience. With regard to different perſons, as well as to the public, at different periods, it may be obſerved, that the principle of evil, although infinitely diverſified in the external and obvious ſhape which it aſſumes, is univerſal, and, much more than is generally imagined, impartial in the exerciſe of its power. It is the kind, rather than the degree, of happineſs or miſery, which conſtitutes the real difference between the apparently various lots either of individuals or of generations of men.

Remarks like theſe, which are ſo purely of a moral nature, might in this place require ſome apology for their inſertion, if it were not for the ſterility of the late ſeaſon with regard to medical facts and occurrences. Since the diſappearance of the Influenza, there has occurred a period remarkably barren of diſeaſes. In another month, however, it is probable that the writer of this article will have occaſion to give a repreſentation leſs favourable with regard to the health of that portion of the metropolis which lies within the ſphere of his inſpection and official care.

Cholera, it is likely, will, in a very ſhort time, aſſume the formidable character of an epidemic; which is not merely diſtreſſing in its ſymptoms, but, if not ſeaſonably checked, is, in moſt inſtances, remarkably rapid in its progreſs towards a fatal termination.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Ruſſell-ſquare,
Aug. 25, 1803.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BOYCE, John, late of Catherine ſtreet, Strand, London, now of Tiverton, carpenter. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

Brackney, William, Boſton, hoſier. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane

Burnley, John, Farnley, Scribbling and Fulling maker, (Partner with Robert and James Gurnett, of [illegible].) (Evans, Furnival's inn

Briſtow, Charles, Newgate ſtreet, linen-draper. (Jackſon, Walbrook

Benbow, John, Eaton Biſhop, Hereford, miller. (Tayler, Featherſtone buildings

Bankes, Henry, Lincoln, maltſter and china manufacturer. (Illingworth, Penton ſtreet

Barclay, George and George Salkeld, Little Trinity lane, merchants. (Wadeſon, Barlow and Groſvenor, Auſtin-friars

Clarke, Clement, Great Yarmouth, Liquor merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Church, Matthew, America ſquare, merchant. (Loggen and Smith, Baſinghall ſtreet

Catley, John, Harpers, near Colne, Lancaſter, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Colvell, John, Adam ſtreet, Rotherhithe, carpenter and builder. (Loxley, Cheapſide

Challand, William, [illegible], Nottingham, plumber and glazier. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Chadwick, John, Elland, innholder. (Spark, Gray's inn ſquare

Day, Benjamin, Biſhop's Stortford, draper. (Collins, Spital ſquare

Davies, William, Hampton Biſhop, mealman. (Downes, Hereford

Donne, Francis Thomas, London and Walthamſtow, broker. (Malton, Girdler's hall

Deaker, Robert, [illegible], merchant. (Lee, Braband, and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet

Edwards, Joſeph, Peter ſtreet, Bloomsbury ſquare, plumber. (Mills, Ely place

Edmundſon, John, Carliſle, and Iſaac Edmundſon, Keſwick, dyers. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Evans, Hugh, ſhopkeeper, &c. Stanmore, Middleſex. (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtreet

Frampton, James, butcher, now or late of Stourton Caundle, Dorſet. (Gapper and Bird, Henſtridge, Somerſet

Glenton, Frederick, and Jeſſe Neſs, Newcaſtle, chemiſts, &c. (Grey, Grays's inn

Greenough, George, dryſalter, Mancheſter. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Gordon, James, Great Peter ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Cudbear, manufacturer. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Holmes, David, Liverpool grocer. (Kearſley, Inner Temple lane

Hayward, Waller, New Sarum, Clothier. (Millett, Temple lane

Houlbrooke, Joſeph, Cateaton ſtreet, dealer in ſpirits. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars

Hancox, Edward, Dudley, tanner and currier. (Willington and Small, Temple

Hoad, John, Fareham, timber merchant. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn

Herne, Charles Harris, Trowbridge, linen draper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Hogg, James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry

Hall, Robert, Upper Thames ſtreet, merchant. (Potts, Creſcent, Jewin ſtreet

Harriſon, T. Bilſton, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple

Hunter, Patrick, Briſtol, merchant. (Hill and Meridith, Gray's inn

Ingram, James, Strand, hatter. (Senior, Charles ſtreet, Covent Garden

Jamiſon, George, late of Charing croſs, watchmaker. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet ſtreet

Iſaacs, Solomon, 2, Queen ſtreet, London, upholder. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn

Kerſhaw, John Wakefield, chemiſt and druggiſt. (Evans, Furnival's inn

Kerney, John, Duke's ſtreet, Union ſtreet, Biſhopsgate ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Patten, Croſs ſtreet, Hatton Garden

Lea, Henry, tobacconiſt, Ropemaker ſtreet, and Biſhopsgate ſtreet. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings

Lonſdale, John, Croxdale mill, Durham, paper manufacturer. (Welch, Printing-houſe ſquare, Blackfriars

Loſh, George and William, and John Deiderick Lubbren, Newcaſtle, merchants. (Spedding, Temple

Lees, Thomas, and Henry Cock, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Lewis, Richard, Codford, St. Peter, ſhopkeeper. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare

Moffatt, Edward, Warminſter, grocer and linen-draper. (Chubb, Salisbury

Meallen, William Lewis, Mancheſter ſtreet, ſurgeon and apothecary. (Buxton, Great Marlbro' ſtreet

Metcalf, Joſeph, and John Joyes, Upper Eaſt Smithfield, oilmen, inſurance brokers, &c. (Magnal, Warwick lane

Medway, John, Rawſon, Dorſet, yeoman and dealer. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn

Marten, Thomas, Whitecroſs ſtreet, victualler. (Earnſhaw, Redcroſs ſtreet

Muſſon, Thomas Hulme, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

M'Evoy, Michael, Piccadilly, wine and liquor merchant. (Crowder and Lavy, Frederick's place

M'Callam, John, Kingſton on Hull, victualler. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton Garden

Maſon, William, Mansfield, plumber and glazier. (Robins, Gray's inn place

Mores, Thomas, Brighthelmſtone, linendraper and grocer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Nixon, James, Lawrence lane, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Nixon, Edward, Mancheſter, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Popplewell, James and John Jephſon, Lawrence Poulteney lane, brokers. (Shephard and Addington, Gray's inn

Prince, Richard, Hereford, mealman. (Dounce, Hereford

Petrie, Samuel, Mancheſter ſtreet, late of Hamburgh, merchant. (Barnett, Soho ſquare

Peirce, John, Lower Thames ſtreet, fiſhmonger. (Richardſon, Monument yard

Parker, Nathan, Weſt Aukland, brandy merchant. (Webſters, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Penny, James, Liverpool, hat dealer. (Blackſtock, Temple

Ruſſell, George, Birmingham, merchant. (Alexander, Bedford row

Serres, Dominic Michael, late of Northumberland ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, now of Mount ſtreet, Weſtminſter road, drawing maſter, &c. (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn

Sawyer, John Martin, Joſeph Fletcher Trueman, and Joſeph Powell, Cannon ſtreet, Merchants and brokers. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court

Simpſon, Charles, Muſhborough, boat builder. (Taylor, Southampton buildings, Holborn

Sutton, Benjamin, Birmingham, button maker. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn.

Saxton, John, and George Chapman, Cheſterfield, hoſiers. (Alexander, Bedford row

Sanderſon, John, St James's ſtreet, goldſmith. (Higgins and Lynn, Currier's hall

Spears, William, Rood lane, fiſh ſaleſman. (Elſtob, Catharine court

Smith, George, Godalming, paper maker. (Loxley, Cheapſide

Travis, Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muſlin manufacturers. (Croſs, Bolton le Moors

Tamwell, George, Shaftsbury, butcher. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Thenington, Charles, Lyndhurſt, linen draper. (Loxley, 80 Cheapſide

Towell, William, Camberwell, carpenter. (Townſend and Ruſſell, Southwark

Umer, William, Vere ſtreet, Clare market, dealer. (Smedley, Alderſgate ſtreet

Voſe, Alice, Liverpool, milliner. (Willis, Warnford court

Vanderzee, Daniel, St. Dunſtan's hill, merchant. (Caton and Beetſon, Gray's inn

Winpenny, Samuel, Kearſley mill, cotton ſpinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Webb, Joſeph Dudley, Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane

Wainwright, James and William, Liverpool, anchor ſmiths, ironmongers, &c. (Williamſon, Leigh ſtreet, Liverpool

Wakefield, Thomas Wilton, and John Wakefield, Sandiway, merchants. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court

Watkins, Richard Rowley, Strand, haberdaſher. (Berry, Walbrook

Wilkinſon, James, Leeds, dyer. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Woods, James, Leyland, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Wilton, John [illegible], George ſtreet, Queen Anne ſtreet, pawnbroker. (Comrie, 4[illegible], Fleet ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldis, James, and Charles Atkinſon, late of Littleport, ſhopkeepers. Joint eſtate and ſeparate eſtate of Aldis, Auguſt 20

Anderſon, John Robert, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, September 24

Allen, Peter, Nantwich, innholder, September 13

Brome, William, Bedford, baymaker, Auguſt 15

Badeley, Samuel and Joſeph, Walpole, Suffolk, and John Woodcock, jun. Halesworth, bankers, Auguſt 16

Bird, Chriſtopher Chapman, Little Abingdon ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 20

Buddicom, Robert Joſeph, Michael Cullen, and Robert Martin, Liverpool, merchant. Joint eſtate and ſeparate eſtate of Buddicom, Auguſt 31

Bartram, George, Clifton, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 25

Bennett, Joſeph, Blackman ſtreet, Surry, carpenter, Auguſt 27

Behenna, Richard, late of Penryn, now of London, maltſter, Auguſt 30

Biſhop, William, of Yealand Conyers, Lancaſter, and John Jocelyn Biſhop, of Leighton hall, merchants, September 1. Separate eſtates

Barnes, John, Rochford, dealer, September 3
Bradley, Robert, of Storrs, paper maker, September 3
Bowen, Joſeph, Swanſea, mariner, September 6
Beresford, Richard, Alfreton, hoſier, September 5
Beſley, William, Barnſtaple, clothier, September 24
Bridge, Samuel, Sible Hedingham, Eſſex, plumber and glazier, September 12
Cooper, Thomas, Sharply, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, Auguſt 17
Carr, George, jun. Friday ſtreet, Staffordſhire warehouſeman, September 3
Criſp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, Auguſt 29
Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, farmer, corn dealer, &c. Auguſt 22
Cape, Thomas, Lincoln, corn factor, September 8
Cobham, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant, September 6
Cole, Edward, Exeter, taylor, September 12
Critchell, Richard, Buckland Newton, ſhopkeeper, September 12
Darby, George, Great Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 20
Davies, William, Liverpool, ſlater and plaſterer, Auguſt 17
Davies, Richard, Lamb ſtreet, Spitalfields, cheeſemonger, Auguſt 27
Dixon, John, late of Exeter, now of Topſham, William Jeffrey Dixon, late of Exeter, now of St John's, Newfoundland, and James Jardini, and John Dixon of Newton Abbot, merchants (late partners with John Williams.) Separate eſtates of Jardini, and John Dixon, Auguſt 12
Duhamel, Louis, Liverpool, merchant, &c. September 5
Eaſterby, George, and William Macfarlane, Canada wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, October 18
Field, William, Streatham, victualler, October 8
Ford, Richard, Colebrook Dale, iron maſter, Auguſt 31
Finlayſon, John, late of Liverpool, now abroad, merchant. Trading under the firm of John and William Finlayſon, Auguſt 13
Fiſher, Joſeph, Follington, ſeedſman, Auguſt 30
Fiſher, Flower, Chepſtow, currier, September 3
Goldſmith, Lewis, Thaives inn and Trinity lane, merchant, Auguſt 13
Gaud, James, Briſtol, dealer, &c. Auguſt 29
Girling, Anthony, Hackney road, ſhoe maker, Auguſt 23
Goldſmith, Lewis, Thaives Inn, and Great Trinity lane, merchant, September 3
Griffiths, Thomas, Henſtridge, victualler, September 12
Halfhide, James, ſen. and jun. and Edward Halfhide, Merton, calico printers. Separate eſtate of each, Auguſt 27
Horton, James, Iſlington, mealman, Auguſt 9
Hinde, John, Houndſditch, late of Preſton Hows, Cumberland, merchant, September 24
Harvey, Henry Hill, Tokenhouſe yard, and Terrace court, Iſlington, broker, September 24
Harriſon, William, jun. late of Newman ſtreet, and of Pall Mall, now of Newport ſtreet, agent and broker, Auguſt 20
Heal, Edward, Trowbridge, inn keeper, September 5
Holt, Robert, Hulme, dyer, September 9
Johnſon, Robert, late chief mate in the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſhip the Woodford, Auguſt 27
Jones, John, Prince's ſtreet, Spitalfields, agent, Auguſt 27
James, William, Swanſea, money ſcrivenor, September 15
King, John, Saint Neots, Huntingdon, grocer, Auguſt 13
Kempſon, Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, linen draper, Auguſt 25
Keetley, Thomas, Sandiacre, timber merchant, September 13
Laucheſter, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer, December 23
Lloyd, Thomas, Dudley, grocer, September 6
Lovell, William Henry, Fetter lane, leatherſeller, September 10
Mundell, S. E. Scarborough, corn dealer, Auguſt 8
Maltby, T. and G. Size lane, merchants, Auguſt 28
Mendez, L. Crutched Friars, merchant, July 19
Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, merchant, September 3
Noble, Joſeph, Walthamſtow, Brewer, October 29
Parke, William, Lancaſter, merchant, Auguſt 12
Pickworth, Thomas, Botteſford, butcher, September 13
Rider, Thomas, Popham Lane, Southton, innholder, Auguſt 25
Richardſon, Henry, Mancheſter, houſe builder, September 12
Rideal, William, Wakefield, merchant. (Firm Titus Rideal and Son.) September 17
Self, Stephen, Haleſworth, merchant, Auguſt 15
Stevens, William, late of Briſtol, glaſſmaker, September 8
Scott, Suſannah and John, Mount ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, Haberdaſhers, September 17
Taylor, John, Worceſter, draper, Auguſt 27
Tonge, Chriſtopher, Liverpool, merchant, Auguſt 20
Thomſon, John and Charles M'Adam, Liverpool, merchants, Auguſt 22
Tregan, Thomas, Briſtol, ſilverſmith, September 1
Woodcroft, Thomas and John, Sheffield Moor, comb manufacturers. Joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Thomas, Auguſt 17
Wright, John, and Peter Beauis, Briſtol, linen drapers, October 8
Willmot, Henry, and Samuel, Beaminſter, farmers, Auguſt 25
Ward, George, and Patrick Thomſon, Mancheſter, and Thomas Lovell, Paulerſpury, merchants, Auguſt 20
Warwick, William, Red-lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, jeweller, September 17
Wood, Richard, Liverpool, Auguſt 30

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt 1803.

[We have been favoured by a correſpondent at Dublin, with the correct particulars of the late Inſurrection at Dublin, and as the Political World, during the paſt month, has not exhibited any other event of importance, we ſhall make no apology for devoting the following pages entirely to that intereſting event.]

IRELAND.

FOR ſome time previous to the critical breaking out of the inſurrection, ſymptoms of ſome ſecret and alarming movements were viſible, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Theſe became more prominent on the morning of Saturday the 23d of July. Mr. Clarke of Palmerstown, a village about four miles from Dublin, a moſt reſpectable magiſtrate of the county, had an opportunity of witneſſing this in a remarkable degree. By being proprietor of a very extenſive calico-printing manufactory, and bleach-green, he is obliged to keep in conſtant employment nearly one thouſand men, who he was ſurprized on that morning to ſee, when aſſembled to receive their wages, dreſſed in their Sunday-clothes. This, together with a certain unuſual inſolence and preſumption in their conduct and other ſigns of rebellious aſſociation, induced him directly to ſet off for Dublin, and apprize Government of the threatened movement. At the caſtle however his information was unfortunately not attended to; and he himſelf nearly fell a ſacrifice to his patriotic exertions. On his return home in the evening, he was fired at and badly wounded, on Ormond Quay. Moſt likely by one of thoſe miſcreants that had received his money in the morning.

Through the courſe of the day, ſmall parties of five or ſix perſons continued to arrive in the city, as if on buſineſs, and filled all the public houſes in the neighbourhood of Thomas-ſtreet, where they made their firſt attempt. By its ſituation, any unuſual crowd in it was leſs likely to be taken notice of, as it is filled with ſhops adapted for retail country buſineſs, and is periodically reſorted to, three days in the week on account of its conſiderable market for grain.

The plan of the rebels undoubtedly was, to have waited till one o'clock on Sunday morning; and then, iſſuing out of their lurking places, to have ſurprized the Caſtle and Barracks; fired the town; and in the confuſion maſſacre every loyal inhabitant. By authentic information ſince received by Government, it alſo appears that a ſchiſm had divided the rebel leaders, one party wiſhing to poſtpone the riſing until the co-operation of a foreign force could be procured, and that orders to this effect were actually iſſued. The impatience however of the Inſurgents could not be reſtrained, even till the earlieſt period agreed on by themſelves. Had they been able to have done this; or on the actual eruption taking place had they marched to the Caſtle, it is much to be feared they would have ſucceeded.

The Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, Viſcount Kilwarden, had received an expreſs when ſitting down to dinner at his country-ſeat five miles from town, (ſent however by his ſon the Hon. Col Wolfe, and not by Government.) intimating ſome threatening appearances in the city. He inſtantly, with his daughter and a nephew, the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, ſet off for town. Unfortunately to avoid a crowd gathered on the road through which he uſually came, he directed his ſervants to drive through the centre of the city, and his carriage appeared in Thomas-ſtreet at a moment when a ſlight ſpark was ſufficient to ſet in an open blaze the paſſions of the rebels, irritated by ſpirituous liquors, and impatient of delay. To ſtop the carriage, drag out his Lordſhip and Mr. Wolfe, and pike them with repeated wounds, was but the work of a moment. The latter expired inſtantly; but Lord Kilwarden was carried to a neighbouring watch-houſe, where he ſurvived about half an hour. His dying words were ſtrongly indicative of that calm and patriotic attachment to the liberty and conſtitution of his country, which had ever marked his conduct. He earneſtly entreated that his murderers might be tried, not by martial law, but the regular courſe of juſtice. Through the moſt turbulent times, and in the execution of offices which muſt make him obnoxious to the reſentment of the diſaffected, he ſteadily perſevered in the calm, impartial, and energetic performance of his duty, unawed by conſiderations of perſonal ſafety. His private life exhibited every virtue which could exalt the character of an able ſtateſman into that of a good man.

His daughter, Miſs Wolfe, found protection from two perſons on horſe-back, who bore the appearance of leaders, by whoſe interference ſhe was enabled to reach the caſtle in ſafety. Her diſtracted appearance here, was the firſt circumſtance which induced Government to conſider the riſing in a formidable point of view, or indeed to turn their attention at all to it. Parties of cavalry ordered out by General Dunn, together with the Liberty Rangers (yeomen) attacked the inſurgents in Thomas-ſtreet, and the Coombe; and after an obſtinate engagement, put them to flight.

It is highly probable, that the murder of Lord K. though a moſt atrocious and lamented outrage, was the means of preventing the caſtle falling into the hands of the rebels, by precipitating the riſing, and giving opportunity for vigorous and ſucceſsful oppoſition. It appears that no particular attempt was meditated againſt him; his coming was perfectly unexpected; and any loyaliſt in his ſituation would certainly in the ſame manner have fallen a ſacrifice to their barbarity.

Their leaders ſaw the neceſſity of an immediate attack on the ſeat of Government. In High-ſtreet, one of the direct avenues to the caſtle, an immenſe party was aſſembled, headed by a young man on horſe-back, who is ſaid to have been a relation of Emmett, who had been ſo active in the former rebellion. He uſed every means of threats and entreaties, to urge them to the enterprize; their fears however prevailed; he then abandoned them with imprecations, and the party diſperſed.

The evening was marked by the murder of individual yeomen ſhot or piked as they went to join their reſpective regiments. Amongſt them were Meſſrs. Edmiſton and Parker. Mr. Allen of Bride ſtreet, received a wound in the thigh from a blunderbuſs, under which he now lingers without hope of recovery. Lieutenant Colonel Browne and Cornet Cole alſo fell victims to their cowardly aſſailants. The former, on the firſt alarm, had ſet off from his lodgings on Uſher's-quay, but, being unattended, was ſhot in a narrow paſſage called Dirty Lane, before he could reach his regiment which was ſtationed in Cork-ſtreet. The number of the rebels in arms muſt have been immenſe; thoſe who appeared in Thomas ſtreet and the Coombe, it is ſuppoſed, amounted to upwards of three thouſand. Of thoſe who fell, it is extremely difficult to form an eſtimate, from the care that was taken by their aſſociates, female as well as male, to drag the dead bodies into cellars and entries, and ſo convey them privately away. About two hundred, on an average, paid with their lives the forfeit of their atrocities.

At half paſt nine o'clock, a party of twenty men ruſhed into the Manſion-houſe, in Dawſon-ſtreet, in the abſence of the Lord Mayor, and plundered it of a conſiderable quantity of arms, particularly a number of antique pikes and halberts, kept in the Hall for occaſions of ſtate. Two of his Lordſhip's ſervants, ſuppoſed to have been implicated in the buſineſs, have been ſince arreſted.

The Viceroy, Lord Hardwicke, left town for his ſeat in the Phœnix Park, a few hours before the inſurrection began. During the night conſiderable fears were entertained for the ſafety of the family. They however paſſed the night in ſafety, ſurrounded by a ſtrong guard; and the next day arrived at the caſtle.

The means of deſtruction poſſeſſed by the rebels were moſt ample, and their whole military preparations evinced the ſkill of experienced leaders. Their principal depôt was diſcovered in a houſe in Dirty-lane, where were found at leaſt ten thouſand pikes, immenſe quantities of hand-granades formed of bottles filled with powder, and to which a fuſé was fixed. By means alſo of adheſive matter, bullets, ruſty nails, and other materials of death were adapted to be thrown in at windows, or amongſt any loyal body of people, collected for the purpoſe of ſelf-defence. This depôt alſo contained bread, porter, biſcuit and other proviſions, adapted for a large body of men, together with a number of machines, formed of planks, thick ſet with large ſpikes, to impede the progreſs of cavalry in the ſtreets. On the banks of the river, at a place called the Coal quay, a ſecond depôt was found In the apartment, where it was diſcovered, the wainſcot had been removed a conſiderable diſtance from the wall, and conſtructed ſo as to move like a ſliding door. Behind this was found an immenſe collection of pikes and other weapons. In many parts of the city, chiefly in vacant grounds, and againſt what are termed dead wall, boxes of pikes were diſcovered, formed ſo as exactly to reſemble logs of timber; their ſituation and contents being well known to the diſaffected. A quantity of clothing was alſo taken at Bridgefoot-ſtreet, and in Smithfield; amongſt which was a moſt magnificent ſuit of green and gold, intended for a rebel chief.

Throughout the whole of this eventful evening the military, and particularly the yeomanry, behaved with the moſt heroic fortitude, promptneſs and courage. As to the latter it is ſufficient to ſay, that they maintained the honorable and hard-earned reputation that the former rebellion conferred on them. Indeed the cauſe was ſufficient to rouſe every ſpark of courage in the human breaſt; and if ever ſoldiers fought *pro aris et focis* it was then. The general orders iſſued on the 28th inſt. by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Raymond, particularly thanking, in the moſt impreſſive terms the, Yeoman Liberty Rangers, and the regiment of Royal Scotch Fuzileers for their gallant conduct, ſufficiently ſhew the ſenſe entertained by Government of the importance of their ſervices.

The inſurrection being thus in the firſt inſtance put down, every precaution was taken by Government to prevent a freſh ſurprize, and to procure tranquillity. The Privy Council being aſſembled, iſſued a proclamation on Sunday the 24th inſt. expreſſive of their indignation at ſuch outtrages, calling on the magiſtrates to exert their utmoſt energy in aid of the military; and offering a ſeparate reward of a thouſand pounds for the detection of the three firſt of thoſe miſcreants who murdered Lord Lord Kilwarden. A ſubſequent proclamation has appeared, holding out a leſſer reward for thoſe who killed Col. Browne and Cornet Cole. Official notice was alſo iſſued by the Lord Mayor, deſiring the inhabitants, not yeomen, to keep within doors after eight o'clock in the evening. Every effort has been made to detect the chief aſſaſſins, and with conſiderable ſucceſs. Thoſe who murdered the Chief Juſtice are now in priſon, and will be tried by the civil power.

Though the inſurrection was known of before it happened, perhaps in every pariſh in the kingdom, yet no conſiderable riſing was experienced through the country. Fears were entertained in ſeveral places; but, except a ſlight ſkirmiſh at Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, and at one or two other places, the kingdom in general ſeems to have been tranquil. The plan, as appears from papers taken on the evening of the 23d, embraced the whole of Ireland, a certain number of men being deputed from every pariſh to make the grand attack on the city; which by the providence of God, and the courage of its brave inhabitants, was thus happily fruſtrated.

trated. The hopes of the rebels were ſtimulated by a daring manifeſto, many copies of which were ſeized on the firſt breaking out of the inſurrection. In language much inferior to that uſed on a former occaſion, it renewed the ſame topics at conſiderable length, and affected to ſpeak with certainty of the event. A fellow of the name of Ruſſel, too, ſtyling him General in Chief of the northern diſtrict, publiſhed an inſolent addreſs to that part of the country, but happily the North has continued undiſturbed. How far individuals of fortune or reſpectability have been inſtrumental in urging on the deluded people, is difficult to determine. A number of perſons of the higher ranks of middle life, have been, and continue to be, taken up. On their trials the ſolution of this queſtion will appear. That French emiſſaries have been active in the buſineſs, is more than probable: two were arreſted the day after the inſurrection, by Mayor Sirr, in College-green.

Throughout the whole of theſe diſturbances the yeomanry are ſaid to have been inadequately ſupplied with ammunition. Four rounds of ball cartridge, in ſize not well adapted for the purpoſe, was the whole of what was furniſhed by Government, and that not till a very late hour on the evening of the 23d.

Juſtice Drury too appears to have been too tardy in giving orders for the troops to fire, elſe a much more conſiderable impreſſion would have been made on the rebels.

The military have ſince not been allowed to wear their ſide arms; and it was even debated in the Privy Council, whether the yeomen ſhould be allowed to carry theirs. Had this taken place, a very different ſcene would now be exhibited in Dublin, than what now is.

Theſe diſturbances in Ireland, naturally called for every attention from his Majeſty's Government here; and they have received it. With the utmoſt ſpeed the bill for the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, and the Martial Law Bill paſſed the two Houſes, received the Royal Aſſent, and were tranſmitted to Ireland. Arrangements were entered into for ſending large bodies of troops over; and every meaſure which prudence and courage could dictate, has been promptly taken.

Much to the credit of the reſpectable Roman Catholics of Ireland, they have come forward in the moſt loyal manner, and, headed by the Earl of Fingall, have expreſſed the higheſt deteſtation of the enormities lately committed; they conclude by offering their utmoſt aſſiſtance to Government.

The Roman Catholic Archbiſhop of Dublin, Doctor Troy, has publiſhed, and ordered to be read in the chapels of his dioceſe, a moſt loyal and affecting addreſs to the Catholics, exhorting them to regularity, order and peace. We ſincerely hope it may have the deſired effect.

The preſent ſtate of Dublin appears to be tolerably quiet. In conſequence of the notice from the Lord Mayor forbidding the inhabitants to be in the ſtreets after eight o'clock in the evening, the novel ſight has been ſeen of a theatre exhibiting its entertainments at noon-day. National generoſity however would not, without rewarding, part with thoſe performers who had left England under the proſpect of exerting their talents for the entertainment of a metropolis enjoying the bleſſings of tranquillity.

Still however the ſyſtem of attempts at individual aſſaſſination diſgraces Dublin. The Guards on the different poſts, which are kept by Yeomanry, have been repeatedly fired at. We truſt however the deluded people will ſee the enormity of their conduct; at leaſt, that whilſt Government purſues its preſent vigour, they cannot expect even a chance of impunity.

In conſequence of a public wiſh expreſſed by the Lord-Lieutenant, a meeting has been ſummoned of the Bankers, Merchants and others, at the Royal-Exchange, to co-operate, by ſubſcription, with the ſpirit of patriotic liberality which has lately done ſuch honour to this city. We doubt not a ſimilar ſpirit will actuate their proceedings.

ERRATA.

In the communication, reſpecting the method employed by Gaërtner for the examination of ſeeds, &c. at p. 18, for "Citizen Fourcroy prefers, for this purpoſe, paper that has been immerſed for ſome time in a ſolution of *tar*"—read a ſolution of *ton*.

In the account of Lord Elgin's Grecian Antiques, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of Lord Elgin, is deſcribed as *Lord* Hamilton, in conſequence of the erroneous practice which prevails upon the Continent, of calling every reſpectable Engliſhman "My Lord."

In the laſt Number, at page 6, col. 2, line 11, for *miles* read *leagues*.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The Draper's Company of the city of London has lately come to the reſolution, (which was carried unanimouſly), of making an offer to Government, to raiſe, at the expence of the company, two hundred men for the land forces, to be attached to ſuch corps, and employed on ſuch ſervices, as the Commander in Chief ſhall think fit.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have lately made an offer of ten thouſand tons of ſhipping for the ſervice of Government, which offer has been ſanctioned by a General Court of the Proprietors lately held at the India Houſe. The Directors have likewiſe ſubſcribed the ſum of five thouſand pounds to the patriotic fund at Lloyd's; and the Governors of the Bank have ſubſcribed the like ſum for the ſame purpoſe.

The patriotic fund at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, for the relief of ſuch as may ſuffer in defence of their country, and for the encouragement of ſuch as may ſignalize themſelves during the preſent conteſt, amounts to the ſum of 131,000l. lately purchaſed in the 3 per cent. conſols, excluſive of the ſum of 20,000l. ſtock previouſly given by the Committee of that eſtabliſhment.

The Court of Common Council at Guildhall have unanimouſly voted the ſum of 2500l as a ſubſcription to the above fund.

The officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates of the Royal Corps of Artillery, quartered at Woolwich, have lately preſented a general contribution of five hundred guineas to the ſaid Committee at Lloyd's, towards effecting the patriotic purpoſes of the fund.

The principal dealers in poſt horſes, carriers, &c. both in London and the country, have pledged themſelves to put their horſes, and carriages at the diſpoſal of Government, in caſe of invaſion. This active, zealous ſpirit, in defence of the country, pervades the whole iſland. Meetings are every where holding, to paſs reſolutions preſcribing the means of defence; volunteers are aſſociating; ſubſcriptions and levies are raiſing in every part; ſo that the whole kingdom will ſoon exhibit a moſt formidable appearance.—Very numerous and moſt reſpectable meetings have been held in various parts of the country, to promote the aforeſaid patriotic purpoſes, but the confined limits of this Magazine preclude the poſſibility of inſerting full accounts of them. It may be *neceſſary, however*, to record the unanimity that prevails univerſally throughout theſe meetings; and even thoſe perſons who on former occaſions differed widely from their fellow-townſmen on political ſubjects, now declare their ſentiments to be in full uniſon with the reſt of the meeting. The managers at moſt of the provincial theatres have likewiſe given benefits, the profits of which are to be applied to the ſubſcription at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe. Mr. Hoy, the Worceſter manager, firſt ſet the example.

At a late meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders of the county of Surrey, (the buſineſs of the meeting was opened by the high ſheriff, J. P. Kenſington, eſq) The Addreſs, which was moved by the Lord-lieutenant, Lord Onſlow, and ſeconded by Lord William Ruſſell, was carried unanimouſly. Sir Thomas Turton, however, ridiculed the idea of the capital or the country being in danger. This drew from Mr. Sheridan a very animated and forcible reply, which he concluded amidſt the loudeſt burſts of univerſal approbation. Mr. Francis, Mr. Botham, and ſeveral other gentlemen, delivered their ſentiments in approbation of the Addreſs. Mr. Sheridan was highly complimented by the Lord-lieutenant, who wiſhed that every man in the county, from the higheſt to the loweſt, had heard his ſpeech, every word of which, his Lordſhip declared, was worthy to be written in letters of gold.

The following account of deaths by the ſmall-pox, taken from the Weekly Bills of Mortality, evinces a conſiderable decreaſe of deaths in the metropolis, ſince the inſtitution of the Royal Jennerian Society:

		Weekly	*Deaths.*
1802,	Nov.	2	72
		9	74
		16	61
		23	65
		30	88
——	Dec.	7	83
		14	102
		21	50
		28	43
1803,	Jan.	4	49
		11	39
		18	37
		25	56
——	Feb.	1	31
		8	30
		15	31
		22	29
——	Mar.	1	25
		8	20
		15	15
1803,	Mar.	22	22
		29	13
——	Apr.	5	16
		12	19
		19	14
		26	12
——	May	3	15
		10	13
		17	10
		24	13
		31	18
——	June	7	10
		14	16
		21	10
		28	12
——	July	5	13
		12	10
		19	12
		26	15

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor has been lately elected Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Volunteers of the Ward of Farringdon-Without, on the nomination of Mr. Hodgkinſon. His Lordſhip held this ſituation, to the unanimous ſatisfaction of the Corps, during the late war.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence has lately entered his name in the ranks of a volunteer corps about to be raiſed in Teddington. His Royal Highneſs attended a late meeting of the inhabitants for this purpoſe,

poſe, and told thoſe who had been enrolled, that he would not only go with them whereever they were ordered, but would ſtay by them till they returned to their homes.

Account of the number of fiſhing-veſſels which have been entered at the Coaſt-office, in the Cuſtom-houſe, London, from the 25th of March 1798, to the 25th of March 1803, diſtinguiſhing the ſhips or cargoes of each particular year:

From 25 March 1798 to 25 March 1799, 1407
From 25 March 1799 to 25 March 1800, 1623
From 25 March 1800 to 25 March 1801, 2167
From 25 March 1801 to 25 March 1802, 2668
From 25 March 1802 to 25 March 1803, 3255

MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, by the Rev. J. Jefferſon, W.T. Stratton, eſq. of Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Maria Glover, daughter of the Rev. R. Glover, of Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter.

At Bedminſter, the ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort, by the Rev. Dr Penny, Edward Biley, eſq of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Emily Auguſta Hollamby, daughter of the late Captain Hollamby of the royal navy.

J Q. Breeſe, eſq. of Gould-ſquare, to Miſs Atkinſon, eldeſt daughter of H. W. Atkinſon, eſq. of the Tower.

J. Harvey Tooker, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs M. Browne, youngeſt daughter of the late W. Browne, eſq. formerly governor of the iſland of Bermuda.

C. Cole, eſq. of Piccadilly, to Miſs M. Bolland, of Highgate.

J. Igguiden, eſq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Gotobed, of Little-Sion-Houſe, Middleſex.

At Pancras, Mr. T. H. King, of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Hall, of Kilminſton, Hants.

H. C. Litchfield, eſq of John-ſtreet, Bedford row, to Miſs Frye, of Mancheſter-ſtreet, eldeſt daughter of the late J. R. Frye, eſq. of the iſland of Montſerrat.

R Holmes, eſq to Miſs Brown, both of Kentiſh Town.

At the Ducheſs of Buccleugh's, Richmond, Sir Charles Douglas, bart. to Lady Caroline Montague.

DIED.

At Newington, Surrey, in his 61ſt year, the *Rev. W. Collier*, B D ſenior-fellow, and formerly a tutor, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, &c.

At Mitcham, *Miſs M. C. Simpſon*, only daughter of T. Simpſon, eſq of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide

In Southampton-ſtreet, Holborn, *Mrs. M. Lanwarn.*

At Twickenham, *S. H. Myers, eſq.* of Cheltenham.

At Paddington, in her 24th year, *Miſs E. Suffolk.*

In his 64th year, *J, Freeman, eſq* of Newington-green.

The *Rev. Mr. Iliff*, rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

Of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 72d year, *Mr. G. Marſhall*, of Boſwell-court, Queen ſquare.

At Enfield, in a deep decline, aged 44, *Mrs. Leeming*, wife of Mr. M. Leeming, of Tokenhouſe-yard.

At Walthamſtow, in her 17th year, *Miſs E. Phipps*, ſecond daughter of Mr. Phipps, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At Pentonville, aged 34, *Mrs. Page*, of Bawdſey, in Suffolk.

In Clifford's-paſſage, Clare-market, *Thomas Pett*, a noted miſer. He was a native of Warwickſhire; and at the age of ten years, came to London with a ſolitary ſhilling in his pocket. As he had neither friends nor relations in the capital, he was indebted to the humanity of an old woman that ſold pies for a morſel of bread, till he could procure himſelf a living. In the courſe of a few days he was engaged as an errand boy by a tallow-chandler. His miſtreſs, a lady of London mould, however, could not reconcile herſelf to his ruſtic manners and awkward gait, ſo ſhe diſmiſſed him one cold winter's evening with this obſervation, "Your maſter hired you in my abſence, and I'll pack you off in his." The good huſband, however, did not deſert Tom. He found him out, and bound him apprentice to a butcher in the borough of Southwark. He behaved ſo well during his apprenticeſhip, that his maſter recommended him when he was out of his time to a brother of the cleaver in Clare-market, as a journeyman. Tom's maxim was, that honeſty was not the ſhorteſt road to wealth, but that it was the ſureſt. For the firſt five years he was engaged at twenty five pounds a year, meat and drink. The accumulation of money and the abridgment of expence were the two ſole objects of his thoughts. His expences were reduced to theſe three heads: lodging, cloathing, and waſhing. As to the firſt he fixed on a back room on the ſecond floor, with one window that occaſionally admitted a ſtraggling ſunbeam. As to dreſs, every article was ſecond hand; nor was he choice in the colour or quality, jocoſely obſerving, when he was ridiculed on his garb, that, according to Solomon, there was nothing new under the Sun; and that as to colour, it was a mere matter of fancy; and that that was the beſt which ſtuck longeſt to its integrity. Then, as to waſhing, he uſed to ſay that a man did not deſerve a ſhirt that would not waſh it himſelf; and that the only fault he found in Lord North was the duty he impoſed on ſoap. There was one expence, however, that lay heavy on his mind, and always robbed him of a night's ſleep, and that was ſhaving. He often lamented that he had not learned to ſhave himſelf; he uſed to conſole himſelf, however, by hoping that beards would one day be in faſhion, and that even the Bond-ſtreet loungers would be driven to wear artificial ones. He made a promiſe one night when he was very thirſty, that as ſoon as he had accumulated a thouſand pounds, he would treat himſelf with a pint of beer every Saturday. Fortune ſoon put it in his power to perform this promiſe, and he continued to obſerve it till the additional duty was laid on porter. He then ſunk to half a pint, as he thought that ſufficient for any man that did not wiſh to get drunk, and of courſe die in a work-houſe. If he heard of an auction in the neighbourhood, he was ſure to run for a Catalogue, and when he had collected a number together, he uſed to ſell them for waſte paper. When he was firſt told that the Bank was reſtricted from paying in ſpecie, he ſhook *loudly*, (as Klopſtock the poet ſays,) took to his bed, and could not be prevailed on to taſte a morſel, or wet his lips, till he was aſſured that all was right. On Sundays, after dinner, he uſed to lock himſelf up in his room, and amuſe himſelf with reading an old newſpaper, or writing rhymes, many of which he left behind him, on ſlips of paper. The following will ſerve as a ſpecimen of his talents in the rhythmical line:—

On hearing that ſmall beer was raiſed:

They've raiſed the price of table drink,
What is the reaſon do you think?
The tax on malt, the cauſe, I hear!
But what has malt to do with table beer?

He was never known, even in the depth of the coldeſt winter, to kindle a fire in his room, or to go to bed by candle-light. He was a great friend to good cheer at the expence of another. Every man, ſaid he, ought to eat when he can get it.—An empty ſack can't ſtand. If he ventured into a public-houſe, he always ſat in the darkeſt corner of the room, and never opened his lips, unleſs Bonaparte happened to be mentioned, or a pariſh dinner, then indeed he would launch out in praiſe of roaſt beef and plum-pudding, as the ſtaple diſhes of every Briton's board. Sometimes he would ſay a few words againſt the vile ſin of gluttony, but it was always with a full belly. He was very civil to the fair ſex, eſpecially his cuſtomers, but it is ſuppoſed by thoſe that had the beſt opportunity of knowing him, that he never thought of matrimony. For the laſt ten years of his life he lived with Mrs. Addiſon and Son, at a ſalary of forty pounds a-year, meat and drink included. In his manners he was extremely inoffenſive, and honeſt in all his dealings. So much for the life of Thomas Pett, who lived forty-two years as a journeyman butcher in Clare-market, thirty of which he reſided in one room, which was never brightened up with coal or candle-light till about ſix days before his death. In all that period he was never known to treat an acquaintance with a glaſs of liquor; to run one penny in debt; to lend or borrow a ſhilling; or to ſpeak ill of any perſon. For the ſpace of twenty years he uſed to ſay that his pulſe roſe and fell with the funds; and that gold was the clouded cane of youth, and the crutch of old age. In his illneſs he was adviſed to make his will, which at length he reluctantly aſſented to; and when he had ſigned his name, he obſerved with a ſigh, that it was a pity a man ſhould ſign away his property with his own hand, which he had been ſcraping together all his life. He left 2475l. in the 3 per cents to a number of diſtant relations; and lamented with his laſt breath that he did not live to make it the round ſum of three thouſand pounds.

At her father's ſeat, the Priory, near Stanmore, Middleſex, in her 22d year, of an inflammation of the membrane which lines the wind-pipe, and which very ſuddenly produced ſuffocation, *Lady Harriet Hamilton*, eldeſt daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. She was to have been married to the Marquis of Waterford in a few days; the articles were drawn up, and the liveries made. Poſſeſſed of every requiſite to render her beloved by the noble Lord to whom ſhe was betrothed, her perſon was beautiful, but her mental qualifications were ſuperior; ſhe had, in fact, devoted her time to continued acts of benevolence. In the funeral proceſſion appeared thirty female charity-children, from the age of ſix to twelve, dreſſed in white. Theſe children were brought up at a ſchool at Harrow, built and endowed by Lady Harriet, where they were taught reading, and uſeful work, and cloathed twice a-year, ſolely at her ladyſhip's expence.

At Woolwich, in his 80th year, *Mr. Samuel Hardin*, farmer and gardener; a man who was the founder of his own fortune, which he acquired by the beſt means—by purſuing honeſt principles, by induſtry, temperance, and prudence. The poor never aſked him for help in vain; he was chearful with his equals, kind and benevolent to his inferiors, and affable to all. Mr. Hardin was one of thoſe ſteady, ſober, and thinking individuals, whoſe honeſt efforts to improve the condition of themſelves and families increaſe the common ſtock of wealth and comfort. He received the following honorary compliment, on a particular occaſion: "From his Grace the Maſter-general, and Board of Ordnance, to Mr. Samuel Hardin: As an acknowledgment, from them, of his civility and readineſs to accommodate the Royal Regiment of Artillery with the uſe of his fields, for his Majeſty's review of that corps, on the 9th day of July, 1788, and in conſequence of his having refuſed to accept of any recompence for the damage his property unavoidably ſuſtained on that occaſion." Such is the inſcription on a ſilver medal, with the Ordnance arms, which was preſented by the Duke of Richmond to Mr. Hardin, as a teſtimony of eſteem for him. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Woolwich, when the pall was ſupported, from the hearſe to the church, by ſix of his old ſervants, each of whom had been more than thirty years in his ſervice.

[*Sir Robert Chambers, knt. (whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number but one)*, ſeveral years Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was born in the year 1737, at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, being the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Robert Chambers, a reſpectable attorney of that town. He was educated at the ſchool of Mr. Moſes in Newcaſtle, which had alſo the honour of training his younger friends, Sir William Scott, and the preſent Lord Chancellor; whoſe attachment to him, thus commenced almoſt in infancy, continued with much increaſe, to the very end of his life. Mr. Chambers, and the Scotts afterwards, were ſent to Oxford without any other preparation than was afforded by the ſchool at Newcaſtle. He went at an early age, but his abilities ſoon rendered him conſpicuous; and in July 1754 he was choſen an exhibitioner of Lincoln-college. He afterwards became a Fellow of Univerſity-college, where he was again aſſociated with the Scotts, and with other eminent characters, among whom it may ſuffice to mention Mr. Plumer, now King's counſel, and the late Sir William Jones. In January 1762 Mr. Chambers was elected, by the Univerſity, Vinerian Profeſſor of the Laws of England; a public teſtimony to his abilities, of the moſt unequivocal nature. In 1766, the Earl of Lichfield, then Chancellor of Oxford, gave him the appointment of Principal of New Inn Hall; which office, as it required no reſidence or attendance, he continued to hold through life. He was now advancing honourably in the practice of the law, and was employed in many remarkable cauſes, in which his profeſſional abilities were conſpicuouſly evinced. About the ſame period he attracted the notice and friendſhip of ſeveral of the ableſt men of the time, of whoſe names not a few have ſince been abſorbed in titles of nobility. We may mention the Earls of Bathurſt, Mansfield, Liverpool, and Roſslyn, Lords Aſhburton, Thurlow, Auckland, and Alvanley; to which liſt we may add the names of Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, Garrick, and others of a miſcellaneous claſs. At Oxford alſo he enjoyed the intimacy of Thurlow, afterwards Biſhop of Durham: and his Vinerian Lectures were attended by many pupils, who have ſince done honour to the profeſſion of the law, or to public ſituations. It is a ſtrong proof that his talents were highly eſtimated at an early period, that in 1768 he was offered the appointment of Attorney-general in Jamaica; this however, from various conſiderations, he thought proper to decline. His age was then only 31. From this time he continued in the career of his profeſſion, and of his academical labours, till, in 1773, another ſituation of public truſt was propoſed to him, which he was more eaſily induced to accept. This was the appointment of Second Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, then firſt eſtabliſhed; Mr. Impey, afterwards Sir Elijah, being Chief Juſtice. On this occaſion, the eſteem and regard of the Univerſity of Oxford for their Vinerian Profeſſor was fully evinced; the Convocation allowing three years for the chance of his return, from ill health or any other cauſe, during which interval his office was held for him, and his lectures read by a deputy. In India Mr. Chambers had a younger brother, Mr. William Chambers, afterwards highly diſtinguiſhed for his unrivalled knowledge of the Malabar language, and other dialects of Hindooſtan; and the proſpect of being reunited to this relation certainly was not forgotten among the attractions of this new offer. Immediately before his departure for the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Chambers married Miſs Wilton, the only daughter of the celebrated and now venerable ſtatuary of that name: and his mother, Mrs. Chambers, a woman of uncommon virtues and accompliſhments, undertook the voyage with them, and continued an inmate in their family till her death, which happened in 1782. They ſailed for India in April 1774, and, the climate not proving unfriendly, the Vinerian profeſſorſhip was in due time reſigned. The honour of knighthood was not conferred at the time of his appointment, but, within four years after, was ſent out to him, unſolicited, as a mark of royal approbation. How well his original nomination, and his ſubſequent advancement to the office of Chief Juſtice, were deſerved, it is not neceſſary here to demonſtrate. They who acted with him, or were preſent in any arduous diſcuſſions, can bear witneſs how often his mild but convincing arguments contributed eſſentially to the public ſervice. Without taking any violent part in the contentions of politics, Sir R. Chambers was ſteady in purſuing the courſe which his judgment approved; and, in all the ſtruggles that aroſe, no opponent ever ventured to inſinuate a doubt of his integrity. The unfortunate loſs of the Groſvenor Eaſt Indiaman, in the year 1782, is but too well remembered by many families. In this public calamity, the private ſhare of Sir R. Chambers was diſproportionately heavy. He loſt his eldeſt ſon, a promiſing youth, then going to England for education; and the uncertain circumſtances of the caſe left to imagination the moſt dreadful materials for conjecture. In this ſituation the firm and truly Chriſtian piety of Sir Robert afforded a great example, and he appeared a worthy ſon of that excellent national church, which, on ſome occaſions, he had ſtrenuouſly defended while he was an advocate. On the reſignation of Sir E. Impey, in 1791, Sir R. Chambers was advanced to the office of Chief Juſtice; and in 1797 he became Preſident of the Aſiatic

Society. At length, after having remained in India twenty-five years, he alſo obtained permiſſion to reſign, and was ſucceeded by Sir John Anſtruther. He returned to England in 1799, to enjoy his well-earned leiſure, and the ſociety of his friends; but, alas! not to feel the bleſſing of good health. His conſtitution, being delicate, had probably been ſupported by the warmth of India; and he manifeſtly ſhrunk under the rigour of that northern climate, from which he had been ſo long removed. In the autumn of 1802, his lungs were ſo much affected that he was adviſed to winter in the milder air of France, and he had intended to have proceeded to the ſouthern provinces; but the ſeaſon was then too far advanced, and he remained at Paris, where, after a partial recovery, he had an attack of a paralytic nature, and died on the 9th of May laſt. The body was brought to England by his widow, and on the 23d of May was interred in the Temple church. Sir Robert had been a bencher of the Middle Temple, and his funeral was attended by a conſiderable number of that ſociety, and a reſpectable ſelection of private friends. Sir Robert Chambers had that love for books which naturally ariſes from a ſound education, and early habits of ſtudy. His collection therefore was conſiderable, and his knowledge proportionably extenſive. Even at the cloſe of his life, of which ſo large a part had been engaged in the practice or adminiſtration of the laws, he had not loſt or forgotten his academical accompliſhments; and a Latin Epitaph on his friend Sir W. Jones, inſcribed by Flaxman on a monument erected at Oxford in 1803, may teſtify, that the cares of the judge had not obliterated the ſtudies of the profeſſor. His collection of Oriental books was particularly valuable. That his fortune, after ſo long continuance in office, was moderate, muſt be conſidered as an important topic of his praiſe, as it may well be aſcribed to his ſtrict integrity and extenſive bounty. He received no preſents, but diſtributed abundant charities. On his reſignation, therefore, he could not attempt to decline the penſion which Parliament has now aſſigned to the Judges of India, after a much leſs period of ſervice. An excellent portrait of Sir R. Chambers, in a groupe of his literary friends, Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, Beattie, Baretti, &c. was painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale's ſtudy at Streatham: but a picture by Mr. Home, painted at Calcutta a ſhort time before his return, in which he is repreſented in his Judge's robes, preſerves, likewiſe, an accurate likeneſs of him.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Above 1100 of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Newcaſtle have lately enrolled their names to ſerve in the Loyal Newcaſtle Aſſociation. T. Clennel, eſq. who commanded this, or a ſimilar corps, during the laſt war, was called upon to be their commander. J. Davidſon, eſq. was nominated to re-aſſume his ſtation, of major; and Mr Farrington was unanimouſly re-choſen as adjutant.

C. Brand, eſq. is about to raiſe a corps of volunteers, who are to ſerve to the extent of the Northern Diſtrict in caſe of invaſion.—A troop of horſe will be attached to this corps.

The Duke of Northumberland has (with the approbation of Government) engaged to raiſe and maintain during the war, at his own expence, 1000 men, to conſiſt of cavalry and infantry, to be raiſed upon the Duke's eſtates, and to ſerve in the diſtrict of Northumberland. The corps is to be commanded by Earl Percy, eldeſt ſon of that ſpirited nobleman.

Married] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Spence, of the houſe of Meſſrs. Roddam, Son and Spence, Gateſhead, to Miſs H. Roddam, daughter of Mr. J. Roddam, of the ſame houſe.—Mr. J. Somerville, teacher of the mathematics, to Miſs Stephenſon, of the Forth, near Newcaſtle.

At Coldſtream, Mr. T. Bell, brewer, of Wooller Bridge End, to Miſs M. Dawſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Dawſon, ſurgeon.

At Caldbeck, T. Ellwood, eſq. of Heſket, Newmarket, to Miſs M. Aſhbridge.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 80, Mrs. E. Gray, of the ſociety of Quakers.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Gaddis, a ſurgeon in the navy, and a native of Carliſle. He lodged at a public-houſe in this town, and poiſoned himſelf by ſwallowing a large quantity of arſenick.

Mr. B. Lee, butcher.

At Biſhop Aukland, Mrs. Bainbridge.

At Darlington, Mrs. Rontree, wife of Mr. J. Rontree, printer.

At Sunderland, aged 65, Mrs. Baxter, widow.

At Fiſhburn, county of Durham, Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. J. Brunton, tanner.

At Denton, near Darlington, aged 74, Mrs. Middleton, widow of the late Mr. J. Middleton, an opulent farmer.

At Coldſides, Miſs Walker.

At Bardon Mill, aged 22, Miſs F. Bell.

Mr. J Copland, of Monigah, near Moffatt. While in the act of looking after his ſheep, he was ſtruck with lightning and inſtantly killed.

J. Donaldſon, eſq. of Windmill Hills, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

In his 59th year, Mr. Winſhip, of Cambo; he had acted as chief agent or ſteward for many years, in the ſeveral eſtates of Wallington, Netherwitton, Nunnykirk, Lemington, &c.

Lately, Sir Nicholas Conyers, bart. and Sir George Conyers, bart. the former the brother, and the latter the nephew, of the late Sir Blackiſton Conyers, bart. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Newcaſtle; the title devolves upon T. Conyers, eſq. brother of the late Sir Blackiſton, now reſident in Cheſter-le ſtreet.

Mr. J. Humphrey, farmer, of Ryhope, near Sunderland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late Windermere regatta, five ſailing boats ſtarted from the Ferry, for the ſuit of colours; the Victory, belonging to Sir John Ledyard; the Barton, the Iſabella, and Defiance, all belonging to Mr. Curwen; and the Henrietta, belonging to Mr. Dixon. They ſailed up to Ambleſide, a diſtance of about ſix miles, with a moderate breeze, in about thirty-five minutes, and returned down again within two hours. The prize was gained by the Barton, which came in conſiderably firſt; the others came in as follow: the Iſabella, ſecond; the Defiance, third; the Henrietta, fourth; and the Victory, fifth. The beauty of the ſurrounding ſcenery, heightened by the numerous diſplay of boats, crowded with genteel company, and an excellent band of muſic, afforded a very pleaſing and ſtriking ſcene. It was propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to, by a large party of gentlemen and others preſent, that the meeting ſhould be annual, and Sir John Ledyard was appointed ſteward for the enſuing year. In the evening a number of prizes were given for rowing-boats, which were conteſted for with uncommon ardour.—The Barton has, it ſeem, an iron keel of 15 cwt. which superſedes the neceſſity of much ballaſt, and which, judging from the ſpecimen of ſailing afforded at the regatta, promiſes to be of conſiderable public utility. This iron keel is the invention of Mr. Croſby, mariner, of Whitehaven.

The work of rebuilding that venerable pile, King Edward's monument, upon Brough Marſh, in Cumberland, is now completed. The preſent monument exactly reſembles the former, in appearance, and is of the ſame dimenſions, being 30 feet in height; the only difference conſiſts in a flight of ſteps placed around it to prevent cattle, &c. from injuring it. The following is a copy of the inſcription, the old one being omitted:

Omnia veneratione proſequens
inclytam Edwardi Primi famam
optimi Angliæ Regis
Columnam hanc
Humi ſujam dirutamque
hic reponendam curavit
Gulielmus vice comes de Lowther,
Anno Salutis MDCCCIII.

On Monday, Auguſt 15, the trial of John Hatfield came on, at the aſſizes for the county of Cumberland, held at Carliſle. He ſtood charged upon three indictments: 1ſt, With having aſſumed the name and title of the Hon. Alexander Auguſtus Hope, and pretending to be a member of parliament, &c. and with having drawn a bill of exchange, in the ſame name, upon J. Crump, eſq. for the ſum of 20l payable to George Wood, inn keeper, of Keſwick, &c. &c. 2d, With making and publiſhing a counterfeit bill of exchange, with the ſame name, drawn upon J. Crump, eſq. &c. for 30l. ſterling; and 3d, With having aſſumed the ſaid name of Hope, and counterfeited the hand writing of the ſaid A. Hope, in the ſuperſcription of certain letters or packets, in order to avoid the payment of the duty of poſtage. The priſoner having pleaded not guilty, Mr. Scarlet opened the cauſe in an addreſs to the jury, wherein he obſerved that the priſoner became qualified to act a conſpicuous part in ſociety, by the gentility of his manners, and the extent of his information, &c, He obſerved that the crimes ſingle, with which the priſoner was charged, called for the puniſhment of death; but here was an accumulation of guilt, &c. &c. Mr. Scarlett then ſketched an outline of the conduct of the priſoner, from the time he became known to the public in the aſſumed character of Colonel Hope, &c. &c. Hatfield came to reſide in the county of Cumberland, in Autumn laſt, in a handſome carriage, but without a ſervant. This excited ſome degree of ſurpriſe among the inhabitants, but the priſoner cleared this up by ſaying he had given his ſervant leave to go away from him, being a perſon that was much terrified with the tremendous mountains, that he was an old man and a great favourite. During his reſidence in this county, he lived partly at Keſwick, and partly at Buttermere; here he amuſed himſelf with fiſhing, and other innocent diverſions, and during this time his behaviour was always correct and proper, he conſtantly attended public worſhip, and appeared, in every reſpect, with the manners and character of a gentleman. After reſiding ſome time in this neighbourhood, he cultivated the acquaintance of Mary Robinſon, an agreeable and intereſting young woman, and, after a ſhort courtſhip, he married her. About this period he formed an acquaintance with the Rev. M. Nicholſon, the chaplain of Loweſwater, to whom he had addreſſed ſeveral letters, all franked with the name of A. Hope. After ſome time, Mr. Hardinge, then on a tour to the Lakes, and who was perſonally acquainted with Colonel Hope, thought proper to ſolicit an interview with the priſoner. Mr. Hardinge aſked the priſoner to dine with him: this the latter thought fit to decline, but he called upon Mr. Hardinge after dinner, where he ſupported the deceit with great plauſibility. Mr. Hardinge, however, deſired Mr Wood, the inn-keeper, to ſecure the priſoner's carriage. The priſoner then planned and effected his eſcape. He landed in a boat at the head of the Lake, inſtead of going to Buttermere, as he had pretended, and made his eſcape over the hills of Borrowdale. Previouſly to his departure, Hatfield had ordered dinner at the Queen's Head, in Keſwick, when he gave Mr. Nicholſon, whom he had made a ſort of confidential friend, a guinea and deſired him to pay for the dinner, which he did. Colonel Parke depoſed that he was well acquainted with Col. Hope, who is brother to the Earl of Hopetown, a general in the army, and Colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons—ſaid, the priſoner was not Colonel Hope. When the evidence for the proſecution had cloſed, the priſoner addreſſed himſelf to the jury. He ſaid he felt ſome ſatisfaction at the idea of having his ſufferings terminated, as they muſt of courſe be, by their verdict. For the ſpace of nine months, he ſaid, he had been dragged from priſon to priſon, and torn from place to place ſubject to all the miſrepreſentations of calumny, adding "Whatever may be my fate, I am content—it is the award of juſtice, impartially and virtuouſly adminiſtered. But I moſt ſolemnly declare that in all my tranſactions I never intended to defraud or injure the perſons whoſe names have appeared in this proſecution. This I will maintain to the laſt moment of my life." The priſoner called, in his defence, Mr. Newton, an attorney, at Stockport, in Cheſhire, who, it appears, was employed by the priſoner in the ſummer aſſizes, 1800, in recovering an eſtate in the county of Kent. He underſtood the priſoner's father to be a reſpectable man—ſome of the family were very opulent—depoſed that the priſoner was married to a lady whoſe maiden name was Nation. He had never known the priſoner by any other name than that of John Hatfield. His aſſignees have ſold the eſtate above-mentioned, which was rented at 100l. per ann. The priſoner had formerly kept a carriage, and the deponent knew nothing of the reaſons which had induced the priſoner to quit Devonſhire, &c &c The jury, after conſulting about ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of forgery. The trial commenced about eleven o'clock in the forenoon and ended about ſeven in the evening. Hatfield is repreſented as a genteel perſon, with a handſome face, blue eyes, and fair complexion; his age about forty-five. During the greateſt part of the trial he employed himſelf in writing notes on the evidence given, and in converſing with his counſel, Meſſrs. Topping and Holroyd. After the verdict of the jury was given, he diſcovered no relaxation of his accuſtomed demeanour; from firſt to laſt he ſupported his ſituation with unſhaken fortitude, and the whole of his behaviour was proper and dignified. At eight o'clock next morning the judge pronounced the ſentence of death upon him, adviſing the priſoner to lay aſide his deluſions and impoſitions, and employ properly the ſhort ſpace he had to live, &c. &c.

Married] At Carliſle, Mr. Campbell, ſtaymaker, to Miſs E. Campbell.—Mr. J. Ruſhby, joiner, to Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late Mr. J. Sutton, tallow-chandler.

At Whitehaven, Lieutenant Sprowle, of the navy, to Miſs Grayſon.—Mr Hewitt, jun. of Harrington mill, to Miſs Booth, daughter of the late Capt. Booth.—Mr. Wilſon, flax-dreſſer, to Miſs M. Marſhal, mantua-maker.—Mr. Jopſon, druggiſt, to Miſs Kead, of Parton.

At Caldbeck, T. Ellwood, eſq. of Heſket Newmarket, to Miſs M. Aſhbridge.

At Cockermouth, Mr. W. Robinſon, to Miſs M. Kirkbride, mantua-maker.—Mr. T. Prieſtman, of Morland, in Weſtmoreland, to Miſs M. Willſon, of Timperton-hall.

Died.] At Carliſle, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Shepherd, late clerk to Mr. Mounſey, attorney.

At Kendal, aged 42, Mr. R. Moſer.—The Rev. R. H. Lambeth, M. A. vicar of Forſfield, Suſſex.—Mr. A. Gough.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Croſbie, formerly maſter of a trading veſſel.—In an advanced age, Mrs. J. Gwynne, widow.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. T. Collins. In his 46th year, Mr. H. Thompſon, maſon. His death was occaſioned by an unfortunate fall from a horſe a few days before.

At St. Bees, Miſs Fletcher, a maiden lady, of Whitehaven.

At Croſs, in Wabberthwayte, aged 26, Miſs A. Smith.

At Blackhall, near Carliſle, in the prime of life, of a conſumptive diſorder, brought on by ſleeping in a damp bed, Miſs M. Farrer, niece of the Rev. Mr. Farrer, vicar of Stanwix.

At Lowes, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Richardſon.

At Drig, near Ravenglaſs, in her 79th year, Mrs. R. Singleton.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended to hold a ſhew of tups, for ſale and letting, on the firſt Tueſday in September, in this and every ſucceeding year, at Wykeham, in the centre of the diſtricts of Whitby Strand, and Pickering Lyth, in the North Riding. In theſe diſtricts there is an Agricultural Society, of which Sir R. B. Johnſtone, bart. is actual Preſident, and which meets at Hackneſs. It is further intended to award premiums on the day of ſhew, for the beſt two-ſhear lambs, tups, &c.

Married.] At Snaith, Mr. J. Aidyman, ſchoolmaſter, of Rawcliffe, to Miſs M. A. Morley

At Beverley, the Rev. H. Whitehead, of North Cave, late of Hornſea, to Miſs Bowman.

At Bawtry, the Rev. T. Wood, of Pennyſtone, to Miſs Bullivant.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Topham, merchant, to Miſs A. Spink.—Mr. W. Lupton, jun. merchant, to Miſs D. Darnton.

The Rev. Mr. Dealtry, rector of Wigginton, near York, to Miſs H. Sotheron, 4th daughter of the late W. Sotheron, eſq. of Darrington, Weſt Riding.

At Sandhutton, Mr. E. Clough, dyer, of Eaſingwold, to Miſs A. Cooper.

At Howden, Mr. R. Waddington, farmer, of Belby, to Miſs Daniel, daughter of Mr. Daniel, brewer.

At Wakefield, Mr. R. Pollock, woolſtapler, to Miſs Scott.—J. Byron, M. D to Miſs Froſt, eldeſt daughter of T. Froſt, eſq.

At Whitby, Mr. G. Frattles, ſhip-owner, to Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Hull, Mr. P. Porter, glover, to Miſs Singleton.—Mr. Garlick, of Hook, near Howden, to Miſs Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright, ſhip-owner.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Benſon Carr, to Miſs E. Ward.

At Sutton, J. Hall, eſq of Iccles, near Rotherham, to Miſs Hall, niece to J. Auton, eſq. of Loand-houſe.—W. Bolland, eſq. of Knareſborough, to Miſs Kempſter, of Chelſea.

Died] At York, in his 76th year, Mr. R. Hartley, flax-dreſſer.—Aged 61, Mr. G. Gibſon, ſilk-mercer.—Aged 79, Mrs. Scott, a maiden lady.

At Hull, Miſs M. Uſherwood.—Aged 33, Mr. G. Fletcher, ſhip-chandler.—Aged 27, Miſs Heſſey, daughter of Mr. W. Heſſey, tide-ſurveyor to the cuſtoms at this port.—Aged 45, Mr. M. Wilkinſon, maſter-joiner and publican.—Aged 28, Miſs C. Southern, daughter of Mr. Southern, dancing-maſter.

At Leeds, Mrs. Greaves, relict of the late Mr. Greaves, merchant.—In his 70th year, Mr. Leathley, one of the members of the common-council.—Mr. Rangeley, ſen. merchant.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. D. Smith, bookſeller.

At Sheffield, aged 20, Miſs A. Birks.

At Halifax, Miſs Wilcock, ſiſter to Mr. Wilcock, attorney.

At Wakefield, J. Lamb.—Aged 75, Mrs. Armitage, relict of the late Rev. J. Armitage, many years vicar of Hooton Pape.—Mr. J. White, hoſier.

At Northallerton, in his 58th year, Mr. E. Kilvington.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mrs M. Grayburn, a maiden lady.—Aged 61, Mrs. Taplady, widow of Mr. Taplady, late of Seaton, near Hornſea.—Mr. J. Hall, watchmaker.—In the prime of life, Mr. E. Johnſon, flax-dreſſer.—Aged 23, Mrs. Mair, of the George and Dragon Inn.

At Great Driffield, Mrs. Newlove, wife of Mrs. E. Newlove, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Pickering, Mr. J. Hart.

At Neaton-hall, near Richmond, Mrs. Hobſon, a maiden lady.

At Knottingley, in his 75th year, Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Ferham, near Rotherham, Mrs. M. Walker, wife of J. Walker, eſq. and eldeſt daughter of S. W. eſq. founder of the iron-works at Maſborough.—In his 38th year, Mr. Brownbill, of Morley-lodge, and formerly a watchmaker in Leeds.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Dawſon, blackſmith, of Sand Hutton, near York.

On the 17th of January laſt, at Madraſs, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 27th year, Captain J. Hornſea, of the Victor ſhip of war, ſon of Mr. Hornſea, of Scarborough; an amiable ſon, an endearing companion, and brave officer.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, where ſhe was on a viſit, Dowager Lady Sykes, relict of the late Sir Stephen Sykes, bart.

LANCASHIRE.

Miſs LINWOOD having cloſed her magnificent exhibition in Hanover-ſquare, where for ſeveral years it has been one of the principal ornaments of the metropolis, has reopened it at Liverpool for a ſhort time, from whence, if the ſtate of Ireland is favourable, we believe ſhe purpoſes to remove it to Dublin.

In conſequence of a late legal deciſion at Lancaſter, in the caſe of a proſecution between the corporation of Liverpool, and a pariſh of the ſame place, a certain number of ſtreets in the latter town, which before that event were repaired by the Corporate Body, out of its own funds, are, in future, to be paved at the expence of the pariſh. With this view, ſix gentlemen have been appointed ſurveyors of the highways, under the authority of the General Highway Act, and a levy or rate, as therein is directed, has been laid upon the pariſh, for effecting that purpoſe. Mr. W. Stewart, and Mr. T. Cartwright, have been deputed collectors of the rate, to act under the ſurveyors. The tax itſelf, however, is a matter altogether novel in the pariſh.

The truſtees of the Rhyddian Marſh embarkment, in the vicinity of St. Aſaph, in North Wales, have lately advertiſed to receive propoſals, from any perſon willing to contract for cutting a drain, or raiſing an aqueduct on the ſaid marſh, about four miles in length.

At a late meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, it was unanimouſly agreed to erect a battery at a certain point, called the Red Noſes, near the rock Perch, and another on a certain point of the

Lancaſhire ſhore. Alſo to build a number of gun-boats, for the protection of the town and harbour. Alſo to raiſe two regiments of volunteer corps, conſiſting of 560 men each, excluſive of a corps of 600 men for the uſe of the great guns. Towards promoting the above patriotic meaſure, the corporation have ſubſcribed the ſum of 2000l. from their own funds, and the ſum of 1000l. from the funds of the Dock.

In addition to the four weekly newſpapers which have been regularly publiſhed at Liverpool for ſome time paſt, a daily newſpaper has been lately commenced in that opulent and populous borough. In the above paper is given a ſtatement of the docks at that place for the preſent year, ending June 24, viz. ſhips entered, 4791; tonnage 494,521; paid 28,027l. 13s. 4d. The ſame paper contains a liſt of armed veſſels which have cleared out from the above port to cruize against the enemy, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. It contains the names of fifteen privateers, carrying, in the whole, 172 guns, and forty-nine letters of marque, carrying, in the whole, 720 guns; ſo that an armada, furniſhed with nearly 1000 guns, is employed againſt the trade and commerce of France and Holland, from that port only.

The new theatre at Liverpool is conſiderably larger than the old one; it is of a circular form, has three heights of boxes at the ſides and two in front; the pannels are beautifully painted, and the decorations of the frontiſpiece rich and elegant. The chandeliers are ſplendid; the furniture handſome; and the ſcenery well executed.

An Act has lately received the royal aſſent, for regulating the markets, and making other improvements in the town of Blackburn.

Total Amount of Live Stock in the ſeveral Sub-diviſions of this County, as lately received by the Clerk of the General Meetings, appointed by the Lord-lieutenant to receive the ſame.

	Oxen.	*Cows.*	*Young cattle & Colts.*	*Sheep and Goats.*	*Pigs.*	*Riding Horſes.*	*Draught Horſes.*
Amounderneſs, comprehending 57 townſhips	53	11,972	8,665	12,970	2,881	407	3,364
Blackburn 58	13	15,961	8,171	18,904	2,992	562	2,894
Bolton 39	17	8,533	2,860	3,084	1,764	390	1,993
Leyland 40	121	9,609	5,448	2,054	2,174	219	1,742
Liverpool 1	43	935	16	261	1,626	509	832
Lonſdale North 28	55	5,246	4,314	2,978	963	88	2,084
Lonſdale South 41	125	6,083	7,472	31,140	2,339	351	2,149
Mancheſter 40	22	7,074	2,125	453	3,265	1,057	2,035
Middleton 41	24	7,503	2,028	3,437	1,479	524	1,702
Ormſkirk 21	81	5,649	4,260	1,701	3,320	285	2,527
Preſcott 38	75	7,791	4,563	2,759	4,764	655	3,141
Warrington 35	19	9,171	4,651	1,131	3,415	427	2,196

Married.] The Rev. M. Proctor, perpetual curate of Caton, near Lancaſter, to Miſs Kendall, of the ſame place.

At Mancheſter, J. Taylor, eſq. of Blakeley, to Miſs Bowker, of Bowker Bank.—Mr. J. Holt, to Miſs S. Warburton, of Ruſholme. —Mr. G. Eggleſtone, to Miſs A. Parkinſon, of Lancaſter.

At Liverpool, Mr. J Haſwell, to Mrs. E. Whytell, daughter of the late E. Ogden, eſq. formerly of Moſley Hill, near Liverpool.—Mr. *J.* Worthington, merchant, to Miſs Charles.—Mr. W. Hughes, block-maker, to Miſs E. Moſs.—Mr. J Iſaac, merchant, to Miſs Heale.—Capt. Forſter, to Miſs Collier. —Mr. Fairthurſt, merchant, to Miſs A. Hatton.—Mr. R. Kirkman, merchant, to Miſs Unſworth.—Mr. T. T. Page, attorney, to Mrs. Armſtrong, widow.

At Wigan, Mr. J. Taylor, currier, to Miſs Hopwood.

Died.] At Lancaſter, ſuddenly, aged 51, Mr. W. Ireland, of the China and Glaſs Warehouſe. He had complained previouſly of a ſlight indiſpoſition; and, in walking towards his garden, very early in the morning, ſuddenly fell down on Caſtle Hill, and expired immediately.

Mr. J. Overend, merchant.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Parry.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, plumber and glazier.—Aged 70, Mr. T. Weale, ſurgeon-dentiſt. He has bequeathed to the different public charities in the town, the ſum of 4300l.

Aged 17, Miſs H. Aikin, daughter of Capt. Aikin.—Aged 56, Mrs. M. Fleetwood, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Fleetwood, broker.—Suddenly, Mrs. M. Goodchild, wife of Mr. C. Goodchild, printer.

Mr. W. Harding, bookſeller and ſtationer; a man of peaceable deportment, and other friendly and ſociable qualities, which juſtly intitled him to the character of an agreeable neighbour and a worthy citizen.

Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Mr. R. Fiſher, ſhip-builder.—Aged 70, Mr. T. Jackſon, cooper. —Mrs. Troughton, relict of the late Mr. R. Troughton, cooper.—Mr. E. Croft, butcher.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R. Briddock.—Mr. G. Moult.—Mrs. Cawſon, wife of Mr. T. Cawſon, whiteſmith.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Howard.

In Salford, Mr. Kighley.

At Blackburn, aged 75, Mrs. Haworth, widow.

At Wigan, aged 82, Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late J. Clayton, eſq. a lady generally reſpected, and particularly remarkable for her kindneſs and tender ſympathy to the poor.

Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. T. Critchley, taylor.

At Preſton, Miſs M. A. Myers.

At Preſcott, aged 51, Mrs. Foſter, wife of Mr H. Foſter, watch-maker; a woman of unaffected piety, and exemplary in every domeſtic relation.

At Wavertree, Mr. C. Haughton, ſurgeon, in the African trade.

On the 22d of May laſt, in the iſland of Tortola, in the Weſt Indies, in his 23d year, Lieut. C. L. Chaſſaing, of the Royal Navy, and commander of the ſhip Rawlinſon, of Liverpool.

At St. Croix, Capt. H. Booth, late of the ſhip General Abercromby, of Liverpool.

Mrs. E. Capſtick, of Caton, near Lancaſter.

At Standiſh, in his 56th year, Mr. J. Preſcott.

At Denton's Green, W. Hill, gent.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] G. J. Leigh, eſq. of High Leigh, in this county, to Miſs Blackburn, eldeſt daughter of J. Blackburn, eſq. M. P. for the county of Lancaſter.

At Cheſter, Mr. S. Wylde, of Runcorn, to Miſs Dawſon, daughter of Mr. J. Dawſon, corn-dealer.—S. Beetenſon, eſq. M.D. of Everton, to Miſs M. Maſſey, relict of the late G. T. Maſſey, eſq. of this city.—Mr. Rollaſon, baker, to Miſs S. Leach.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. Griffith, mercer.—Mrs. M. Forbes, a lady of a very charitable diſpoſition, and of unexampled piety and reſignation.

Mrs. Seabrooke, late of the Bowling-green.

At Stockport, in his 44th year, Juſtinian Jordan, gent.

At Knutsford, the Right Honorable Lady Jane Stanley.—Mr. Carr, ſteward to W. Egerton, eſq. of Tatton Park.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Cawley, of Mickle Trafford, near Cheſter.

DERBYSHIRE.

The magiſtrates of this county have lately announced their intention, by public advertiſement, to widen and repair Duffield Bridge, in this county, agreeable to a plan and ſpecification drawn up by Mr. Sykes, of Cheſterfield, the county ſurveyor.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. T. Tomlinſon, baker, to Miſs E. Etches, of Sturſton.

At Bakewell, Mr. J. Taylor, of Barmoor, to Miſs J. Pearſon, of Buxton.—T. Barker, eſq. of Aſhford, to Miſs Gordon.

At Derby, the Rev. J. Cawthorne, miniſter of the Brookſide chapel, to Miſs Pritchard, daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookſeller.

Died.] At Derby, aged 66, Mrs. Felton.—Aged 88, Mr. S. Sawyer, formerly of the Royal Oak inn.—In her 21ſt year, of a conſumptive complaint, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, cabinet maker.—Aged 87, T. Peach, gent.

At Wirkſworth, aged 24, Mr. M. Nuttall, currier.

At Buxton, Mr Revell, father of Mr. Revell, ſugar merchant, of Sheffield.

At Atlow, the Rev. J. Lowe, many years miniſter of that place.

At Tideſwell, ſuddenly, Mr. A. Robinſon, formerly under maſter of the grammar ſchool in Sheffield, which ſituation he had filled upwards of forty years.

In the Borough-road, Southwark, in his 57th year, Mr. W. Ironmonger, only ſon of the late Mr. R. Ironmonger, of Derby.—Aged 77, Mrs. Wilſon, of Normanton, near Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Featherſtone, hoſier, to Miſs Goodall.—Mr. Hall, brazier, to Miſs C. Brown, of Stapleford.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. Nunn, lace merchant.

Mr. W. Hawley, a moſt zealous partizan of what is termed in the town, the *Blue Intereſt*, yet reſpected even by thoſe of oppoſite principles, for the uniform conſiſtency of his conduct.

Mr. Stubbins, hoſier.—Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Dunn, bookſeller and printer.—Mrs. Radford.

In his 74th year, Mr. R. Bonnington, for many years keeper of the town gaol, which ſituation he had reſigned only about ten months ago.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Purſuant to a late Act of Parliament for more effectually draining Wildmore Fen, and the Eaſt and Weſt Fens in this county, it is intended to erect ſeveral ſubſtantial brick carriage bridges in the following places in the ſaid tracts of land, viz. a bridge over Hobhole Drain, for preſerving the communication of the road from Fiſhtoft church to Gayſt Green; alſo a bridge over the ſaid drain, at or near Clamp Gate; alſo two other bridges over the intended Catchwater drain, in the Weſt Fen, near Mareham, and Reveſby Gaps; and another bridge acroſs the new drain on the ſouth ſide of Firth Bank incloſures, near Anthony's Gowt.

At a late meeting of the freemen, &c. at the Guildhall, in the city of Lincoln, it was unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe a volunteer corps of cavalry and one of infantry. The corporation purſe ſubſcribed the ſum of 500 guineas, for the uſe of the corps.

Married.] At Stockwith, near Gainſboro', Captain T. Capes, of the ſhip Providence Increaſe, to Miſs M. Steele.

At Kirkburton, in Yorkſhire, Mr. W. Bridges, organiſt, of Newark, late lieutenant in the North Lincoln Militia, to Miſs Kay, of Sleaford.

At Gainſborough, R. Groning, eſq. of Charleſtown South Carolina, to Miſs Iſabella Curtis, daughter of Mr Curtis, milliner.—Mr. G. England, to Miſs S. Job.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. J. Smith, plumber and glazier, and for ſeveral years paſt mayor of the bail of Lincoln.

At Stamford, rather ſuddenly, aged 45, Mr. J. Goodwyn, maſon.

At Gainſborough, aged 63, Mr. T. Turner.—Aged 75, Mr. Lelliman.

At Louth, in his 78th year, N. Wriggleſworth, eſq. the oldeſt member of the corporation. He had ſerved the office of warden ſeven times. This gentleman had declined, a few years ago, an extenſive practiſe in pharmacy and ſurgery, in which his ſuperior ſkill and ſucceſs had eſtabliſhed him nearly half a century. The indigent part of his neighbours frequently partook of his bounty.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Brockey, widow.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, Mrs. Hewitt.

Suddenly, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, of Hanthorpe, near Bourne.

At Bole, near Gainſborough, advanced in years, Mrs. Winks, widow.

At Sheffield, Mr. S. Glanville, formerly maſter of the Bull inn, at Stamford.

At Uppingham, in Rutland, Mr. J. Cooke, grocer.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Dawber, of Bonby, near Brigg, wife of Mr. J. Dawber, farmer and grazier.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Gill, wheelwright, of Navenby, near Lincoln. He went to bed apparently in good health, the preceding evening.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A muſical feſtival, on a grand ſcale was held at Leiceſter, during the laſt month. The beſt living performers were engaged, and the ſelections and arrangement did great credit to the Rev. T. BURNABY, and Mr. WILLIAM GARDINER, under whoſe management the amuſements were conducted. The aſſemblage of company was numerous and brilliant.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Leiceſter, it was unanimouſly reſolved to form a corps of infantry and cavalry, primarily for the protection of the town and neighbourhood, but in caſe of actual invaſion, to march to any part of Great Britain, at the direction of Government. A very liberal ſubſcription was, at the ſame time, entered into, for the purpoſe of creating a fund to diſcharge the expence of equipping the reſpecting corps. The corporation voted the ſum of 300 guineas. for the eſtabliſhment of the volunteer corps, and 200 guineas more for the purpoſe of alleviating the ſufferings of the ſurviving families of ſuch of their townſmen as may fall in the defence of their country. At the cloſing of the books appointed for the enrolment of the volunteers, near 700 names appeared on the infantry liſt, excluſive of names ſufficient to compleat two troops of volunteer cavalry. Among the ſubſcribers to the above corps, were Mansfield and Miller, 100l. Dr. Arnold, 20 guineas; Mr. T. Pagett, ſurgeon, 20l. Meſſrs. J. Coltman, jun. and S. Coltman, 10 guineas each; Mr. Nutt, 10 guineas; Mr. T. Pares, jun. 105l. Mr. J. Pares, 105l. Mr. W. Chamberlin, 10 guineas; Mrs Linwood, 10 guineas; Mr. H. Carrick, 5 guineas; Mr. W. Firmadge, 10 guineas; Mr. T. Pagett. 52l. Mr. T. Lockwood, 5 guineas; Mr. R. Brewin, 10 guineas; Sir John Palmer, bart. 200l. the Earl of Harboro', 400l. the Counteſs of Denbigh, 100l. &c &c.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. R. Stringer, to Miſs Hubbard, of Rearſby.—Mr. J. Riley, grocer, to Mrs. Boyer.

At Reading, Berkſhire, Mr. T. Cook, of Leiceſter, to Miſs A. Iliffe, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. D. Iliffe, vicar of Kilby, in this county.

At Parkgate, in Cheſhire, W. Villiers, eſq. of Moſeley, near Birmingham, to Miſs Dabbs, niece to the late Mr. Alderman Dabbs, hoſier, of Leiceſter.—Mr. Pell, of Clipſtone, to Miſs Wright, of Harborough.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Lacey, to Miſs M. Tibbutt.

Died.] At Leiceſter, in his 79th year, Mr. Alderman Biſhop, formerly of the Three Crowns inn, from whence he had retired for ſome years, with a handſome competency. This gentleman ſerved the office of mayor in the year 1783.

At Loughborough, in her 64th year, Mrs. Gold.

At Mount Sorrel, aged 88, Mr. S. Wheatby.—Mr. Hollyoak, of Coſby.

STAFFORDSHIRE

A charitable inſtitution has been lately founded at Litchfield, for the particular benefit of the widows and unmarried daughters of deceaſed clergymen. The perſons to be admitted are required to be of the age of fifty years or upwards. A preference is given firſt to the widows and daughters of clergymen who have been members of the cathedral church of Litchfield; next to the widows and daughters of clergymen, who, at the time of their deaths were reſident in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, or in any of the peculiars within the ſaid dioceſe; and laſtly, to the widows and daughters of clergymen of the eſtabliſhed church of England in any other part of Great Britain; but no perſon is to be admitted to the benefits of the inſtitution, who ſhall be poſſeſſed in her own right of a clear annual income exceeding thirty pounds. The aforeſaid benefits will conſiſt of an houſe containing four rooms and a cellar, in a pleaſant and airy ſituation, in the Cloſe of Litchfield, and ſuch annual income, not exceeding forty pounds, as the truſtees ſhall judge proper. The houſes will be ready for the reception of inhabitants, any time after Michaelmas next, when appointments are intended to be made, at the diſcretion of the truſtees, who will inform the perſons qualified, of their appointments, early in the month of October next.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Nicholls, draper, to Miſs M. Steward.—Mr. J. Badderley, to Miſs M. Jefferies.—Mr. Cooke, draper, to Mrs. Willington, of Buſhbury.

At Walſall, Mr. C. Cotterell, jun. of Cannock, to Miſs Foſter, daughter of C. Forſter, eſq. banker.

B. Weſt, eſq. youngeſt ſon of B. Weſt, eſq. preſident of the Royal Academy, London, to Miſs S. Dickenſon, of Perſhall, near Stafford.—Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of the 59th regiment of foot, to Miſs C. Wolſeley, ſecond daughter of Sir W. Wolſeley, bart. of Wolſeley-hall, in this county.—Mr. J. Collier, of Rugeley, to Miſs Willington, of Wilbrighton-hall.

At Devizes, A. Wyatt, eſq. of Tamworth, to Miſs A. M. Higginſon.

At Stafford, Mr. T. Tomkinſon, of Leeke, to Miſs E. Peake, of the Lamberſcoates.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. J. Savile, vicar-choral of the cathedral church; a gentleman very generally known and equally reſpected as a vocal performer of pre-eminent abilities, from the rare union of feeling with ſcience, of expreſſion with ſkill—and amiable in all the virtues of the heart. The eulogy of one of his friends exhibits him as a moſt excellent man and worthy character; pious, generous, friendly, ingenuous, intelligent, and ſincere.

At Stafford, aged 46, Miſs Hadderfinch.

At Wedneſbury, Mr. W. Hill, one of the Handſworth volunteer cavalry.

At Walſall, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Day.—Mr. Chevaſſe, ſurgeon. His death was occaſioned by an unfortunate fall from his horſe, in returning from viſiting a patient.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Muſgrave, an eminent brewer. His death was occaſioned by an unfortunate fall from his horſe, the ſame day on which it took place.

At Uttoxeter, aged 13, Miſs S. G. Bell.

At Nuthurſt, near Tamworth, Mrs. Biſhop.

In the Weſt Indies, in his 21ſt year, Mr. C. S. Rowley, only ſurviving ſon of the late Rev. Fernihough Rowley, of Endon-houſe, in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In the city of Coventry, the number of volunteers who have given in their names to ſerve in a corps of cavalry, and one of infantry, about to be formed, already amounts to nearly one thouſand.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Soden, factor, to Miſs H. Turpin.—Mr. T. Chillingworth, grocer, to Miſs Lutwyche.—Mr. J. Powell, of Solyhull academy, to Miſs Baker.—Mr. J. Dover, painter, of Aſton, to Miſs M. Cotton.—Mr. J Cottrell, engraver, to Miſs Bealey.—Mr. J. Gill, attorney, to Miſs L. Percival.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Elliman, to Miſs M. Benbow.—Mr. H. Perrins, to Miſs Yardley, of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 38, Mr. S. Hawkins, ſurgeon.—At Mr. Adams's, Mr. J. Mills, ſon of Mrs. Mills, of Mill-green, near Aldridge.—Mr. J. Young, of the Plume of Feathers public-houſe.—Mr. T. Cottrell, baker.—Mrs. Painter.—Mrs. E. Monger, widow of the late Mr. J. Monger, merchant.—Miſs El. Smith.—Mr. J. Pendleton, braſs-founder.—Miſs M. A. Lowe, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Lowe, ſtamp-diſtributor.—Mr. R. Taylor, jun.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Tart.—Mrs. Rock.

Of a violent fever, in the bloom of life, Miſs Townſhend, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Townſhend, of Church Lawford.

Of a decline, Miſs Butlin, of Rugby.

In his 79th year, J. Jeffery, gent. formerly an eminent ſtuff-manufacturer, of Stoke, near Coventry.

Aged 74, Mr. J. Gray, of Harbourne-heath.

At his ſeat near London, B. Troughton, eſq. banker, of Coventry, and receiver-general for this county.

In the month of May laſt, at Kingſton, iſland of Jamaica, Mr. J. O. Bingham, eldeſt ſon of Mr J. Bingham, of Birmingham.

S. Pemberton, Eſq. of the Fiveways, near Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] T. Yate, eſq. of Madeley, to Miſs Wright, of Dawley-bank.

At Ludlow, Adjutant T. Light, to Miſs Harding.—Mr. Weaver, grocer, of Montgomery, to Miſs Ward, of Cruckton.—L. Jones, eſq. of Oſweſtry, to Mrs. Dobb, widow of the late H. Dobb, eſq. of Mollington, in the county of Cheſter..

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. E. Hughes, foreman in the ſoap-manufactory of Meſſrs. Hughes and Sons.—Mr. W. Ferrier, printer.—Mrs. Blower, mother of Mr. Blower, painter.—Aged 33, Mrs. D. Reynolds, of Ketley, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Mr. E Morgan, ironmonger.—Mr. W. Brunſden, hair-dreſſer. Mr. W. Bryan, of the Coach and Horſes Inn.—Aged 66, after a confinenent to her bed of ſeveral years, Mrs. Bromley.

At Wem, the Rev. Dr. Smallbrooke.

At Elleſmere, Mr. H. Baugh, grocer and ironmonger.

At Shiftnall, aged 67, Mrs. E. Bennet, widow of the late Mr. L. Bennet, formerly of Shrewſbury.—Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late Rev. J. Rogers, of Home.

At Acton Burnell, P. Holford, eſq. of Wootton, in the county of Warwick.—R. Lacon, eſq. of Linley.

At Hales Owen, at an advanced age, Mrs. Powell, widow.

Mrs. Cooke, of Knockin Heath-farm.—

Mr. Bridgman, of Church Stretton.—Miſs Ithell, of Coleham.—Aged 60, Mrs. Clarke, of Meole.—Mr. W. Powell, of Allſcott, near Wellington.

At Wixhall, Mr. Jebb, an opulent farmer.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sum total of the receipts and diſburſements of the Worceſter Houſe of Induſtry, from July 1, 1802, to July 1, 1803:—Receipts 5388l. 15s. 2d. — Diſburſements, 3528l. 1s. 7¾d.—to which may be added the ſum of 1000l. diſcharged of the principal debt; the ſum of 522l. 17s. 7½d. payment in full of old ſtanding debts; with other diſburſements, amounting to the ſum of 1860l. 13s. 6¼d. and making the amount of the ſum total of diſburſements 5388l. 15s. 2d.—Average number of poor this year maintained in the houſe, 157—ditto, relieved out of the houſe, 208—and ditto of children at nurſe, 65.—In the above account of diſburſements, the ſum of 876l. 12s. 6½d. was expended in affording occaſional relief, principally to ſick and infirm poor out of the houſe; and the ſum of 228l. 12s. 0d. was expended for the nurſing and ſupport of children out of the houſe.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Hunt, bookſeller, to Miſs Vaughan.—Mr. W. Cheſterton, to Miſs S. Yarnoll.

At Stourbridge, Mr. R. Waring, to Miſs J. Reynolds.—J. K. Barnes, eſq. of Ripple, to Miſs L. A. Hurford, of Foleſhill-place, near Coventry.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Ranford, draper.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, ſtockbroker, of London. — Mrs. Chew, widow of the late Mr. Chew, muſic-maſter.—Aged 85, Mrs. Pritchard, a maiden lady.—Mr. C. Jones, of the CroſsKeys public-houſe.—In the precincts of the cathedral, Mr. C. Sockett, youngeſt ſon of the late R. Sockett, eſq.—Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. Maſon, publican.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Reynolds.

At his houſe in the London-road, Mr. Randall, late of Aſtwood.—In her 80th year, Mrs Lea, of Frainch, and late of Hurcott paper-mills, near Kidderminſter.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bank, in Lancaſhire, Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart. of Harewood, in this county, to Miſs Phillips, youngeſt daughter of J. Phillips, eſq.

At Leominſter, Mr. R. Derry, of Hennor, to Miſs Lane, of Stretford.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 78, Mr. J. Price, maltſter.—In her 24th year, after a few hours illneſs, Miſs M. Purchaſe, of Fownhope, near Hereford.

At Monmouth, Miſs Fortune, a maiden lady.

At Rockfield, near Monmouth, in the prime of life, Miſs F. Harding.

At Chepſtow, Mr. J. Griffiths, wine-merchant.—In her 58th year, Mrs. Skyrme, of Stretton, near Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, W. Goodrich, eſq. to Miſs Pitt, of Maiſemore.

At Cirenceſter, the Rev. Mr. Boyes, of Berwick St. John, in the county of Wilts, to Miſs Croome.

At Cowley, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, to Miſs F. Naſh, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Naſh.

At Badmington, E. Biley, eſq. of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs E. A. Hollamby, daughter of the late Captain Hollamby, of the royal navy.

In London, W. Tutt, eſq. of Tetbury, to Miſs Squire, of Boughton, Kent.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Parker, an eminent apothecary, and father of the late Captain Parker, who died of the wounds he received in the action off Boulogne, towards the cloſe of the late war.

Mr. D. Lewis.

At Cirenceſter, Mr. J. Borton, wine-merchant.

At Cheltenham, the lady of Major General Sir Eccles Nixon, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.—Miſs Bentham, only daughter of the late Dr. E. Bentham, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in the univerſity of Oxford. This lady has bequeathed the ſum of 400l. 3 per cent. conſols to the Glouceſter Infirmary.

At Newent, J. Moggridge, eſq.—Miſs Scott, daughter of the Rev. W. Scott, rector of Willerſey.—Mrs. Lewis, of Little Deane.—Aged 84, Mrs. Bellamy, relict of the late Mr. W. Bellamy, of Weſtbury upon Severn.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Ricketts, of North Leach.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting at the city of Oxford, W. Folker, eſq. mayor, in the chair, it was unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe a corps of infantry and a troop of cavalry, to be at the diſpoſal of Government in caſe of invaſion, &c—Towards the ample ſubſcription-fund for furniſhing uniforms, and other neceſſaries, the Univerſity of Oxford ſubſcribed the ſum of 500l. the city of Oxford the like ſum, Mr. Wright, 200l. Mr. Morrell, 105l. Meſſrs. Treacher and Hall, 100l. &c. &c.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. S. Gauntlett, D.D. warden of New College, to Mrs. Cranmer, relict of the late Rev. E Cranmer, formerly of Queen's College—Mr. H. E. Hitchings, to Miſs J. Slatter, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Slatter, plumber and glazier.—Mr. B. Coſſer, of the Town Hall, to Mrs. M. Hobbins.—The Rev. W. Vincent, M.A. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, to Miſs F. Jones, of Oakham, in Rutland.—J. Stoddard, eſq. L.L.D. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, to Miſs Moncreiff, eldeſt daughter of Sir Hans Moncreiff Welwood, bart.—Mr. J. Harris, wheelwright, to Mrs. E. Andrews, both of Chipping Norton.—The Rev. J. Tyrrell,

rell, of Abingdon, to Mrs. Davis, of Ewelime.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 78, Mrs. E. Curtis, widow of the late Mr. R. Curtis, cook of Exeter-college.—The Rev. T. Shaw, of Magdalen-hall.—Mr. J. Hart, carpenter.—Miſs H. Gough, of Souldern.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, J. Downes, eſq. late of Upper Eaſt Hayes.

At Hogſtoun, Bucks, in her 22d year, Miſs L. Mead, niece of Mr. W. Gilkes, lately deceaſed, and formerly of Dodderſhall.

At Alveſcot, aged 91, Mr. T. Wickens.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given by public advertiſement, that one ward of the Bedford Infirmary will be ready for the reception of ſix in-patients, on Saturday, Auguſt 13; and that the medical gentlemen will be ready from that day to give their advice, &c. to all ſuch out-patients as can be properly recommended.

The late Woburn Sheep-ſhearing.—The Duke of Bedford, fully impreſſed with an idea of the excellent tendency of the meetings which his late much-lamented brother had eſtabliſhed at Woburn abbey, directed it to take place as uſual in 1802. In the late meeting (of 1803,) his Grace was preſent himſelf, and gave particular attention to every circumſtance of the conduct of the buſineſs, that it might in all reſpects proceed as it had formerly done under the late Duke. Among other company in the abbey were the Duke of Mancheſter, the Earls of Thanet, Talbot, Darnley, Bradford, Winchelſea, and Meath, Lords Somerville, Preſton, and William Ruſſell; Prince Eſterhazy, Hungarian; Mr. Gore, the American Miniſter; Sir John Sinclair, Sir Harry Fetherſton, &c. &c. &c.—The firſt premium, of ten guineas, offered by the Duke laſt year, for the beſt two-ſhear wether, was adjudged to Mr. Earl. The ſecond, of five guineas, for ſheep bred in Bedfordſhire, to Mr. Bithrey, two ſhear alſo. The judges appointed to examine the theaves ſhewn for the premium offered by the Duke, adjudged the firſt premium to Mr. John Purſer, of St. Leonard's, Bedford, and the ſecond premium to Mr. John Circuit, of Woburn.—The judges appointed to examine the pigs ſhewn for the premium offered by the Duke, pronounced the Eſſex boar, the property of Charles Weſtern, Eſq. of Felix hall, entitled to the premium. The Judges appointed by the Duke to examine the work of the ploughs produced in claim of the premium offered by his Grace, determined that the Duke of Bedford's Norfolk-plough on Crawley-farm, was entitled to the premium. The Duke, in reading this adjudication, remarked, "that he permitted his bailiffs to chuſe what implements they thought beſt, for their reſpective farms, and to be candidates by ſhewing them;" and ordered the cup to be given to Mr. Wilſon, bailiff on the Park-farm. Of the different agricultural implements exhibited for the premium offered by the Duke, none of them were conſidered to be yet in ſuch a perfect ſtate, as to be entitled to that diſtinction which the acquiſition of a premium might confer.

Premiums for Sheep-ſhearing.—The firſt was adjudged to Mr. John Maſon, of Eaton; the ſecond to Mr. John Arnold, of Crawley, both in Bedfordſhire; the third to Mr Joſeph Hartwell, of Woburn; the fourth to Mr. Thomas Sale, of Warwickſhire; the fifth to Mr. John Lambert, of Wotton, in Bedfordſhire.—The experiments in ploughing were made in detail, one plough at a time, in order that the force exerted might be meaſured by the machine for aſcertaining that force.

Ploughs.	*Force.* Ct.	*Depth.* Inches.
Northumberland	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$
Double-furrow	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Park-farm, Norfolk	1, *leſs a fraction.*	$6\frac{1}{8}$
Mr. Barlow	$1\frac{1}{10}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
Dr. Macquin	$1\frac{1}{6}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Maulden-farm, Norfolk	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Salmon, whoſe plough had a wheel at the heel	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$

The column of depth is added to denote the ſuperior reſiſtance of any given depth at the bottom of the furrow, over a like depth at the ſurface. The application of a wheel at the heel of a plough, was originally the thought of Mr. Francis Moore, a linen-draper, in Cheapſide, who took out a patent for it above twenty years ago; his wheel was in a vertical poſition; Mr. Salmon's is in a diagonal one, which he finds better; and his plough has a great ſingularity in the draft being applied to the coulter; it was a roughly-finiſhed implement, but promiſes, with the aid of mechanical ingenuity, to be improved into a valuable tool. Mr. Noon, of Burton-upon-Trent, exhibited a hand-threſhing-mill, a cylindrical drum-wheel, as in the common-mills, but the beaters in parts, and moveable on hinges. This circumſtance will probably be found an improvement when applied to horſe-work. Mr Leſter exhibited a threſhing-mill which worked by a caſt-iron cylinder, pierced for rubbing out the grain inſtead of breaking it. Mr. Coke having propoſed that at the next Woburn ſheep-ſhearing there ſhould be a trial of ploughs, and he having challenged all England with a Norfolk-plough and a pair of horſes, to plough an acre, or half an acre of any ſoil, for fifty guineas—regard being had to the depth and cleanneſs of the furrow—double-team allowed for a double-furrow plough, it was agreed upon that the bet ſhould be decided May 26, at Burnham-wick, by ploughing two ridges each plough; and the parties to whom the deciſion was referred having taken into conſideration the depth and cleanneſs of the furrow, as well as the time of performing the work, adjudged the bet to have been won by Mr. Coke's Norfolk-plough.

Sir John Sinclair obſerving, that Mr. Coke had betted his plough againſt all England, offered, if he would extend it to Scotland, to accept the bet for fifty guineas, for the year enſuing; that plough to be deemed the beſt, which ſhall, with the leaſt force, (not more than a pair of horſes to be uſed) plough half an acre of land in the beſt manner: to be tried on light land at Holkham, on loam at Burnham, and on ſtrong clay at Woburn; the deciſion to be declared at the Woburn meeting next enſuing.

Sweepſtakes for gueſſing the Weight of a Two-ſhear South Down Wether.—Mr. Northey, 119—Mr. Coke, 123—Lord Bradford, 128—Lord Somerville, 116—Mr. Platt, 132—Mr. Standley, 132—Mr. Wyng, 128—Mr. Anſon, 125—Duke of Bedford, 128—Mr. Child, 109—Mr. Higgins, 115—Mr. Moſeley, 110.—The weight 120lb.—Mr. Northey winner. The Duke of Bedford, at this meeting, diſtributed the following paper of premiums, which his Grace offers for the year enſuing

Premium for Fat Wethers—I. To the perſon who ſhall breed, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, June 1804, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether—the premium of a cup, value ten guineas.—II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, 1804, the beſt two-ſhear fat wether, five guineas.—The ſame perſon not to have both premiums. The name of the breeder, together with the place where bred, to be duly certified, and given in at the time of ſhearing.—The wethers to be produced on Tueſday, between the hours of ten and eleven, at Woburn-abbey: they will be ſheared, weighed alive, killed, and weighed dead, and due attention paid to wool, carcaſs, and tallow.

Premiums for theaves bred in Bedfordſhire.—I. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, 1804, the beſt pen of three theaves—A cup, value ten guineas.—II. To the perſon who ſhall breed in Bedfordſhire, and produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, 1804, the ſecond beſt pen of three theaves, a cup, value five guineas. The ſame perſon not to have both premiums.—The ſheep to be produced at the Park-farm on Tueſday, between the hours of ten and eleven The claimants to produce certificates that their theaves were bred in Bedfordſhire, ſpecifying the pariſh, and the name of the breeder.

Sundry Premiums—I. To the perſon who ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, 1804, the beſt boar, five guineas.—II. To the beſt ſheep-ſhearer, five guineas—ſecond beſt, four ditto—third beſt, three ditto—fourth beſt, two ditto—fifth beſt, one ditto. If more than ten candidates, to draw lots. The trial to be made on the Wedneſday. Candidates to give notice on the Saturday before the clipping.

Premiums for encouraging Improvements in Implements of Agriculture.—I. To the perſon who ſhall produce at Woburn ſheep-ſhearing, 1804, the beſt and moſt uſeful newly-invented implement, the ſum of twenty guineas.—As it is the intention, in giving this premium, both to encourage, and to introduce to general notice, ſuch improvements in implements of agriculture, as appear of real utility, it will be left to a Committee to decide,—1ſt. Which implement produced deſerves the preference;—2dly, Whether any of them merit the reputation that the acquiſition of a premium might confer.—II. To the perſon who ſhall produce the plough, which ſhall, with the leaſt force, turn the cleaneſt and deepeſt furrow, a cup, value ten guineas.—The ſame diſcretion will be left to the Committee in this as in the foregoing premium. The implements to be brought to the Park-farm on Tueſday.

To the farmer in Bedfordſhire, who ſhall produce the moſt ſatisfactory account of comparative trials between the drill and broadcaſt culture of wheat, barley, or oats, on not leſs than ten acres, being in the ſame field, thirty guineas.—It is required that the farmers who ſhall be candidates for this premium, do give notice to the Duke of Bedford of their intention, that the crops may be viewed while growing, by ſuch perſons as the Duke may appoint. It is expected that the account ſhould contain a deſcription of the ſoil, the preparation, (manure if any,) quantities of ſeed ſown and drilled, hoeings, time and regularity of ripening, harveſting, and produce—verified by ſufficient certificates, to be produced at the Woburn ſheep-ſhearing in 1804. N. B. It is required that the drilled-crop ſhould be kept perfectly free from weeds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] S. Chilver, eſq. of New Burlington ſtreet, London, to Miſs Clementſon, of Copthall, in Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Worley, attorney, of Stoney Stratford, Bucks, to Miſs A. E. Worley, of Mears Aſhby, in this county.

At Kettering, the Rev. J. Hogg, maſter of the grammar ſchool, to Miſs M. Roughton, ſecond daughter of Mr. R. Roughton, ſurgeon.—W. Page, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Miſs Lovell, of Great Billing.

At Northampton, Mr. W. Weight, ſadler, to Mrs. Watſon, widow of the late Mr. G. Watſon, ſadler.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Markham, attorney.—The Rev. T. Biker, vicar of Culworth.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Coloſſal ſtatue of Ceres, lately preſented to the Univerſity of Cambridge, now graces the veſtibule of the public library.—Near the ſtatue is placed a claſſical relic, conſidered particularly intereſting to the members of the univerſity, viz. the Cippus originally raiſed on the tomb of Euclid, ſuppoſed to be Euclid, the famous mathematician. It appears, from this monument, that Euclid was a native of Hermoine, in Argolis. The birth-place of that eminent man was hitherto unknown, at leaſt to the moderns. Euclid, the diſciple of Socrates, being of Megara, this monument cannot, with apparent propriety, be attributed to him. The bas-relief exhibits a philoſopher, or ſage, in his long robe, with a ſcroll in his left hand. The right hand is unfolded in the drapery. The inſcription is "*Euclid, the ſon of Euclid, of Hermione.*"

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for making and maintaining a road from the weſt end of a place called Hop-row, in the pariſh of Haddenham, to Hilrow, and from thence along Hilrow Cauſeway, to a place called the Hermitage, and from thence to and over Earith bridge, to the hamlet of Earith, and from the ſaid hamlet to join the preſent road, from the town of St. Ives, to the ſaid hamlet of Earith; which ſaid intended road will paſs through the pariſh of Haddenham, in the iſle of Ely and county of Cambridge, and the ſaid hamlet of Earith, in the county of Huntingdon.

Married.] Mr. J. Greene, draper, of Cambridge, to Miſs Smith, of Bedford.—Mr. A. Lyon, of Chatteris, to Miſs Smith, of New Gaunt, Wimblington.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, M. Welſtead, eſq. of Fenſtanton, to Miſs Oſbourne.

Died.] At Cambridge, at the houſe of her father, Mr. Butcher, Mrs. Porteus, relict of the late Rev. R. Porteus, rector of Wykeſham Biſhop, in Eſſex.—Aged 84, Mrs. Day.—Mrs. Batley, widow of the late Mr. R. Batley, baker.

At Ely, Mr. Laws, waterman. As he was giving ſome orders to his men employed on board his gang, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit, and inſtantly expired.

At Wiſbeach, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Fetch, ſen.

At Cheſterton, aged 64, Mr. Pearce.

At Foulmire, aged 16, Miſs E. Wedd.—The Rev. C. Greene, rector of Hemingford Abbotts, in Huntingdonſhire, and grandſon of Dr. Thomas Greene, formerly biſhop of Ely.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Haylock, of Weſt Wratting.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Sharp, of Fordham.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Whiſſonſet, Mr. J. Goldſpring, a travelling doctor, to Miſs S Fox.

At Norwich, Mr J. Critchfield, cutler, to Miſs Chaplin.—Mr. J Filby, woolfactor, to Miſs A. Watſon.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. White, brazier, to Miſs E. Earle, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Cole, draper of Beccles, to Miſs Page, of Hardwicke.—Mr R. Horne, of Bungay, to Miſs P. W. Lande, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Lande, grocer, &c. of Catton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 36, Mrs. M. Houghton, a maiden lady.—Aged 64, Mrs. Burrell, wife of Mr. Burrell, liquor merchant.—Aged 24, Mr. B. Lowne, carpenter.—Aged 84, Mrs. F. Sparrow, relict of the late Rev. N. Sparrow, formerly one of the minor canons of the cathedral.—Mr. Gilmore, ſhoemaker, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Lynn, aged 22, Mr. J. Harwood, ſurgeon, a gentleman of exalted virtues, and mild, manly, humane, manners.

At Thetford, Mrs. Brewſter.

At Cromer, aged 32, Mrs. Gregory, wife of W. Gregory, eſq.

At Ormſby St. Margaret, in his 66th year, Mr. Jon. Simonds, late of Yarmouth, and one of the common council of that borough.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Chellesford, Mr. R. Cox, attorney, of Saxmundham, to Miſs Page, late of Clopton.—Mr. Brooke, of Capel Croſs Green, to Miſs Goſnall, of Bentley Hall.

At Bury, Mr. J. Wilſon, ſhopkeeper, of Gazely, to Miſs Houghton, ſiſter of Mr. Houghton, draper.—Mr. Parſons, attorney, of Hadleigh, to Miſs Jocelyn, of Belſtead Hall.

At Framlingham, J. Edwards, gentleman, to Miſs H. Clubbe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. N. Clubbe, attorney.

At Ipſwich, Mr. J. Gowing, merchant, to Miſs Shave.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Fairfax, wife of J. Fairfax, gent. one of the capital burgeſſes of this town.—Mrs Kenyon, wife of Mr. Kenyon, breeches maker.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Victor.—Miſs Ruſt, only daughter of J. Ruſt, gent.

At Saxmundham, Mr. J. Laſt, farmer.

At Brandon, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. Smith, grocer.

Mr. N. May, nephew of Mr. May, of Southwold, lately a midſhipman on board the Robuſt ſhip of war.

Aged 34, Mrs. Page, of Bawdſey.

At Woolpit, in her 79th year, Mrs. Gardiner, relict of the late Mr. D. Gardiner, ſurgeon.

At Stratford, St. Andrew, aged 56, Mr. Newſon, ſurgeon.

At Ipſwich, in the 32d year of her age, Miſs Suſannah Notcutt, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Mr. William Notcutt, of Ipſwich. She ſubmitted her underſtanding to the claims, and her heart and life to the government, of Chriſtian truth, ſo that in her character the world might ſee that religion is neither an empty name, nor a mean inactive principle. It was the ſummit of her ambition to be uſeful. She eſteemed herſelf never more honourably employed than in endeavouring to meliorate the condition of the poor, the ignorant, and the unhappy. Experiencing herſelf, in an eminent degree, the benefits of intellectual cultivation, ſhe was earneſtly deſirous of ſeeing them extended to others, and her attention was particularly directed to the moſt effectual means of communicating information to the youthful mind. Some portion of every day was devoted to the gratuitous inſtruction of a conſiderable number of indigent children, in reading, writing and the rudiments of religious knowledge. The admirable effects which have reſulted from her exertions, both to the immediate objects of her benevolence and to the community at large, render the example highly deſerving of imitation. The illneſs, which terminated in her diſſolution, was lingering and painful, but ſhe ſuſtained it with cheerful fortitude. Without diſmay, ſhe beheld her laſt conflict gradually drawing near; and met death with that collected firmneſs, that manly rejoicing of hope, which aroſe from a perfect confidence in the rectitude of the divine adminiſtration, and from the lively and ſublime aſſurance of immortal glory.

ESSEX

Married.] At Mark's Tey, Mr. Potter, jun. of Eaſt Thorpe Hall, to Miſs E. Ford.

In London, R. Maitland, eſq. of Thaxtead, to Miſs A. Wilſher, of Great Tey.—Mr. R. Ruſt, to Miſs A. Hills, both of Wiſeman's Farm, Great Waltham.—Mr. J. Wing, watchmaker, of Braintree, to Miſs S. Chalk, of Shenfield.

Died.] At Chelmsford, ſuddenly, Mrs. Jaſper, relict of the late Mr. S. Jaſper, of the King's Arms public-houſe, Broomfield.

At Colcheſter, Mr. J. Hunt, an eminent brewer.—In her 89th year, Mrs. S. Wiſhaw, formerly of Cheſter.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Cornell, relict of the late Rev. Ebenezer Cornell, diſſenting miniſter.

KENT.

At a late meeting of the freeholders of this county, held at Maidſtone, in the open town, an addreſs to the King, expreſſive of "the ſteady loyalty of the Men of Kent," &c. propoſed by the Earl of Darnley, and ſeconded by M. Lambard, eſq. was carried not only unanimouſly, but with acclamations, agreeably to the wiſh expreſſed by the Earl of Romney, who was a ſpeaker on this occaſion, as was alſo Sir Edward Knatchbull. Nearly all the nobility and gentry of the county attended.

Married.] At Aſhford, Mr. G. Leſter, ſadler, to Miſs M. Howland, daughter, of Mr. H. Howland, grazier, of Warehorn.

At Maidſtone, Mr. H. Linder, ſon of Capt. W. Linder, ſen. of London, to Miſs M. Bowyer, daughter of Mr. T. Bowyer, poulterer.—Mr. J. T. Simmonds, of Charing, to Miſs J. Simmonds, of Canterbury.—W. Butt, eſq. of Tutbury, in Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Squire, of Boughton, near Feverſham.

At Dover, Mr. M. Elwyn, ſtorekeeper of the victualling office, to Miſs S. Boyton.

At Canterbury, Mr. T. Shephard, linendraper, of London, to Miſs A. Hagell.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. C. Pleaſe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Pleaſe, many years vicar of Boughton, &c. in this county.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Carter, relict of the late Dr Carter, formerly of this city.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Macaree.—Miſs C. Frend, youngeſt daughter of Mr. R. Frend, wine merchant.

At Maidſtone, Mr. B. Ruck, bricklayer.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Stevenſon, widow.—Mrs. Rideout, wife of Mr. T. Rideout, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Stevenſon, widow.

At Dover, Mr. W. Hall, mariner.—Mr. E. Bowles, baker.

At Folkſtone, aged 79, Mrs. S. Penfold.

At Graveſend, Mrs. Keddell.

At Chatham, Mr. Lee, of the Sun Tap public-houſe.

SUSSEX.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has lately purchaſed the ſhops in Caſtle-ſquare, adjoining his ſtables at Brighton—an acquiſition which will render his Royal Highneſs's territory, at Brighton, very extenſive and more compact. His Highneſs has likewiſe recommended a meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, to conſider the propriety of altering the north entrance into the town, which alteration is intended to convenience rather than injure the place, and, at the ſame time, if effected, it will leave his Royal Highneſs at full liberty to improve and enlarge his favourite ſummer reſidence, as he may think proper.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. R. King, banker.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Mr. Leighton, corn-inſpector.—Miſs C. Penfold, of Stenying.

Mr. Sturt, ſon of Mr. Sturt, maſter of the public-houſe, at Hove, near Brighton. He was an excellent ſwimmer, and unfortunately drowned while indulging his propenſity for bathing in the ſea.

HAMPSHIRE.

The expence of the execution of the intended London and Portſmouth canal, according to the eſtimate lately furniſhed, will amount to the ſum of 721,000l.—and the eſtimated revenue will exceed 100,000l. per annum. A ſubſcription has been lately opened in London and different parts of the country, for raiſing a capital of 800,000l. in ſhares of 100l. each, and to proceed to Parliament for powers to effect this great national undertaking.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Lomer, grocer, to Miſs A. Wade.—Mr. Webb, paſtry cook, to Mrs. Wallace.

At Lymington, Mr. H. Henning, jun. watchmaker, to Miſs E. Young.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. J. Bale, upholſterer.

At Catisfield-houſe, near Fareham, R. Biggs, eſq. Vice Admiral of the White, an officer of great profeſſional merit, and liberal and charitable to the indigent and diſtreſſed.

He has bequeathed the ſum of 100l. to the county hoſpital at Wincheſter, and the ſum of 60l. to be diſtributed among the poor widows at Fareham.

At Teſtwood, Southampton, aged 85, J. Sneyd, eſq.

At New Alresford, Mrs. Fielder, relict of the late Mr. J. Fielder, brewer.

At Lymington, aged 72, Mr. J. Newell, timber merchant.—Mr. W. Verling, of the Red Lion public houſe.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Wilton, near Saliſbury, to Miſs Wheatley, of Lowther-hall, Weſtmoreland.—Mr. Dameis, glover, of Bradford, to Miſs Ball, daughter of Mr. Ball, baker, of Devizes.

At Monmouth, Mr. R. Parry, to Miſs D. Jones.

Died.] Univerſally lamented, the Rev. Nicholas Croſs, of Trowbridge, aged 72 years, formerly many years paſtor of the Independent Church of that town. He bore a lingering and diſtreſſing affliction with exemplary patience and ſubmiſſion, enjoying to the laſt the moſt perfect ſerenity and compoſure of mind in the gradual approaches of death, and proſpect of eternity. He was a man of great perſonal piety, and his conduct through the whole of his life being regulated by the ſacred rules and precepts of Chriſtianity, produced a character amiable, uniform, and conſiſtent with that profeſſion he made, and the ſacred functions he once ſuſtained.—He was a hard and laborious ſtudent; by means of which he had acquired a very conſiderable ſtock of theological knowledge, as well as of natural philoſophy and the mathematics.

At Saliſbury, J. Stoddard, eſq. upwards of 40 years, a lieutenant in the navy.—The Rev. W. Kerrich, M.A. cannon-reſidentiary of the cathedral.—In her 70th year, Mrs. M. Pitts.

At Marlborough, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. J. Coleman.—Miſs H. J. Ludlow, of Hillworth-houſe, near Devizes.

At Chepſtow, Mr. J. Griffiths, wine-merchant.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Warner, liquor-merchant.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windſor, Mr. Moore, of Clewer Mills, to Miſs H. Birch.

At Shaw, Mr. R. Hazell, of Donnington, to Mrs. Warner, many years houſekeeper to Colonel Stead.

Mr. James Smith, of Newtown, Hants, to Miſs S. Wilkins, of Speen, in this county.

Died.] At his brother's houſe, in London, Mr. M. Porter, watch-maker, and one of the members of the baptiſt congregation in the town of Wokingham. Mr. Porter was inoffenſive in his deportment, unaffected in piety, a good neighbour, a kind relative, and in every reſpect, a man of a worthy character.

Miſs M. Stone, of Chawley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married] At Briſtol, Mr. W. Tincombe, ironmonger, to Miſs S. Clarke.—M. Bennett, eſq. of London, to Miſs E. Cooke.

At Bath, Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of Browne hall, county of Wexford, to Miſs Browne, youngeſt daughter of the late Honorable Colonel A. Browne, ſecond ſon of John, Earl of Altamont.—J. Gubbins, eſq. to Miſs Bathoe.—Mr. W. Dunn, to Mrs. Dunn, of Walcot.—T. W. Birchall, eſq. of the navy, to Miſs Marrett.

At Congleſbury, the Reverend D. S. Moncrieffe, rector of Loxton, to Miſs Simmons.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Howe.—Mr Slade, ſon of Mr. Slade, ſadler.—Of a conſumptive diſorder, Mrs. Thomas.—Mr. Keigwin, corndealer.—Mr. J. Anthony, ſadler.—Mrs. Jennings.—Mrs. Empſon.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Chapman, a maiden lady; for many years a zealous member of the late Reverend Mr. Weſtley's ſociety.

Mr. W. Browne, corn merchant.—Mrs. Hurle, wife of Mr. W. Hurle, linen merchant.—Miſs A. Llewellyn.—Mr. J. H. Kater, ſugar-refiner.—Mr. I. Phillimore, haberdaſher.—The Rev. Mr. Page, curate of St. Auguſtin's.

After a ſevere illneſs, R. Caſtle, eſq. mayor of this city; highly reſpected as a juſt and equitable merchant, honorable in commercial life, and kind and benevolent in private life.

At Bath, Mr. W. Booth, auctioneer.—Mrs. Jervais, aunt to the Right Hon. Earl St Vincent.

At the Hotwells, Mr. Parfitt, butcher.—J. Dolphin, eſq. of Turoe, in the county of Galway, Ireland.

At Clifton, Mr. C. Ames, ſon of L. Ames, eſq. alderman of Briſtol.—Mrs. Perry, of Eaſt Hayes.

At Combe Flory, near Taunton, Mrs. Manning, relict of the late Rev. T. Manning, of Kenſington.

At Old Cleve, Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Newton.

On the 31ſt May, in his 24th year, in the iſland of Trinidada, Captain Weſtwood, of the ſhip Caroline of Dublin; and on the 31ſt of June, at the ſame place, his younger brother aged 15, both ſons of Mr. Weſtwood, cyder-merchant, of Briſtol.

At Saltford, Mr. M. Strong, proprietor of one of the Bath and Briſtol coaches. His death is attributed to the circumſtance of having drank a quantity of cyder when extremely heated.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. H. Butt, of Bourton, to Miſs E. Maggs.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs Bartlett.

At Blandford, very ſuddenly, Mr. Biggs, merchant and draper.

DEVONSHIRE.

P. Langmead, eſq. M. P. for Plymouth, has lately preſented to the borough, the generous and patriotic gift of a life-boat. Its reception at the pier-head and entrance into the harbour from the dock-yard, about 6 o'clock in the evening, July 20, decorated with ſilk colours, &c. &c. with Mr. Langmead, who is likewiſe mayor of the borough, on board, was greeted by a very numerous proceſſion of boats, containing ſome hundreds of merchants, ſhip-owners, ladies, and other inhabitants of all deſcriptions. The effect of this appearance was grand, brilliant, and magnificent; the evening fine—martial muſic reſounding from excellent bands of muſic—ringing of bells—every ſhip and flagſtaff in the harbour decorated with elegant colours—were ſo many circumſtances that contributed to enliven and embelliſh the ſcene. A committee of merchants handed Mr. Langmead, &c. out of the life-boat at Foxhole-quay.—On the invitation of the merchants, a ſuperb collation, with choice wines, was ſerved up to a numerous and reſpectable company at the George Tavern.

Married.] At Stoke church, near Plymouth-dock, G. Cleather, eſq. ſteward of the Naval Hoſpital at Plymouth, to Miſs Lawrence, of Keyham-point.

At Tiverton, Mr. Allen, organiſt, to Miſs E. Ackland.—Mr. W. Cummins, of Aſhburton, to Miſs Durant, daughter of Mr. R. Durant, of Exeter.

Died.] On the 5th of Auguſt, at Barnſtaple, deeply lamented by a numerous train of relatives and friends, Mr. William Roberts, ætat. 23, and Mr. William Dene, ætat. 19, both natives of that place. The unfortunate youths were bathing in the river which flows below the town, when the tide coming ſuddenly on, they were carried in an inſtant out of their depth by the rapidity of the torrent, and being unable to ſwim, fell an untimely ſacrifice to the impetuous element. All attempts to diſcover the bodies proved vain until ſeveral hours after immerſion, when they were found at a conſiderable diſtance down the ſtream; but alas! too late to leave the ſmalleſt chance of reſtoring animation by any reſuſcitative proceſs.

At Exeter, Mrs. Johnſon.—Mr. Faddy, formerly of the army.

At Honiton, Mrs. Gidley.

At Coleridge houſe, Miſs Alien.—P. Ougier, eſq. of Cotterbury.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Fowey, Robert Stephens, eſq. after a long and painful illneſs, which he ſupported with philoſophical and Chriſtian fortitude. He poſſeſſed a nervous and cultivated mind—was always happy to aſſiſt indigent and unprotected merit. Faithful to his engagements, and unſhaken in his friendſhips, he lived juſtly beloved, and died as juſtly lamented.

At Helſtone, aged 76, Mrs. John.

Mr. J. Read, of Wendover, during fifty-five years a circumſpect and reſpectable member of the Methodiſt Society.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Henhood, farmer, of St. Teath.

WALES.

Died.] At Carmarthen, John Philipps, of the Middle Temple, eſq. In this gentleman an obſervation frequently made is fully exemplified,—that abilities and induſtry, however employed, never fail of ſucceſs. In the early part of his life he was intended for the Church; but poſſeſſing a mind too active for an obſcure life, he declined that profeſſion for a more lucrative one—the law. Having entered himſelf a ſtudent in the Temple, and paſſed the uſual routine of education with more than common attention, he was called to the bar, where he practiſed for ſome time with ſucceſs. The period was not then arrived for the exerciſe of thoſe talents which afterwards ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly; Mr. Fox's memorable ſcrutiny on the Weſtminſter election called them forth. He was retained as counſel on the occaſion, and acquitted himſelf with much honour. Poſſeſſing a thorough knowledge of the election-laws, every candidate was anxious to have the advantage of his abilities; but having acquired an honourable independence, he retired to the country for the ſtudy of agriculture; and it would be too much to enumerate in this article his particular ſervices in that ſcience: it is ſufficient to obſerve, that this country, by his death, will experience a ſerious loſs. To a theoretical knowledge he united a practical, and it was always attended with the moſt beneficial effects. As a companion he was courted by all, poſſeſſing an uncommon fund of anecdote, and the politeſt manners.—His knowledge was as extenſive as his mind was enlightened; and nothing was deſigned by him but his perſeverance and reſolution carried into effect. Family he had none; but he was the common parent of mankind, and always relieved their wants with cheerfulneſs. He died in the fifty-ſixth year of his age, with much reſignation, leaving a numerous circle to lament his loſs, who were well acquainted with his virtues, and had always experienced his kindneſs and affection.

At his ſeat at Veiynydd, Brecon, after a lingering illneſs, in his 22d year, Captain T. Hughes Williams, of the 4th regiment of foot. This amiable young man has fallen thus early a ſacrifice to the love of his country, which kindled in his mind an ardent thirſt after military glory. Regardleſs of the allurements of an independent fortune, and the comforts of an extenſive circle of relatives and friends, he entered into the army at the age of ſixteen. He ſerved under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. His zeal for the ſervice, however, proved too powerful for his conſtitution, which the maturity of years had not been permitted to ſtrengthen.

At Cowbridge, Mr. T. Glover, of the Bear Inn.

At Swanſea, R. S Roberts, eſq.

At Tenby, Pembroke, Miſs Ball, eldeſt daughter of B. Ball, eſq. a young lady much reſpected and beloved.

In his 116th year, Mr. H. Thomas, farmer, near Tenby. — J. Kenrick, eſq. of Wynne-hall, near Ruabon, Denbighſhire.

At Wrexham, aged 93, Mrs. M. Yale, daughter of the late D. Yale, eſq. of Plas yn Yale, Denbighſhire.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Bollindean, Perth, Philip Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, bart.

At Caſtle Menzies, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Butter, of Pitlochie, to Miſs Vere Menzies, daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, bart.

At Edinburgh, R. Forſyth, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Jacobina Carſon, daughter of the late J. Carſon, M.D. phyſician at Philadelphia.

Died.] Sir John Wedderburn, bart. of Ballindean.

At the Grove, near Aberdeen, in his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Brown.

At Aberdeen, on the 18th curt. in the 68th year of his age, James Beattie, L L.D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic, in Mariſchal College; well known in the literary world.—[*An authentic account of this illuſtrious writer will be given in our next.*]

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, T. Tenniſon, eſq. of Caſtle-Tenniſon, county Roſcommon, to Lady F. King, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Kingſton.

At Kilfergus, J. Hume, eſq. of Humewood, Wicklow, brother to Mr. Hume, M. P. for that county, to the only daughter of the late Rev. C. Smyth, of Croagh, county Limerick, and niece to the late Arthur Smith, archbiſhop of Dublin.

At Kirk Santon, Iſle of Man, J. Bell, eſq. of St. Mary's-abbey, Dublin, to Miſs Callow of Scarlet.

Died.] In Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, Sir Anthony Brabazon, bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in this kingdom. His Lordſhip was barbarouſly murdered by a body of rebels aſſembled in Thomas-ſtreet, Dublin, the principal ſcene of the late daring inſurrection. His Lordſhip was accompanied by his daughter and nephew, the Rev. R. Wolfe, when the carriage was ſtopped. Miſs Wolfe eſcaped, having been conveyed to a public-houſe in the neighbourhood, and thence to the Caſtle; but Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were dragged out of the carriage, and killed by many wounds inflicted with pikes. It is highly probable that his Lordſhip became obnoxious to the rebels from the ſtrong meaſures he had formerly adopted in his capacity of Attorney General—ſuch as preparing the Tumultuous Aſſembly Act, the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act, the Murder Conſpiracy Act, and various other ſtatutes, directed principally againſt the organization of rebellion—while many hundreds of the Defenders and United Iriſhmen were brought to juſtice by proſecutions conducted by him.

Dr. Huſſay, the titular biſhop of Waterford. After bathing at Tinmore, he was ſuddenly ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At her houſe at St. Dunlough's, near Dublin, Lady Catherine O'Toole, ſiſter to the Earl of Mountnorris; a lady of ſuperior charms and faſcinating manners.

After a long illneſs, the lady of Sir John Gillman, bart. of Gillmanville, in Ireland, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, in Hampſhire.

At his houſe, Black Rock, near Dublin, R. Jephſon, eſq. many years maſter of the horſe to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and a ſucceſsful dramatic writer. He was an officer in the Iriſh army, and formerly member of parliament in that kingdom, and celebrated for his convivial powers and his felicity in ludicrous compoſition. His firſt dramatic piece, "Braganza," was acted with ſucceſs at Drury-lane, and printed in the year 1775; but the plot was thought to reſemble Venice Preſerved too nearly. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, with a ſimilar relation to Much Ado about Nothing, was acted nine nights at Drury-lane, and printed in 1779. "The Count of Narbonne" was well received. He wrote alſo "The Campaign; or, Love in the Eaſt Indies," an opera; "Julia; or, the Italian Lover," a tragedy, in language and ſentiments often ſublime; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; and "The Conſpiracy." In 1794 he publiſhed "The Confeſſions of James Baptiſte Couteau, citizen of France, written by himſelf, and tranſlated from the original French," 2 vols. 12mo. a ſevere ſatire on the depravity of French manners, but very reprehenſible on many accounts. In the ſame year he ſent abroad "Roman Portraits," a poem, in heroic verſe, with hiſtorical remarks and illuſtrations, in one volume, 4to.

In Dublin Caſtle, J. Darcy, eſq. of Hyde Park, county of Weſtmeath.

MARRIED ABROAD.

In the iſland of Guernſey, Major Mackenzie, of the 43d regiment of foot, to Miſs C. Balduck.

DIED ABROAD.

At Calcutta, Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant Colonel J. Wood, ſon of the late Mrs. Wood, of Kennington-lane.

In December laſt, Major General Horton

Briſcoe, while on a viſit to the Governor General.

In the iſland of Antigua, J. Price, eſq. ſon of J. Price, eſq. of Stratton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, London.

At Albino, near Rome, on the 8th ult. in the 73d year of his age, the Right Honorable Frederick, Biſhop of Derry. His Lordſhip was born at the family ſeat in Ickworth, Suffolk, in the year 1730. He was the third ſon of———— Earl of Briſtol, who had incurred the diſpleaſure of Mr. Pope, becauſe he ſometimes amuſed himſelf with writing verſes, which were thought worthy of repetition by the wits of thoſe days, and many of which are deemed worthy of the rank they firſt held in Dodſley's Collection, which is no ſmall proof of their merit. The mother of the Biſhop was the daughter of General Nicholas Le Pell, a lady as celebrated for her beauty, as her Lord was for his eccentricities. In addition to a fine form, embelliſhed with all the advantages of a finiſhed education, ſhe is ſaid to have had the fineſt eyes of any woman in her day, which did not eſcape Voltaire in the following ſtanza, which he wrote ſoon after his arrival in England:

Hervey would you know the lover,
 True love is by ſilence known,
In my eyes you'll beſt diſcover
 All the powers of your own.

The ſubject of this ſketch having entered into Holy Orders, was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and principal Clerk of the Privy Seal, which he reſigned in February 1767, upon being appointed Biſhop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and ſworn of the Privy Council in that Kingdom On the 30th of January, 1768, he was tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of Derry, on the demiſe of Dr. Barnard. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, bart. by whom he has left two ſons, George, now Earl of Briſtol, and Auguſtus John; alſo two daughters, Mary married February 1766, to John Lord Erne, and Elizabeth, married in the ſame year to John Thomas Foſter, eſq The citizens of Londonderry had received a very unfavourable impreſſion of his Lordſhip, he was repreſented as a haughty high prieſt, that kept the inferior orders of the clergy at an oriental diſtance, proud of his high birth, and vain of his accompliſhments as a gentleman and a ſcholar. In a ſhort time, however, they were agreeably undeceived. The ladies were charmed with his attention and politeneſs; the men with his affability, and the poor with his well-timed charities, of him it may be truly ſaid that he was a father to the fatherleſs, and "defended the cauſe of the widow." The liberality of his religious ſentiments inſenſibly won the heart of the ſoureſt ſect in his dioceſe, his hoſpitable board was daily encircled with clergymen and laymen of the eſtabliſhed church, Roman Catholics, and Preſbyterians. In ſhort it may be ſaid, that he brought about a religious revolution in the minds of the inhabitants of the extenſive biſhoprick of Derry, which has encreaſed, is encreaſing, and it is hoped will never be diminiſhed. He employed a number of poor labourers in the cultivation of his epiſcopal domain, a number of carpenters, maſons, &c. in building—and as his taſte in architecture was allowed to be correct—he was followed in that line by many gentlemen in the neighbourhood who thro' his medium became as well acquainted with palladies, as ſome of our merchants are with their ledgers. This flattered the Biſhop's pride, I won't ſay his vanity, ſo that he uſed to call the gentlemen of the county of Londonderry the "Tractable Iriſh." In all his improvements either in planting or building, he appears to have had an eye to that juſtly-admired couplet in Pope:

"'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And ſplendor borrows all her rays from
 ſenſe."

The Biſhop was peculiarly calculated to win the affection of all around him, he was fond of wit, and was witty at will, but it muſt be obſerved in juſtice to his memory that he never dipped one of his ſhafts in gall: he was alſo fond of the ſocial board, but never indulged beyond the reliſh of his glaſs. In converſation he never touched on any topic that might recal any unpleaſant ſenſation, or lead to any unpleaſant diſcuſſion. He was the patron of men of letters, and loved to beckon modeſt merit from the ſhade. His library, which was well ſtored with the beſt writers, was open to every perſon of reſpectable character that wiſhed to conſult it. In his politics he uſed to declare that he was bred in the ſchool of that ſtateſman that raiſed this country to the proudeſt *acmé* of pre-eminence—the illuſtrious WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham. The only prominent feature in his political life, was the part, as unexpected as it was conſpicuous, namely, he took in the Volunteer Aſſociation of Ireland, one of the brighteſt periods in the hiſtory of that country. At a meeting of 272 companies of the volunteer army of the province of Ulſter, by their delegates held at Dunganon in the county of Tyrone, on Monday, September 8, 1783. His Lordſhip attended, and may be ſaid to have made his firſt public appearance as a delegate of the Londonderry corps of volunteers. He was called to the chair but declined, as he was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit of the gout, and obliged to retire a few moments after his delegated powers were verified. Soon after his return to his epiſcopal ſeat, he was preſented with an addreſs from a very reſpectable body of volunteers, called the "Bill of Rights Battalion." The addreſs after complimenting his Lordſhip on his zeal and ſteadineſs in the cauſe of civil and religious liberty, congratulated his Lordſhip on the diſſipation "of the clouds of ſuperſtition and bigotry." His Lordſhip in his anſwer, which was of conſiderable length, ſays, their approbation of his efforts would in ſome meaſure conſole him if they ſhould not even be crowned with ſucceſs. "But when you, (adds the Biſhop,) ſtep forth from your own country, to hail the individual of another, unknown to you but by his honeſt endeavours, and unconnected, except by that kindred ſpirit which ſeems now at length to pervade the whole maſs of citizens, and like a Promethean fire to animate an hitherto lifeleſs lump, the ſatisfaction excited in his mind, by the applauſes of many who have a right to approve what they dare to ſupport, can be known only to thoſe who are conſcious of deſerving what they are fortunate enough to receive. Where the conſcience of the patriot bears truth to the panegyric, and the ſincerity of the panegyriſt's praiſes ceaſes to be adulation, they then become the wholeſome food of a manly mind, and nouriſh that virtue they were only firſt intended to approve. There is in this iſland, Ireland, a claſs of citizens equally reſpectable, and infinitely more numerous than thoſe who have oppreſſed them." The public papers for ſome time teemed with addreſſes to his Lordſhip, his anſwers were very much admired for the energy and peculiar turn of the expreſſion, even by thoſe who did not approve of the political ſentiment they conveyed. In his perſon he ſcarce roſe to the middle ſize, well made, active, with eyes full of fire, and a ſmile always diffuſed over his countenance, even when he was afflicted with gout, which never failed to pay him an annual viſit. He was the only biſhop on the Iriſh bench that wore his own hair. The Dioceſe of Derry extends in length 60 Engliſh miles, and in breadth 55, extending through four counties, viz. Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Antrim. It contains 659 000 acres, 48 pariſhes, 43 benefices, 51 churches, &c.

After a few days illneſs, Lieutenant-colonel George Smith, of the 9th infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

On the 17th of February laſt, at Ettenheim, in Germany, Louis-Henry-Edward, Cardinal of Rohan Gueſnene, ſon of Hercules Meriadac and of Louiſe Gabrielle de Rohan. He was born Sept. 23, 1734, and known from his cradle by the name of Prince Louis. He ſtudied, for ſome time, at the College du Pleſſis, with little diligence, yet with ſucceſs. Here his affability and generoſity endeared him to his fellow-ſtudents. But, with theſe amiable qualities, he had others dangerous to himſelf. His underſtanding was ſubject to an extreme facility of perſuaſion. His temper was light, preſumptuous, and credulous. It was even then to be feared that his very virtues might be abuſed to his own detriment; and had it not been for the influence of a leſſon equally ſevere and ſalutary, the whole train of his life would only have unfolded thoſe qualities of character. He was deſtined for the profeſſion of a clergyman, principally on account of the great intereſt of his family to preſent him to the richeſt benefices. He ſtudied theology, in preparation for orders, at the ſeminary of St. Magloire. From that ſeminary he made occaſional hunting excurſions. Prince Louis was at that time thought, by thoſe who knew him, to be as well qualified for the military profeſſion as for the eccleſiaſtical. The biſhopric of Straſburgh, which had become in ſome ſort a cuſtomary proviſion for the younger ſons of the Rohan family, was intended for him. In 1760, he was choſen co-adjutor to his uncle Conſtantine, his predeceſſor in that biſhopric, and was conſecrated under the title of Biſhop of Canople. In 1777 he became grand almoner to the King of France, obtained a cardinal's hat in 1778, and in 1779 ſucceeded to the biſhopric of Straſburgh. He obtained, in 1780, the abbey of St. Waaſt. In the character of Adminiſtrator of the Affairs of the Hoſpital of the Quinze-Vingts, the cardinal was involved in a diſpute with the Parliament. He prevailed both in this diſpute and in another, which gave to his name much celebrity. Never did any affair intereſt public curioſity more deeply than that of the famous necklace. The hiſtory of that proceſs might be intitled with propriety, "The Dangers of Bad Company; or, Credulity the Dupe of Intrigue;" a romantic tale, marvellous, yet true. On the day of the deciſion, ſome perſon ſaid to a friend of the Cardinal's that he had been declared *innocent*. "Innocent!" replied the other; "Call him *an innocent!* (*a ſimpleton.*)" From this æra begins the honourable part of his life; in the ſchool of adverſity he became a new man. During his trial he conducted himſelf with ſagacity, dignity, and courage. In his exile he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the virtues of modeſty and reſignation. Upon his return to his dioceſe, he edified his people with good examples, and enlightened them with inſtructions worthy of a primitive biſhop. M. de Rohan was a member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, and, in the progreſs of the revolution, gained in eſteem what he loſt in fortune. Attempts were uſed to excite his reſentment againſt the court; but he had forgotten his wrongs, and would not debaſe his character by revenge. Retiring to his narrow territories beyond the Rhine, he became a beneficent father to thoſe children of misfortune who were driven thither by the ſame ſtorm that had wrecked his own fortunes. Cardinal Rohan was in converſation lively, graceful, and amuſing, but ſuperficial. He was generous from native impulſe, and prodigal from oſtentation. There was an air of grandeur and even pride in his aſpect, from which one that had not before ſeen him would ſcarcely have expected that gracious politeneſs and that goodneſs into which he ſoftened in converſation. He was certainly the moſt credulous of men, as appears from the ſtory of the impoſtures with which he was duped by Cagliostro.

The celebrated Dr. Troll, archbiſhop of Upſal, in Sweden. His narrative of his voyage to Iceland, in company with Meſſrs. Banks and Solander, is well known, and held in high eſtimation.

On the 20th May laſt, in Port Royal Harbour, on board the L'Hercule ſhip of war, of 74 guns, after only two days illneſs, S. Ferris, eſq. commander of that ſhip, and ſenior captain of the ſquadron on that ſtation.—Captain Ferris was the officer who ſo bravely defended the Hannibal ſhip of war, of 74 guns, in the ſevere action between a ſquadron under Sir James Saumarez, and a French ſquadron, in Algeſiras-bay, on the 6th July, 1801.

On board the Veruna, country-ſhip, on his paſſage from Bengal, of the diſeaſe ſo prevalent in India, and ſo fatal to European conſtitutions, in his 25th year, Lieutenant G. Brydges Selwyn, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. J. Selwyn, rector of Luggerſhall, Wiltſhire, and nephew to the late Colonel Dyer, Quarter-Maſter-General in that Preſidency.

At Spandau, in his 73d year, Sir James Francis Edward Scott, a general in the Pruſſian ſervice, commandant of the fortreſs of Spandau, and knight of the order of Merit. He was eldeſt ſon of the late William Scott, eſq. of Auchtidonald, Aberdeen, and had been employed fifty-five years in the Pruſſian ſervice.

At Florence, Lady Catherine Burgeſs, ſiſter to the Duke of St. Alban's.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the continued heat, and ſunny ſtate of the weather, during the whole of the preſent month, the buſineſs of reaping and ſecuring all ſorts of crops has been carried on with unuſual celerity and diſpatch. The Wheat and Barley-crops are, in moſt of the ſouthern diſtricts of the kingdom, already almoſt wholly ſecured, and a large proportion of the Oats alſo have been cut and conveyed to the ſtacks. In the northern parts of the iſland the harveſt is likewiſe in a very advanced ſtate.

In the midland counties, a month's uninterrupted fine weather has enabled the farmers to get in nearly all the white Grain; and in ſome places the Beans and mixed Grain are begun to be cut. The Wheat in thoſe diſtricts has, in ſome inſtances, ſuffered much from the mildew, eſpecially where the crop was large; ſo much ſo, that ſome pieces have been mowed merely for litter. Indeed, few crops have eſcaped without ſuffering more or leſs from this cauſe. Had it been otherwiſe, the Wheat in general would have been abundant in quantity, and of a very ſuperior quality. The Barley and Oats are a full crop, and remarkably good; the former being carried ſo very dry, will be much in favour of the maltſter:—Beans, though a great crop as to *ſtraw*, will not yield well. Turnips want rain, and have alſo in many places ſuffered much from the grub. Store Stock of all kinds, except Hogs for the Stubbles, are lower, owing to the ſhortneſs of keep and water. Clover for ſeed wants a few feeding ſhowers.

Pulſe crops, even Beans, have, in ſome places, been removed from the ground.

All the different kinds of crops have been ſecured in the moſt perfect condition, ſo far as the harveſt has yet advanced. But the produce, though abundant in many diſtricts, is not, in general, ſo full or ſo good in quality as was expected. This is probably in conſequence of the long-continued dryneſs of the ſeaſon. The average price of Wheat is 55s. 9d.—Rye, 36s. 7d.—Barley, 24s. 10—Oats, 22s. 6d.—Beans, 33s. 11d.

But though the ſeaſon has been unuſually favourable for the operations of the field, the Paſtures and Graſs-lands have ſuffered conſiderably, the Graſs in many diſtricts being almoſt wholly burnt up; and it is but in few ſituations that any *Rowen* has been in a ſtate to be cut.

The prices of both Fat and Lean Stock keep up. The average price of Beef in Smithfield Market is from 4s. to 5s.—Mutton. 4s. 4d to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. 4d to 6s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef is from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.—Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

The Turnip-crops have been greatly injured by the dryneſs of the weather in many places; and the Potatoes on the drier ſoils are not very promiſing. The fallows for Wheat have in general been prepared in the moſt perfect manner.

The coming crop of Hops continues very promiſing for a large produce, and is of fine quality. The plants are free from inſects, and very healthy. The prices of Hops of 1801 and 1802 have fallen, the firſt, to about 80s. and the latter, which coſt 16l. 16s. have fallen to about 5l. Some few new Hops may be at market in the firſt week of September.

Hay, notwithſtanding the great crops, and their being made extremely well, and without difficulty, ſtill keeps high. Average price of Hay in St. James's Market is 5l. 10. to 6l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 8s. to 2l. 17s. Whitechapel Market.—Hay, 4l. 10s. to 7l.—Clover, 6l. 10s to 7l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of July, to the 24th of Auguſt, 1803, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.18. Aug. 15. Wind N.E.			Higheſt 82°. July 31. Wind S.W.		
Loweſt 29.70. Aug. 11. Wind S.W.			Loweſt 43°. Aug. 21, Wind N.		
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	3 tenths.	Between the mornings of the 11th and 12th inſt. the mercury roſe from 29.70 to 30.00.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	15°.	The thermometer was as high as 81° on the 17th inſt. but on the 18th it was not once higher than 65°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report, is equal to 0.356 inches in depth.

In looking over the journal for the laſt month, we find nothing remarkable to have happened in meteorology. The barometer and thermometer have been high, and the variations in them but trifling; the average height of the former is 30.025 inches; of the latter, is nearly 68°. For our climate the heat of the weather to the 18th incluſive, was greater than uſual; but on the four ſucceeding days the cold was ſenſibly felt; the wind being northerly. It will be ſeen above that the quantity of rain fallen is very ſmall, and, excepting the days when that fell, the weather has been fine, and well adapted to the buſineſs of harveſt.

According to Mr. Kirwan, the mean height of the barometer at Dublin, for the year 1800, was 29.978; of the thermometer, 47°.819, and the quantity of rain fallen was equal to 23.567 inches in depth.

For the year 1801, the mean height of the barometer was 30.032; of the thermometer, 49°.278; and the quantity of rain was equal 21.965 inches in depth.

From the meteorological obſervations made at Londonderry, in the year 1800, by Dr. William Paterſon, it appears that the mean height of the barometer was for that year 29.82; of the thermometer, (September not included,) 49°.75:—of De Luc's hygrometer, 42.819; and the quantity of rain was equal to 29.226 inches in depth.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

THE Publiſher has received complaints from a great number of perſons, at different times, deſcribing the difficulty which is experienced in procuring the Supplementary Number at the time of its publication, and finds that he is actually blamed as a party concerned in occaſioning the diſappointment; but as he alſo ſuſtains a periodical loſs from the ſame cauſe, he at length conſiders it his duty to ſtate that the irregular delivery is ſolely the fault of the Country Bookſellers, or of their Correſpondents in London. If every Bookſeller reſiding in the country were to inſiſt on the regular tranſmiſſion of the Supplement to the Monthly Magazine at the time it is publiſhed, much inconvenience and loſs would be obviated, not only to the Publiſher, but alſo to the purchaſers, whoſe ſetts, for want of the Supplement, are left incomplete, and who are thus deprived of the peruſal of a valuable and neceſſary part of our Miſcellany.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 106.] OCTOBER 1, 1803. [3, of VOL. 16.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE *concerning the* RELIEF *afforded by* HIS PRESENT MAJESTY *to the* CARDINAL *of* YORK, *the only* SURVIVOR *of the unfortunate* HOUSE *of* STUART, *never before publiſhed.*

Cardinal Borgia to Sir John Coxe Hippiſley, Bart.

(*Tranſlation.*) *Padua, Sept.* 14, 1799.

“ MOST WORTHY SIR,

THE friendſhip you honoured me with at Rome, encourages me to lay before you a caſe worthy of your moſt mature reflection; which is, that among the other Cardinals who have taken refuge in Padua, here is alſo the Cardinal Duke; and it is greatly afflicting to me to ſee ſo great a perſonage, the laſt deſcendant of his royal houſe, reduced to ſuch diſtreſſed circumſtances, having been barbarouſly ſtripped by the French of all his property; and if they deprived him not of life alſo, it was through the mercy of the Almighty, who protected him in his flight, both by ſea and land; the miſeries of which, nevertheleſs, greatly injured his health, at the advanced age of ſeventy-five, and produced a very grievous ſore in one of his legs.

Thoſe who are well informed of this moſt worthy Cardinal's domeſtic affairs, have aſſured me, that ſince his flight, having left behind him his rich and magnificent moveables, which were all ſacked and plundered, both at Rome and Fraſcati, he has been ſupported by the ſilver plate he had taken with him, and which he began to diſpoſe of at Meſſina; and I underſtand that, in order to ſupply his wants a few months in Venice, he has ſold all that remained.

Of the jewels he poſſeſſed, very few remain, as the moſt valuable had been ſacrificed in the well-known contributions to the French, our deſtructive plunderers; and with reſpect to his income, after having ſuffered the loſs of forty-eight thouſand Roman crowns annually, by the French Revolution, the remainder was loſt alſo by the fall of Rome, namely, the yearly ſum of ten thouſand crowns, aſſigned him by the Apoſtolical Chamber, and alſo his particular funds in the Roman Bank. The only income he has left is that of his benefices in Spain, which amount to fourteen thouſand crowns; but which, as it is only payable at preſent in paper, is greatly reduced by the diſadvantage of exchange; and even that has remained unpaid for more than a year, owing perhaps to the interrupted communication with that kingdom.

But here it is neceſſary that I ſhould add, that the Cardinal is heavily burthened with the annual ſum of four thouſand crowns, for the dowry of the Counteſs of Albany, his ſiſter-in-law; three thouſand to the mother of his deceaſed niece*; and fifteen hundred for divers annuities of his father and his brother; nor has he credit to ſupply the means of acquitting theſe obligations.

This picture, nevertheleſs, which I preſent to your friendſhip, may well excite the compaſſion of every one who will reflect on the high birth, the elevated dignity, and the advanced age of the Perſonage whoſe ſituation I now ſketch, in the plain language of truth, without reſorting to the aid of eloquence. I will only intreat you to communicate it to thoſe diſtinguiſhed perſons who have influence in your Government, perſuaded as I am, that the Engliſh magnanimity will not ſuffer an illuſtrious perſonage of the ſame nation to periſh in miſery! But here I pauſe—not wiſhing to offend your national delicacy, which delights to act from its own generous diſpoſition, rather than from the impulſe and urgency of others.

We have here not only the Cardinal Duke, but other Cardinals, viz. the two Dorias, Caprara, and Livizzani; and perhaps very ſoon they will be all here, as it is probable the conclave will be held in this place, as it has pleaſed God to deliver from all his labours the ſo eminently unfortunate Pius the Sixth, who cheriſhed for you the moſt tender affection, and who was pleaſed, when he was in the Carthuſian convent at Florence, to inveſt me with the charge of the Pro-prefecture of the Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*. My paper fails me, but I ſhall never fail being

Your true friend and ſervant,

STEPHEN CARDINAL BORGIA.”

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* The Counteſs Alberſtorf.

From the ſame to the ſame.

(*Tranſlation.*) *Venice*, *Jan.* 4, 1800.

“ MOST WORTHY AND ESTEEMED SIR,

APPRISED by your much-eſteemed letter of the 15th of November, I received a ſecond from you of the 22d, and after that, the laſt, dated the 26th of the ſame month, with the joyful intelligence of the ſpeedy and extraordinary ſuccour your generous Miniſters have been pleaſed, through me, to tranſmit to the eminent Perſonage, who, truly ſenſible of the delicacy and liberality of your nation, has expreſsly and repeatedly directed me to return to you, and by your means to your noble-minded co-operators, his moſt expreſſive and cordial thanks. I have been obliged to make over to Signor Corrado Martens the order of Meſſrs. Ranſom and Morland for the five hundred pounds, as the neceſſity of the Perſonage required it.

I am not capable of explaining the ſatisfaction the illuſtrious Perſonage has expreſſed to me, for the certainty of the annuity you inform me will be ſettled on him, in order to relieve him effectually from the diſtreſſes into which he has been plunged by his laſt misfortunes; for which reaſon he feels all the weight of the obligation he has to you, as the efficacious and friendly promoter of it, and to your great Miniſters for this magnificent annuity.

I am here ſhut up in conclave for the election of a new Pope, with thirty-four Cardinals, who, being appriſed of the generoſity of your nation in favour of their illuſtrious colleague, are unanimous in applauding that moſt noble act, and extolling all the co-operators in it.

I am greatly obliged to the worthy Mr. Stuart for his remembrance of me, and for the gracious offer he makes me of his Hiſtory of the Royal Houſe of Stuart. That book will be a fine ornament to my library, which, with my muſeum, I have almoſt entirely ſaved from the general depredation. I ſhall keep it in remembrance; but, however, I beg of you to preſent my moſt affectionate thanks to him, as I do to the firſt and efficacious promoter of ſo many gracious acts, not only in my own name, but in that of the diſtinguiſhed Perſonage whom you have ſo much obliged. —I am, with the trueſt and moſt cordial eſteem,

Your ſincere friend and ſervant,
S. CARDINAL BORGIA.”

The ſame to the ſame.

(*Tranſlation.*) *Venice*, *Feb.* 26, 1800.

“ MOST WORTHY SIR,

I HAVE received from Signor Corrado Martens, at the ſame time, four of your moſt eſteemed letters, that is to ſay, two of the 3d and 16th of December 1799, a duplicate of the latter, and the fourth of the 28th of laſt January. The day after the arrival of theſe letters, which gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to my illuſtrious colleague, an Engliſh gentleman entered the conclave, who was the bearer of a very polite letter from Lord Minto, aſſuring him of the royal munificence to the extent of two thouſand pounds ſterling, which is to be repeated to his order, ſix months after, in the ſame proportion.

I am unable to relate to you the praiſes given by all their Eminences aſſembled here, to the royal benevolence, and to the Engliſh nation; and in this applauſe the names of thoſe who aſſiſted in promoting it, re-echoed; and eſpecially that of my friend, Sir John Hippiſley, the principal mover of ſo good an action.

Theſe ſentiments of gratitude, more particularly to you and Mr. Stuart, may be known by the letter which my illuſtrious colleague addreſſes to you: what my own feelings are I refrain from expreſſing; I reſerve them in my breaſt, and ſhall maniſeſt them whenever a fortunate opportunity may occur to me.

My other colleagues, whom you have complimented through me, deſire me to return you their moſt expreſſive regards, and particularly Cardinal Antonelli, who told me he had received your letters.

I am, with the moſt true and cordial eſteem,
Your ſincere friend and ſervant,
S. CARDINAL BORGIA.”

The Cardinal of York to Sir J. C. Hippiſley.

Written in the Conclave.

(*Original.*)

“ YOUR letters fully convince me of the cordial intereſt you take in all that regards my perſon, and I am happy to acknowledge, that principally I owe to your friendly efforts, and to them of your friends, the ſuccour generouſly granted, to relieve the extreme neceſſities into which I have been driven by the preſent diſmal circumſtances. I cannot ſufficiently expreſs how ſenſible I am to your good heart; and write theſe few lines in the firſt place to conteſt to you theſe my moſt ſincere and grateful ſentiments, and then to inform you, that by means of Mr. Oakley, an Engliſh gentleman, arrived here laſt week, I have received a letter from Lord Minto, from Vienna, adviſing me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at preſent the ſum of two thouſand pounds ſterling, and that in the month of July next I may again draw, if I deſire it, for another equal ſum. The letter is written in ſo extremely genteel and obliging a manner, and with expreſſions of ſingular regard and conſideration for me, that I aſſure you excited in me moſt particular and lively ſentiments, not only of ſatisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but alſo of gratitude for the generoſity which has been provided for my neceſſity. I have anſwered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it Saturday laſt to Mr. Oakley, who was to ſend it by that evening's poſt to Vienna; and have written in a manner that I hope will be to his Lordſhip's ſatisfaction. I own to you that the ſuccour granted to me could not be more timely; for without it it would have been impoſſible for me to ſubſiſt, on account of the abſolutely irreparable loſs of all my income, the very funds being alſo deſtroyed, ſo that I would otherwiſe have been reduced, for the ſhort remainder of my life, to languiſh in miſery and indigence. I would not loſe a moment's time to apprize you of all this, and am very certain that your experimented good heart will find proper means to make known, in an energetical and proper manner, theſe ſentiments of my grateful acknowlegement. The ſignal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart, for all that he has, with ſo much cordiality, on this occaſion, done to aſſiſt me, renders it for me indiſpenſable to deſire that you may return him my moſt ſincere thanks, aſſuring him his health and welfare intereſt me extremely; and that I have with great pleaſure received from General Heton the Genealogical Hiſtory of our Family, which he was ſo kind as to ſend me, and hope that he will, from that gentleman, have already received my thanks for ſo valuable a proof of his attention for me. In the laſt place, if you think proper, and an occaſion ſhould offer itſelf, I beg you make known to the other gentlemen alſo who have co-operated, my moſt grateful acknowledgments, with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart I embrace you.

Your beſt of friends,

HENRY, CARDINAL.

Venice, 26th February, 1800.

From the ſame to the ſame.

(*Original.*) *Venice, 7th May,* 1800.

"DEAR SIR JOHN,

I HAVE not words to explain the deep impreſſion your very obliging favour of March 31 made on me. Your and Mr. Andrew Stuart's moſt friendly and warm exertions in my behalf—the humane and benevolent conduct of your Miniſters—your gracious Sovereign's noble and ſpontaneous generoſity, the continuance of which, you certify me, depends on my need of it—were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with moſt lively ſenſations of tenderneſs and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make to ſo many and ſo ſignal proofs of diſintereſted benevolence? Dear Sir John! I confeſs I am at a loſs how to expreſs my feelings. I am ſure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the ſentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all ſuch as you ſhall think proper, for me, my moſt ſincere acknowledgments.

With pleaſure I have preſented your compliments to the Cardinals and other perſons you mention, who all return you their ſincere thanks: the Canon in particular, now Monſignore, being alſo a domeſtic prelate of his Holineſs, begs you be perſuaded of his conſtant reſpect and attachment to you.

My wiſhes would be compleatly ſatisfied, ſhould I have the pleaſure, as I moſt earneſtly deſire, to ſee you again at Fraſcati, and be able to aſſure you, by word of mouth, of my moſt ſincere eſteem, and affectionate indelible gratitude.

Your beſt of friends,

HENRY, CARDINAL."

Such was the correſpondence relating to the Cardinal of York, and it reflects the higheſt honour both on our Sovereign and his Miniſters. The ſingular fate which attended the Houſe of Stuart through all its exaltation, has frequently been mentioned by our hiſtorians: nor has the ſeverity of fortune quitted it even at the preſent moment. The Cardinal of York, its laſt ſurviving branch, has endured the conſummation of its miſeries. His attachment to Engliſhmen has, however, always continued without diminution. When the victory of the Nile was announced to him by Sir William Hamilton, he confirmed his partiality by a fervency of expreſſion that intereſted all around him.

W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the queries on putrefaction, propoſed by your Correſpondent W. N. from Portſmouth, in your Magazine for October laſt, I can mention that I commenced ſome experiments on this ſubject ſeveral years ago. I now relate them, but I am ſorry at the ſame time to obſerve, that they will not prove a full and ſatisfactory anſwer to the ingenious queſtions propoſed.

In the year 1796, while conducting ſome experiments on animal electricity, which have been ſince read in two papers before the Royal Society, I made the following, March 6, 1796. I placed a bit of raw freſh beef in oxygen, and a piece alſo in hydrogen-gas. On the 1ſt of April following, both pieces of beef were taken out very fœtid to the ſmell. The piece in the oxygen felt firm and was very red; the other was very flabby and dark-coloured, particularly at its upper ſurface, the under part being ſomewhat redder.—The one that had been in the oxygen-gas was red throughout. A piece of beef placed as a ſtandard in the common atmoſphere had not become putrid; but this was probably owing to its having become dry, whereas thoſe in the glaſſes were kept moiſt by the confined exhalation from the water. Thermometer in the room varied from 40 to 58.

On Wedneſday, March 9, 1796, I placed a ſmall piece of butter in oxygen-gas, (obtained from Mangameſe) under a common tumbler; I alſo at the ſame time placed another piece under a glaſs containing hydrogen. On the Saturday following both pieces of butter were taken from their reſpective ſituations. The piece from the oxygen was perfectly rancid to the taſte, ſomewhat like tallow, and had become white; a lighted piece of paper burnt with a bright and enlarged flame in the gas. The piece from the hydrogen was not in the leaſt rancid, but was perfectly ſweet, and had acquired a higher colour than when firſt put in. The gas exploded on the approach of a lighted taper. I am, Sir, your's &c.

G. D. YEATS.

Bedford, Auguſt 27, 1803.

P. S. The above anſwer was written ſoon after the queries appeared, but was thrown by with ſome other papers, and was forgotten amidſt my profeſſional avocations, till it preſented itſelf to view in looking over theſe papers. If you think the anſwer of ſufficient importance, it is much at your ſervice for inſertion in your inſtructive and entertaining Miſcellany. Experiments conducted with a view of diſcovering what effects the different gaſſes poſſeſs in the vinous, acetous, and putrefactive fermentations would perhaps throw conſiderable light upon the nature of thoſe proceſſes. I had it in my contemplation ſome years ago to perform experiments of this kind upon a larger ſcale: but having ſince commenced the practice of the medical profeſſion, and having alſo been ſince connected with an infirmary lately eſtabliſhed here, I have been obliged, from other avocations, to lay aſide the idea for the preſent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervations and conjectures on certain paſſages of the Greek and Roman Claſſics are very much at your ſervice.

A magno Tragœdiæ patre auſpicemur: Agam. v. 101, for Φαινȣσ', we may not inelegantly read σαινȣσ'. Vide Piers: Veriſim: p. 72. I ſhould not, however, with this moſt elegant ſcholar read προυσηνε for προσηγε in Eur: Androm: v. 27. I can hardly abandon a conjecture into which Reiſke alſo has fallen, namely, προηγε.—*Niſi me lactaſſes amantem, et falſa ſpe produceres.*

The mention of Pierſon brings to my mind a conjecture on the Iön of Euripides, v. 617, where for Φαρμακων. ανασιμων he propoſes *metri cauſa*, ανατηφορων. But ſince the ſagacious diſcovery of Profeſſor Porſon, repecting the *anapæſt* in the fifth foot of the Iambic line, this alteration will ſcarcely be admitted. Mr. Wakefield more happily reads φαρμακων τε ανασιμων. *Fortè melius*, ανασιμων τε φαρμακων. ανασιμος occupies this ſtation of the verſe, both in Euripides and Sophocles.

I have wavered ſomewhat with reſpect to the following paſſage in the Hecuba of Euripides, v. 13, ὁ και με γης ὑπεξεπεμψεν, but I am at length inclined, with Brunk and Mr. Wakefield, to conſider ὁ as here uſed for δι' ὁ. Among other reaſons the following has weight with me, that when ὁ has this meaning, και frequently, perhaps generally, follows. Vide Phœniſſ: v. 270. Apollon: Rhod: i. 205, 767.

In this ſame firſt book of Apollonius there is a paſſage which appears to be ſlightly corrupted.

Ἡ, και ὁ μεν φορμιγγα συν αμβροσιῃ σχεεν αυδῃ·
τε δ' αμοτον ληξαντος ετι πρȣχοντο καρηνα
παντες ὁμως·

That ὁ μεν and τȣ δε ſhould be uſed of the ſame perſon is hardly conſiſtent with the genius of the Greek language, and αμοτον, which belongs to ϖρȣχοντο, ſtands oddly between τȣ δε ληξαντος. I ſhould propoſe reading,

Οἱ δ' αμοτον, ληξαντος, ετι κ. τ. λ.

The paſſage may have been depraved by ſome one who did not know that the pronoun may be omitted in the genitive abſolute. But we need not go farther for an example of this peculiarity than back to verſe 260 of the very book in hand.—If an inſtance of οἱ δε ϖαντες ὁμως is required, it will be found in verſes 474, 475.

In Sophocles Œdip. Tyr. 464,

ξενην επι
σκηπ̓τρῳ ϖροδεικνυς εμπορευσεται

Villoiſon (Animadver: in Longus, p. 85,) condemns σκηπτρῳ ϖροδεικνυς as not Greek, and propoſes σκηπτρον. But the common reading may be defended by Theocrit: Idyl. xxii. v. 102, ετωσια χερσι ϖροδεικνυς.

In Virgil Æn. ii. 615,

Nimbo effulgens, et Gorgone ſæva,

it is rather doubtful whether *ſæva* is the nominative or ablative. Perhaps the doubt may be reſolved by the *Gorgone cruda virago* of Statius.

In the 8th book of the Æneid, v. 222, there is a paſſage on which the critics have entertained different opinions,

Tum primum noſtri Cacum videre timentem,
Turbatumque oculis,

Mr. Wakefield reads *oculi.* In Livy we find *oculisque ſimul et mente turbatum.*

In the 12th book, v. 797, the ſenſe of *mortalis* is conſidered as ambiguous,

Mortaline decuit violari volnere divum ?

The author of the Epitome of Homer's Iliad, in verſe 469, has ſhewn how *he* underſtood it. Speaking of Diomede, he ſays,

Celeſtemque manum mortali vulnerat haſta.

Horace Carm. lib. iii. Od. ii. v. 14,

Mors et fugacem perſequitur virum.

Bentley reads *conſequitur.* Baxter objects *ſuo more.* Geſner obſerves, *quem* perſequitur : i. e. *cupide & conſtanter ſequitur mors, illum ſine dubio* conſequitur *etiam* aſſequiturque. No one ſeems to have remembered that *perſequi fugientes* is a military phraſe, which at once defends the common reading, and gives ſpirit and beauty to the paſſage.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
E. COGAN.
Higham Hill, Sept. 6, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JOHN LAMPERT, a peaſant of Kivernol, in this county, was a compleat Albinos; a variety of the human ſpecies very uncommon, at leaſt in this kingdom, though in Guinea, Darien, Panama, &c. we are told ſuch people are numerous, and the malady hereditary. This Albinos died on the 10th inſtant ; he was a little below the middle ſtature, his hair white and ſoft, and eyes red. Though he was by no means remarkable for ſenſibility, or quickneſs of parts, yet he poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of induſtry and economy. He was cook, houſemaid, &c. to the family in which he had ſome time lived, and always managed matters much to the ſatisfaction of his meſſmates. He was one of ſix children, none of whom had any ſuch phenomenon belonging to them. The extreme ſenſibility of his organs of viſion rendered the influence of the ſun perfectly unfriendly to them ; inſomuch, that at an early age he was thought incapable of purſuing any maſculine avocation, and undertook the management of his brother's cottage. Towards the duſk of evening, or by moonlight, he beheld objects more diſtinctly, farther off, and with leſs difficulty. I had never an opportunity of examining his eyes with any degree of minuteneſs ; but I think the iris was white ; and am ſure the pupil was of a deep red : to have attempted any thing like diſſection would have been to offer violence to the feelings of the ignorant ruſtics by whom he was ſurrounded, whoſe unaffected concern at the loſs of their caterer muſt have ſoftened the moſt callous heart. The abſence of the *rete mucoſum* is, I believe, univerſally allowed to be the proximate or immediate cauſe of the colour of the Albinos's hair, ſkin, and eyes ; as, however, they certainly form no diſtinct ſpecies, but are produced both by Negro and European parents, it remains to be aſcertained what has deſtroyed that blackiſh mucus which covers the interior of the eye when the embryo is about five weeks old, and in a ſound ſtate. It is highly to be wiſhed that the remote or primeval cauſe of this miſtake in Nature was fully and clearly diſcovered; till it is made the object of phyſiological perſeverance, conjecture may miſlead, but cannot ſatisfy the public mind. M. Buzzi tells us of a woman at Milan, who was the mother of ſeven ſons, three of whom were Albinos; and, what is worth obſerving, during her pregnancy of thoſe three, ſhe had an immoderate appetite for milk.* I have not been able to learn that the mother of Lampert experienced any unuſual ſymptoms while in that ſtate. The eyes of Albinos are found to be intirely deſtitute of the *uvea*, and to have only the choroid coat very thin, and tinged of a pale red by diſcoloured blood; thoſe of Lampert had a continual vibratory motion, which I imagine was involuntary. I fear I have already been too prolix, and ſhall therefore refrain from offering any further obſervations on this occult ſubject: ſhould no abler pen undertake the taſk, at ſome future period I may again intrude on your attention.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. P. ELLIDGE.

Hereford, May 20, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN the late Thomas Warton, in one of his laureate odes, made the ſtrange miſtake of aſcribing the battle of Agincourt to Edward III. it was thought a moſt extraordinary inſtance of inadvertence in one who was an antiquary as well as a poet. But I have lately met with another inſtance of his inaccuracy almoſt as remarkable, which convinces me that this defect was habitual to him. In his account of Henry Howard, the gallant and poetical Earl of Surry, (Hiſt. of Engliſh Poetry, vol. iii.) he repreſents him as having attended his father in Scotland in 1542, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the memorable battle of Floddenfield, where James IV. of Scotland was killed. This battle was, however, fought nearly thirty years before, viz. in 1513; and it was the father of this Earl of Surry who commanded the centre of the army under his father, then Earl of Surry, Commander in Chief.—Our poetical Earl did in fact accompany his father to Scotland in 1542, in which year the Rout of Solway took place, which was ſoon followed by the death of James V. A confuſed recollection of this event probably miſled the hiſtorian.

Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the principal arches of Reading-abbey is compoſed of a ſubſtance which has long divided the opinions of mineralogiſts and antiquarians, and which has withſtood the lapſe of time without any perceptible alteration. Some have ſuppoſed it a ſpecies of ſtone now extinct, ſome a cement, whilſt others have concluded it to be a petrifaction. I was long inclined to the latter opinion, but cloſer compariſon and more extended obſervation have enabled me to judge what the ſubſtance really is; and I find it to be exactly ſimilar to a ſpecies found at Wantage, about ſeventeen miles N. W. of the Abbey. This ſtone is remarkably hard and ſtrong, with interſtices, light, and conſequently well calculated for the purpoſe of building arches. It is formed in lateral branches, which are hollow, and differs from a petrifaction, inſomuch that the ſubſtance itſelf is not changed into ſtone, but rots away, and leaves an incruſtation. It is occaſioned by a ſpring containing a quantity of earth, dropping on moſs, over which it forms a coat of ſand cemented with clay. Theſe ſprings are common about Wantage, and partake a little of a chalybeate. The largeſt is one belonging to Mr. D. Hazell, which runs through a chalky hill, but when the water drops, it appears to be compoſed of argillaceous marl, (but I have not had an opportunity of analyzing it,) which perhaps may be chalk impregnated with the water. The ramifications of the moſs have at firſt a thin coating, reſembling hoar-froſt, which enlarges as it is longer expoſed, aſſuming fantaſtical forms in the different ſtages of the incruſtation. In ſome places, where the water runs between the ſoil and the moſs, the underpart is ſolid ſtone, while the upper preſents a delightful green; for although the ſpring has been there from time immemorial, fine ſpecimens of the *Bryum undulatum* and *Hypnum proliferum*, cover it with a profuſion of verdure. Nothing elſe, however, will grow there. Any ſubſtance, ſuch as ſticks, ſtraws, &c. laid under the droppings of the ſpring, will have an incruſtation in a few months.

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* Vide Opuſculi Scelti de Milan, 1784.

I wiſh I could treat the ſubject more ſcientifically; but, judging from analogy, there appears no doubt but the ſtone uſed in building the above arch is the ſame with that I have juſt deſcribed. If you inſert this in your extenſive Magazine, you will oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

J. E. BICHENO.

Sept. 5, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervation of the late ſolar eclipſe was made at Carliſle:

August 16th,

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning, -	18	1	48	Mean time.
End -	19	16	34	

The morning was favourable, and the obſervation very carefully taken. The time was determined by the Sun's tranſit over the meridian that day, and the day preceding.

From the mean of a great number of obſervations of the eclipſes of Jupiter's Satellites, I make the longitude of Carliſle to be 11′ 50″ in time weſt of Greenwich. The late tranſit of Mercury over the Sun, deduced from correſpondent obſervations made in regular obſervatories, gives 11′ 53″. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WM. PITT.

Carliſle, 4th September, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your Readers or Correſpondents can give any account of the life and fortunes of the ingenious John Carteret Pilkington, ſon of the celebrated and unfortunate Mrs. Lætitia Pilkington, they will by ſo doing greatly oblige the writer of this article.

His father was the Rev. Mr. Mathew Pilkington, of Dublin, an intimate acquaintance of Dean Swift, and his mother the above-mentioned lady, as happy in her genius as ſhe was unhappy in her life. Her ſon, J.C. Pilkington, publiſhed at a very early age (1761,) Memoirs of his own Life; but they were little more than the mere hiſtory of his infancy.—This hapleſs young man appeared, from his own account of himſelf, to have commenced author merely to ſupport himſelf; but he was certainly by no means ſo well qualified to appear before the public as a writer, as his moſt ingenious mother, whoſe Memoirs and Poems (which now lie before me,) ſo very amply teſtify.

It is impoſſible to read the pathetic and fervent manner in which this extraordinary woman recommended this her ſon to the protection of her chief patron, Lord Kingſborough, without being deeply affected.

A very minute account in the cloſe of the third volume of her Memoirs is given by him (her ſon) of the few laſt days of his mother's life, which it is impoſſible to read with dry eyes; and the anxious, unwearied ſolicitude for his future fortunes never forſook her, and ended only with her life.

A communication in your Magazine reſpecting the hiſtory of this young man, will, I think, be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to

MEDICUS STOCKPORTENSIS.

Stockport, June 13, 1803.

P. S. Some account of the life and writings of his mother, Mrs. L. Pilkington, is given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ADDRESS the following lines to you, in conſequence of a paragraph which appeared in your Magazine for July 1803, under the head "Varieties, Literary and Philoſophical," and which only came to my knowledge laſt night.

Mr. John Mackenzie, ſo far from not having received the 1000l. left him by my father for the publication of Oſſian, actually paid himſelf the money, a ſhort time after my father's deceaſe, he being himſelf one of the executors of the will, at which time I was abſent from the kingdom.

Sir John M. Murray certainly inſtituted a ſuit in the Court of Seſſion, not againſt me, but againſt the executors of my father's will, to recover a ſum of money, the amount of a ſubſcription ſent home by him from India, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in the publication; the defence made againſt this claim on the eſtate was, that Mr. Mackenzie had received 1000l. for the purpoſe of publiſhing the original Poems, and that Sir John ſhould apply to him either to publiſh the work, or repay the money. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Belleville, by Grantown, N. B.
Sept. 6, 1803.

To

POPULATION OF AMERICA.

RETURN of the whole Number of Perſons within the ſeveral Diſtricts of the United States, in the Year 1801, *according to an Act of Congreſs providing for the ſecond Cenſus or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, paſſed* 28*th February*, 1800.

	Free White Males.	*Free White Females.*	*All other Free Perſons.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
New Hampſhire -	91,258	91,740	852	8	183,858
Maſſachuſetts - -	205,135	211,258	6,452	——	422,845
Maine - - -	76,832	74,069	818	——	151,719
Connecticut - -	121,193	123,528	5,330	951	251,002
Vermont - - -	79,328	74,580	557	——	154,465
Rhode Iſland - -	31,858	33,580	3,304	380	69,122
New York - -	287,094	268,122	10,374	20,613	586,203
New Jerſey - -	98,725	95,600	4,402	12,422	211,149
Pennſylvania - -	301,467	284,628	14,564	1,706	602,365
Delaware - -	25,033	24,819	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland - -	113,688	108,310	19,987	107,707	349,692
Virginia - - -	264,399	254,275	20,507	346,968	886,149
North Carolina - -	171,648	166,116	7,043	133,296	478,103
South Carolina - -	100,916	95,339	3,185	146,151	345,591
Georgia - - -	53,968	48,293	1,019	59,404	162,684
Kentucky - -	93,961	85,915	741	40,343	220,960
Territory N. W. Ohio	24,433	20,595	337	——	45,365
Indian Territory -	2,979	2,318	188	156	5,641
Miſſiſſippi Territory -	2,907	2,272	182	3,489	8,850
Tenneſſee - - -	47,180	44,529	309	13,584	105,602
Total -	2,194,002	2,109,886	108,419	893,331	5,305,638

Males under 10 Years of age, - -	763,272
—— of 10 and under 16 Years, - -	343,034
—— of 16 and under 26 Years, - -	392,829
—— of 26 and under 45 Years, - -	432,290
—— of 45 and upwards, - -	262,577
Females under 10 Years of age, - -	725,321
—— of 10 and under 16 Years, -	323,287
—— of 16 and under 26 Years, - -	401,503
—— of 26 and under 45 Years, -	405,229
—— of 45 and upwards, - - -	254,546
All other Perſons, except Indians, not taxed, -	108,419
Slaves - - - - -	893,331
Total -	5,305,638*

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* In 1791 the total Number was 3,929,326.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *from the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE, *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

MR. GRAY.

"I AM apt to think that the character of Voiture and Mr. Gray were very ſimilar They were both little men, very nice and exact in their perſons and dreſs, moſt lively and agreeable in converſation, (except that Mr. Gray was apt to be too ſatyrical,) and both of them full of affectation. What gave occaſion to theſe reflections, was the following paſſage, from the ſecond volume of '*Mélanges d'Hiſtoire et de Litterature*,' by the Carthuſian Dom Bonaventure d'Argogne, p. 416. a book that I bought on Mr. Gray's recommendation of it to me. 'Madame la Marquiſe de Sablé avoit accoûtumé de reprocher Monſieur de Voiture en riant, qu'il avoit une vanité de femme: ce que marquoit fort bien ſon caractère. Il en rioit auſſi lui même, et ne croioit pas, que, dans la profeſſion qu'il faiſoit d'aimer le monde et toutes ſes affectations, ce petit reproche lui fut deſavantageux.'

Reading Gil Blas, April 29, 1780, the print of Scipio in the arbour, beginning to tell his own adventures to Gil Blas, Antonia, and Beatrix, was ſo like the countenance of Mr. Gray, that if he had ſat for it, it could not be more ſo. It is in a 12mo edition, in four volumes, printed at Amſterdam, *chez* Herman Vytwerf, 1735, in the fourth volume, p. 94. It is ten times more like than his print before Maſon's Life of him, which is horrible, and makes him a Fury. That little one done by Mr. Maſon, is like him, and placid; Mr. Tyſon ſpoiled the other by altering it."

MATTHEW PRIOR.

"In the year 1712, my old friend Matthew Prior, who was then Fellow of St. John's, and who not long before had been employed by the Queen as her Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, came to Cambridge, and the next morning paid a viſit to the Maſter of his own College.—The maſter, Dr. Jenkin, loved Mr. Prior's principles—had a great opinion of his abilities, and a reſpect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater reſpect for himſelf. He knew his own dignity too well to ſuffer a Fellow of his College to ſit down in his preſence. He kept his ſeat himſelf, and let the Queen's Ambaſſador ſtand. I remember, by the way, an extempore epigram of Matt's, on the reception he met with. We did not reckon, in thoſe days, that he had a very happy turn for an epigram. But the occaſion was tempting, and he ſtruck it off, as he was walking from St. John's College to the Roſe, where we dined together: it was addreſſed to the Maſter.

I ſtood, Sir, patient at your feet,
  Before your elbow-chair;
But make a biſhop's throne your ſeat,
  I'll kneel before you there.

One only thing can keep you down,
  For your great ſoul too mean:
You'd not, to mount a Britiſh throne,
  Do homage to the Queen.

HOUR-GLASSES IN PULPITS.

"An hour-glaſs is ſtill placed on ſome of the pulpits in the provinces. Daniel Burgeſs, of whimſical memory, never preached without one, and he frequently *ſaw it out* three times during one ſermon. In a diſcourſe which he once delivered at the Conventicle in Ruſſel court, againſt drunkenneſs, ſome of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the ſecond glaſs: but Daniel was not to be ſilenced by a yawn; he turned his time-keeper, and altering the tone of voice, deſired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much more to ſay upon the ſin of drunkenneſs: "Therefore, (added he,) my brethren, we will have another glaſs, *and then*—."

ARMS IN CHURCH-WINDOWS.

The reaſon of placing arms in church-windows, among many others, may be gathered from the following article, in Mr. Martin's Hiſtory of Thetford, p. 141, publiſhed in 1779.

"In 1446, the Medieties of the rectory of Brome, in Suffolk, were conſolidated, and the Prior of Thetford was to have an alternate preſentation; upon which the following arms and inſcriptions were put up in the eaſt chancel-window, where they now remain:

Prior et Conventus Monachorum de Thetford, Patronus, ex una parte.	Et Magiſter Calthorp, Patronus, ex altera parte.
Per pale, O & V *a Lion rampant*. G.	*Cheque*, O & Az: *a feſs ermine*."

Biſhop Sanderſon was ſo great an antiquarian, and lover of reſearches after things curious and ancient, having ſeen the ſpoil and havock made in the times of uſurpation, both in his own cathedral and throughout the kingdom, that in his Viſitation of his dioceſe in 1662, he gave this admonition to his Clergy:

"Alſo the Clergy within the county of Lincoln are deſired to bring with them in writing, a note of all ſuch coats of arms as are in the church-windows, and of all ſuch monuments, grave-ſtones, and inſcriptions, whether of antient or later times, as are yet remaining in their ſeveral reſpective churches or chapels, or the chancels thereof."

QUEEN ELEANOR.

Licence from Pope Innocent IV. to Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. 1250, to lodge at Ciſtercian convents: from the original autograph, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Richard Rawlinſon, and now preſerved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with the leaden Bull appendant.

"Innocentius Epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, cariſſimæ in Chriſto filiæ Reginæ Angliæ, ſalutem et apoſtolicam benedictionem. Celſitudinis tuæ precibus inclinati, intrandi cum tuis domitiabus domicellis et familia Abbatias et Cenobia Ciſtercien' ordinis, ac pernoctandi ibidem quotiens opus fuerit, plenam tibi concedimus, auctoritate preſentium, facultatem, ſtatuto Ciſtertien' ordinis, vel, aliquo alio per quod poſſet impediri hæc gratia, non obſtante. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc Paginam noſtræ conceſſionis infringere, aut ei auſu temerario contra ire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare preſumpſerit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apoſtolorum ejus ſe noverit incurſurum. Dat. Lugdun. ij. kal. Maij, Pontificatus noſtri anno ſeptimo."

CEREMONY OF THE BOY-BISHOP.

"In ſeveral churches formerly the proceſſion of the boy-biſhop was obſerved.—Goodwin, in his Antiquities, has given the draught of one in Saliſbury Cathedral. I have ſomewhere, but at preſent cannot recollect where, made ſome obſervations on the ceremony, which was by ſtatute to be obſerved at Eton College.

In a curious book, called *Voyage Liturgique de France*, Paris, 8vo. 1718, is this account of the ſame practice in the church at Vienne, in Dauphiny, p. 33:—"Le jour de Noël apres Vêpres, le jour de St. Etienne, et le jour de St. Jean l'Evangeliſte, on faiſoit des proceſſions ſolennelles pour les Diacres, les Pretres, et les Enfans de Chœur, comme autrefois à Rouen. Il y avoit auſſi le lendemain, à la Meſſe ſolennitè pour eux. Les Enfans de Chœur y avoient leur petit Evêque, qui faiſoit tout l'Office, excepté à la Meſſe."

Geoffrey Blithe, Biſhop of Litchfield, 1530, leaves by will ſeveral ornaments to Eton and King's College, for the Barnebiſhop,

FATHER COURAYER.

Meeting with Father Courayer at the Biſhop of London's, at the Temple, in November 1749, he ſaid he was then ſixty-nine years of age. He was a ſwarthy little man, very lean and meagre, but full of ſpirits and vivacity; he was dreſſed as a layman, in a brown cloth coat, ruffles, and wig. The Biſhop inſtituted me before him, in his parlour in the Temple, to the Rectory of Hornſey, to which he had collated me a few days before.

LE DROIT D'AUBAINE.

This barbarous and ſavage cuſtom is ſtill exerciſed by the French on the Engliſh, whom they affect to call the ſavages of Europe, and to look upon themſelves as the moſt poliſhed people of it. The Earl of Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Newcaſtle, who died in October 1778, at Montreville, in his way to Nice, ſuffered laſt month the full extent of this impolitic as well as cruel law, which forfeits all the effects of the deceaſed to the Crown. The late Dowager Counteſs of Sandwich, who lived all her time at Paris, where ſhe died about 1763, whoſe ſon was a Miniſter in England, and had been Ambaſſador, was treated without any diſtinction. I remember I wrote to Mr. Walpole about that time, as I had then a mind to have gone and lived there, to inquire if it could not be avoided: he told me what had happened to Lady Sandwich, which determined me to be ſatisfied at home. The Scotch, as the antient allies of France, are exempt from this law; which their courteſy to the Americans has alſo granted to them. May *they* never feel the indiſcretion of their new alliance!—Nov. 7, 1778.

DOGS.

The greateſt inſtance of affection and ſagacity in dogs, I met with in a French book, called *Mémoires du Marquis de Langallery*, printed at the Hague, in 8vo. 1743, at p. 283. The Marquis had been in the army two years, and returning home, the dog met him, jumped upon him, and died of joy.—"Un Chien couchant, que j'avois laiſſé au logis, et que conſequemment je n'avois pas vû depuis deux ans, ſuivoit ma Mere qui nous venoit au devant dans la Cour du Chateau. Cet animal me reconnoiſſant, comme s'il ne m'eût perdu que depuis deux jours, vint me ſauter au coû, d'ou l'on me l'arracha roide mort de la joie qu'il eût de me retrouver. Quel ſujet de confuſion pour les ingrats!"

Their ſagacity is well marked by the following ſtory, in a Janſeniſt book, which has many traits of our Puritan biographical books, ſuch as Baxter's Life, by Sylveſter Calamy, and others of that ſtamp, and is intituled "*Mémoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de Port Royal, par* M. Fontaine, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Utrecht, 1736; at p. 470 of vol. ii. is the ſtory.—The famous Dr. Arnaud d'Andilli, one day talking with Roger du Pleſſis Duke de Liancourt, upon the new philoſophy of Monſ. Deſcartes, maintained that beaſts were mere machines, and had no ſort of reaſon to direct them, and that when they cried or made a noiſe, it was only one of the wheels of the clock or machine that made it: the Duke, who was of another opinion, gave this reaſon for it: "I have (ſays he) below in the kitchen, two turnſpits, who take their turns regularly every other day to get into the wheel: one of them not liking his employment, hid himſelf when he was to be employed, ſo that his companion was forced to mount the wheel in his room; but crying and wagging his tail, he made a ſign for thoſe concerned to follow him. Accordingly he carried them to a garret, where he diſlodged him and worried him.—Are theſe machines and clocks? ſays his Grace to Mr. Arnaud. The ſtory is introduced not to combat Mr. Deſcartes' falſe philoſophy, but to ſhew that the auſtere gravity of a Janſeniſt could on ſome occaſions relax the muſcles of his face, and ſmile, like other people, when occaſion was adminiſtered. M. de Liancourt, and his Ducheſs were both Janſeniſts, and under his direction, and both died within ſix weeks one of the other; ſhe dying 14th June, and the Duke the 1ſt of Auguſt following, 1674.

FRANCISCANS, OR GREY FRIARS.

Franciſcans are not monks: but nothing is ſo common among Proteſtant writers as to call them ſo: thus Sir John Hawkins, in his Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. v. p. 27, ſtyles them: and Dr. Robertſon, in his Hiſtories, eternally makes the ſame miſtake; which though of no conſequence, yet the want of preciſion in a writer of his magnitude is what one would not expect. Preſbyter and Prieſt convey in moſt countries the ſame idea; yet though Dr. Robertſon may be a preſbyter, it would be an impropriety he would not excuſe, to call him a Prieſt of the Kirk of Scotland.

JOHN FOX.

Mr. Pennant, though a zealot againſt Popery, cannot help reflecting ſeverely on Fox's intemperate zeal, in making a martyr of an enthuſiaſt who ſuffered for attempting to kill a prieſt while officiating at the altar.—"It is with a kind of horror I read in the zealous Fox, of an outrage of this ſort, committed in our own kingdom, in the reign of Queen Mary. The enthuſiaſt was taken and puniſhed, by the ſtriking off the criminal hand, and by being burnt: yet the hiſtorian gives him a place among the more well-meaning ſufferers of that barbarous period."—*Welſh Tour*. vol. i. p. 182.

TURKEYS.

It has been frequently remarked that turkeys were not introduced into England till the time of Henry VII.; yet Dr. Kennet, in the Parochial Antiquities of Burceſter, p. 287, relates, that by a burſar's account-book of the priory there, in 1277, there remained after their audit for that year, among other things, *ſex Africanæ feminæ*, ſix hen-turkeys, as he explains it in his gloſſary.

FOSSILS.

Dining Nov. 26, 1774, with my old friend Jacob Bryant, Eſq. at his houſe at Cipenham, near Salthill, and cloſe adjoining to my pariſh of Burnham, near Eaton, in Buckinghamſhire, he gave me a large piece of ſtone, if it may be ſo called, which was brought by General Deſaguliers from Gibraltar, and given to him.—It is a concretion or aggregation of animal bones and rock-ſtone of a reddiſh hue, and is a very ſingular curioſity. They are found in the Rock of Gibraltar, at forty feet high, and below the ſurface of the earth, greatly too low and deep for human interment, and as much too high for art and induſtry to carry them thither. Theſe bones of animals are thickly incorporated with the rock, and now and then among them appears a ſea-ſhell, which ſtrongly and demonſtratively indicate the deluge. An account is given of this ſingular appearance, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Mr. Bryant ſhewed me a piece which is ſawed aſunder, and would take a poliſh, except in ſuch parts of the bones as were hollow; and at the end of the joints are very minute cavities, where points of pins might enter, where the marrow and fat were lodged. I brought a large piece, of ſeveral pounds weight, to depoſite in our Muſeum at Cambridge, as a preſent from Mr. Bryant.

JOHN DE FOUNTAINES, BISHOP OF ELY.

When the choir of Ely was removed from under the cupola, or lanterne, into the preſbytery, about 1770, the ſtone coffin of this Biſhop was diſcovered juſt under the pavement, in the old choir. It was covered with a ſingle ſlab. I ſaw his ſkeleton: the robes were decayed, but an oaken croſier, or paſtoral-ſtaff, gilt and painted, lay on his left hand, which was quite ſound and perfect; and an earthen veſſel at his feet, in which probably had been encloſed his entrails when he was embalmed. I was told, 1778, that a man at Cambridge had a large ring with a ſtone in it, to be ſold, which he took out of the coffin. No doubt one of the workmen took it when the coffin was firſt opened.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy that I have directed the attention of X.Y.Z. to the very judicious obſervations of Dr. Anderſon, on the ſymbolic character. In the book I mentioned he will meet with ſome intereſting information on this ſubject, which will be of eſſential ſervice to him, if his dictionary be not too far advanced. From the paſſages I now tranſcribe he will be able to form ſome judgment of Dr. Anderſon's plan.

Speaking of the formation of the characters, he ſays, "The moſt ſimple figure I could think of was that of a downright ſtroke reſembling a capital I in print: it remained to ſee how many variations this figure admitted of without danger of miſtaking one for the other; and firſt, the ſimple line might be varied by making a ſhort line at right angles to it on the *left* ſide; and this admits of the following diſtinctions, viz. the left-hand mark may be at the bottom of the line, or at the middle of it; or at the top. Second, the left-hand mark may be double; and this alſo admits of a threefold variation; and, laſtly, there may be three left hand marks. Theſe form in all eight different characters, totally diſtinct from each other, which might be employed as a general index.

"A ſecond variation of the right line may be made with the ſame facility and certainty as the firſt, merely by reverſing the order of the horizontal mark, that is to ſay, by putting it to the *right*-hand of the perpendicular line inſtead of the left; always following the ſame order in placing the marks as in the firſt ſeries; that is to ſay, making the firſt mark at the bottom, the ſecond at the middle, and the third at the top of the line; then recurring to the double marks, the fourth will be two at the bottom and middle; the fifth at the middle and top; and the ſixth at the top and bottom; the ſeventh has three marks to the right hand at the bottom, middle, and top." Dr. Anderſon obſerves, that "the general index being combined with the other marks he mentions will form a ſeries of characters of very eaſy formation, none of which can be confounded with any of the others, and which would admit of being carried to an indefinite number; much greater than ever could be wanted."

With reſpect to the conciſeneſs of the ſymbolic character, he ſays: "books, in the language of whatever country they had been compoſed, would be equally legible throughout the whole of the nations that employed this character, and they might be ſo printed as to contain as much matter in one page, as now conſtitutes nearly half a volume.

Nor would the facilities that it would afford in the other concerns of life be leſs than thoſe already ſpecified. The words of an orator would be taken down, by any one of his hearers, with the utmoſt facility, as faſt as he could pronounce them; not in that inaccurate manner, which muſt ever reſult from the uſe of ſhort hand, as now practiſed, but with the moſt perfect accuracy and preciſion poſſible; ſo that not a ſingle idea, that dropped from him, could ever be either loſt or miſrepreſented."

A ſketch of a work of this kind muſt be imperfect from the want of types to expreſs the characters; but I hope that the above extracts will induce X. Y. Z. to conſult the book from which they are taken: the title of it is, "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural Hiſtory, Arts, and Miſcellaneous Literature, by James Anderſon, L.L.D." Vol. 6, London: printed by T. Benſley, Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet; and ſold by John Cumming, No. 40, Holborn-hill, 1802.

Wiſhing good ſucceſs to your Magazine, which ſo happily blends "*utile dulci*." I remain, Your's,

Aug. 10, 1803. A CONSTANT READER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* THEORY *adapted by* MR. BURKE *in his* EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *produced upon the* MIND *by* WORDS.

THE Treatiſe upon the Sublime and Beautiful abounds with ſo many accurate obſervations, it illuſtrates ſo many of thoſe cauſes which for ever lie hid to a common obſerver; that too much credit can ſcarcely be given to its ingenious author. When a work has once received general approbation, it becomes a ſort of oracle, it is quoted with confidence; and there always are thoſe who conſider every attempt to call it in queſtion, as ſacrilegious; and who, rather than ſee a favourite author refuted, would quietly acquieſce in his errors—this ſort of implicit obedience which is paid to reputation, which inclines us to receive, without examination, the whole becauſe a part is excellent, ſhould become the ſtrongeſt inducement for a ſevere inveſtigation.

In that part, which I am about to examine, of Mr. Burke's Eſſay, he ſeems to have failed of his uſual acuteneſs, and to have falſely drawn his concluſions. I ſhall ſtate his principal arguments and aſſertions; therefore now beg the reader to weigh them with candour.

Words he divides into three claſſes—the firſt claſs comprehends aggregate words—they are ſuch as repreſent many ſimple ideas *united by nature* to form ſome one determinate compoſition, as man, horſe, tree, caſtle, &c. The ſecond are they that ſtand for one ſimple idea of ſuch compoſitions and no more; as red, blue, round, ſquare, and the like. Theſe he calls ſimple abſtract words—the third claſs are formed by an union, an *arbitrary union*, of both the others, and of the various relations between them, in greater or leſs degrees of complexity; as virtue, honour, perſuaſion, magiſtrate, and the like—theſe are the compound abſtract words.

Having given the claſſification, which appeared neceſſary, I ſhall now diſcuſs his opinions reſpecting words. Of the compound abſtracts, ſuch as virtue, perſuaſion, docility, he ſays "I am convinced that whatever power they may have on the paſſions, they do not derive it from any repreſentation raiſed in the mind of the things for which they ſtand. As compoſitions they are not real eſſences, and hardly cauſe, I think, any real ideas." That theſe words are not real eſſences, I ſhall readily allow their juſtly eſteemed author; but muſt examine the weight of his arguments, before I agree that they do not raiſe ideas.

Determinate images in the mind cannot be raiſed by the compound abſtract words; we cannot be ſuppoſed to have any clear image preſented to our minds, when we hear ſimply of magnanimity, or virtue; but from hence to draw a concluſion that no ideas whatever are excited by them, would be ſophiſtry in the extreme: the words themſelves ſtand for no *exact* images, of courſe cannot excite them—*Virtue* is a word that would receive a different definition from different perſons, nay the ſame perſons will oftentimes alter their ideas reſpecting it; ſuch an idea however as is annexed to it, vague indeed, and without any actual limits, muſt be conceived by every one who hears the ſound, provided he has previouſly acquired its import. To put this matter in a ſtill clearer point of view, let us examine one of Mr. Burke's own ſentences, juſt before this aſſertion—it runs thus: "and they (words) are diſpoſed in that order in which they are commonly taught, and in which the mind gets the ideas they are ſubſtituted for"—We have here nearly a direct contradiction to his own poſition. How is the mind to get thoſe ideas which words are ſubſtituted for, unleſs thoſe words commonly raiſe ſuch ideas? The fact, however, is, that the mind does get the ideas words are ſubſtituted for; and theſe ideas alone remain in the memory, while the effect of the ſound is tranſitory—Suppoſe we read a diſſertation upon any ſubject, we ſeldom recollect the preciſe language in which the ideas are conveyed, although the ideas themſelves make a permanent impreſſion. I believe Mr. Burke was far from being deſtitute of ideas when he wrote the preſent treatiſe; and whether he was or not, I have received many valuable ones from the peruſal.

He then proceeds to obſerve that "a train of thinking of this ſort, of examining into the meaning, the ideas which belong to words, is much too long to be purſued in the ordinary ways of converſation, nor is it at all neceſſary that it ſhould." A ſtrange aſſertion indeed from a mind like Burke's! for I did not ſuppoſe it poſſible that any thinking perſon ſhould for a moment doubt, that the perception of the mind, the mind's eye, can form and receive images quicker than the ordinary exertion of the organs of ſpeech.—If it is ſaid, were images ſo abundantly raiſed by the force of imagination, we ſhould not ſo often hear trifling and impertinent converſation: the reply is obvious—every mind is not capable of conceiving lively and appropriate ideas upon every ſubject; but if any ſort of ideas can be raiſed with that celerity I have mentioned, the point is gained—Now the moſt common underſtandings, even a madman, we know from experience, can excite ideas in his mind with a rapidity that would be inconvenient to utterance: if therefore it is allowed that the mind is capable of forming ideas, however abſurd, for I do not ſay that every one can call his imagination into action, with propriety, upon a given queſtion, but if they are to be formed with a rapidity equal to the uſual mode of ſpeaking; ſurely we cannot deny to the mind power of *receiving* ideas with equal quickneſs, when they are ready preſented to it by words.

The concluding obſervation of this ſection

tion is as follows: "The ſounds being often uſed without reference to any particular occaſion, and carrying ſtill their firſt impreſſions, they at laſt loſe their connection with the particular occaſions that gave riſe to them; yet the *ſound without any annexed notion* continues to operate as before." That a ſound ſhould operate upon the mind without any annexed notion, appears ſo unlikely when we conſider the nature of the intelligent principle, alive at all times for inveſtigation, that with me it does not require a ſecond conſideration; yet clear as it may appear, we muſt carefully examine its ſtability. The origin of this opinion may, I think, be perceived: It is known by obſervation that the body will perform certain actions, and receive certain impreſſions, while the mind at the time ſeems perfectly unconſcious of the exciting cauſe, notwithſtanding that cauſe is actually underſtood; from hence our author ſeems to have concluded by analogy, that words may produce the effect of an idea upon the mind, without preſenting that idea itſelf. Altho' this inference might at firſt appear plauſible, it will not bear the teſt of examination; for in that inſtance where the mind was unconſcious of the exciting cauſe, we muſt recollect it was moſt probably employed upon ſome other conſideration, or at leaſt inattentive to the impreſſion—not that the mind was incapable of perceiving the cauſe, but owing to that cauſe being from ſome reaſon or other unintereſting; or leſs intereſting than the other circumſtances which occupied the imagination at the time.—There here appears a ſufficient reaſon for a want of reſearch; but it will not carry us to the lengths Mr. Burke has gone. When we converſe or read, the abſence of thought, before mentioned, I ſhould ſuppoſe, is not frequently to be met with; we commonly call to our aid every mental reſource, and, as clearly as we are able, weigh the various arguments that are advanced. How different a ſtate is this from the former!—in the firſt it was merely from want of attention, that an effect was produced without a knowledge of the cauſe; but in the preſent inſtance, the mind being alive to the ſubject, if it does not perceive the notions annexed to the words, it muſt ariſe from a want of the power to do ſo; and after what has been ſtated, that difficulty has, I hope, been removed—words are but ſounds, and unleſs we comprehend the things they ſtand for, no *intellectual* impreſſion can be produced.

I will now conſider in what manner the mind is affected by the ſenſes; and I think the inquiry will bring us to the concluſion aimed at by theſe obſervations. In the ſenſe of feeling, the impreſſion is conveyed along the courſe of the nerves to their common origin, the brain. It is not our buſineſs here to inquire, in what manner it is conveyed; it is ſufficient for our inquiry, that the ſenſation is ſo conveyed, and there communicated to, or perceived by the mind. Now this perception is not that of indeterminate feeling, but the very figure of the body making the impreſſion is alſo communicated; we know whether it is ſquare, round, rough, or ſmooth. This ſeems to me, actually to prove, that the very *image* of the body is preſented to the mind; if it is not, I know not how to account for the effect, and may ſafely defy any reaſoner to do ſo. In ſeeing, the object firſt is painted upon the retina, the expanſion of the optic nerve; the ſame nerve conveys it to the brain; and that it is here communicated to the mind, is proved by the reflection which takes place upon its particular form. The ſame proceſs is purſued in the ſenſe of hearing: the mere ſound having made its impreſſion upon the organs of the ear, it is preſented, by means of the auditory nerve, to the mind, which is affected only by the *idea* annexed to that ſound—This is performed in a manner analogous to the other ſenſes; for in ſeeing, and feeling, the effects are not produced in a ſecondary way, by a repetition of a former effect, without its cauſe being perceived; but each ſucceſſive time the very images themſelves are preſented to the mind.

Mr. Burke ſomewhere in this Eſſay obſerves, that in ſeeking below the ſurface of things we are continually apt to ſlip into error: in this part of it he appears to me to have groped ſo deep, that he has emerged again at the Antipodes, and wholly loſt the object of his ſearch.

In the third ſection it is ſaid, in conformity with the opinion of Mr. Locke, that general words, thoſe belonging to virtue and vice, good and evil eſpecially, are taught before the particular modes of action to which they belong are preſented to the mind—This poſition I conſider indubitable; and the whole of this ſection is conſonant to reaſon.

I ſhall now diſcuſs the fourth, in which the effect of words is deſcribed. If they have all their poſſible extent of power, ſays our author, three effects ariſe in the mind of the hearer—the firſt is the *ſound*; the ſecond the *picture* or repreſentation of the thing ſignified by the ſound; the third is, is the affection of the ſoul produced by one or both of the foregoing.—The effects are here accurately aſcertained, and if Mr. Burke had not denied theſe effects as generally taking place, the preſent obſervations would not have been thought of—The compound abſtracts produce the firſt and laſt effect, but not the ſecond; the ſimple abſtract as red, blue, &c. and aggregate words, as man, horſe, caſtle, produce all three. After this he obſerves: "I am of opinion, that the moſt general effect even of theſe words does not ariſe from their forming pictures of the ſeveral things they would repreſent in the imagination; becauſe on a very diligent examination of my own mind, and getting others to conſider theirs, I do not find that once in twenty times any ſuch picture is formed; and when it is, there is moſt commonly a particular effort of the imagination for that purpoſe—but the aggregate words operate, as I ſaid of the compound abſtracts, not by preſenting any image to the mind, but by having from uſe the ſame effect on being mentioned that their original has when ſeen." But why ſhould they not operate by preſenting an image to the mind? Becauſe (ſays he) it is impoſſible in the rapidity and quick ſucceſſion of words in converſation, to have ideas both of the ſound of the word, and of the thing repreſented. I will not here repeat the arguments that have already been urged, as I hope that my reader is inclined to think, from what has preceded, that the mind is capable of conceiving ideas with that rapidity Mr. Burke concludes impoſſible.—Let us now examine the paſſage that is produced as an example to this opinion. "The river Danube riſes in a moiſt and mountainous ſoil in the heart of Germany, where, winding to and fro, it waters ſeveral principalities, until, turning into Auſtria, and leaving the walls of Vienna, it paſſes into Hungary; there with a vaſt flood augmented by the Saave and the Drave, it quits Chriſtendom, and rolling through the barbarous countries which border on Tartary, it enters by many mouths into the Black Sea. In this deſcription many things are mentioned, as mountains, rivers, cities, the ſea, &c. but let any body examine himſelf, and ſee whether any picture of a river, mountain, watry ſoil, Germany, &c. has been impreſſed upon his imagination."—Now what is the intention of this deſcription? Surely, to convey an idea of the courſe of the river: Let me aſk how that courſe is to be comprehended, unleſs perceived by the mind? and can that perception be attained, if the notions annexed to the words are not preſented to be imagination? I beg the reader to examine accurately the effect of this paſſage upon his mind; I find from the moſt impartial inquiry into the ſtate of my own, that I firſt recollect the ſituation of Germany, then follow the courſe of the river, as nearly as it is pointed out by the deſcription, until it reaches the Black ſea, and by the epithet *barbarous*, the manners of the inhabitants bordering upon Tartary are preſented to my imagination; nor do I perceive this ſort of examination too long for the common quickneſs of reading.—Should it be objected, that to have the heart of Germany painted upon the imagination is abſurd—where is the preciſe place? a whole province may be ſaid to be ſituated in the heart of Germany.—I grant it; but am not contending that ideas are raiſed inthe mind *more determinate* than the meaning of the words, but ſuch notions as are annexed to them will be excited—Had this deſcription run thus, I ſhould have had a more accurate notion of the courſe of this river:—The Danube, which is the largeſt river in Europe, takes its riſe at Doneſchingen, a town of Germany, ſituated in the Black Foreſt in the circle of Suabia—ſome ſmall ſprings iſſue from the ground, in the court-yard of the palace of the Prince of Furſtenburgh, which form a baſin of clear water, about 30 feet ſquare. Below the town it is augmented by the ſmall rivers Bribach and Brege; it now runs N.E. by Ulm, the capital of Suabia, then E. through Bavaria and Auſtria, paſſes by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, Ens, and Vienna; the river then enters Hungary, and runs S.E. from Preſburg to Buda, and ſo on to Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia, and diſcharges its waters by ſeveral channels, in the province of Beſſarabia, into the Black Sea.—We have here a more determinate idea of the river preſented to our imaginations; not indeed a perfect one, it would be both tireſome and uſeleſs to follow it through every inch of ground; but as clearly as the words convey the courſe, ſo clearly is it conceived by the mind. What determines me in this belief, is, that in reading ſuch a deſcription, if my mind does not comprehend the image, I immediately feel the confuſion of intellect, and revert to the paſſage; and if I recollect not the ſituation of a town, which points out the direction, I refer to a map which will give that idea; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that a language we do not underſtand, can preſent an idea to us, and not to know the ſituation of a town, is, for the preſent purpoſe, not to know the import of the word.

We are now arrived at that part, ſection the fifth, wherein examples are produced that words may affect without raiſing images "Since I wrote theſe papers," ſays Mr. Burke, "I have found two very ſtriking inſtances of the poſſibility there is, that a man may hear words without having any idea of the things which they repreſent, and yet afterwards be capable of returning them to others, in a new way, with great propriety, energy and inſtruction. The firſt is that of Mr. Blacklock, a poet blind from his birth. Few men bleſſed with the moſt perfect ſight can deſcribe viſual objects with more ſpirit and juſtneſs than this blind man; which cannot poſſibly be atttributed to his having a clearer conception of the things he deſcribes than is common to other perſons. Here is a poet doubtleſs as much affected by his own deſcriptions as any that reads them can be; and yet he is affected with this ſtrong enthuſiaſm by things of which he neither has, *nor poſſibly can have, any idea*, further than that of a *bare ſound*"—This fact may ſeem at firſt view to be a ſtrong ſupport to Mr. Burke's opinion; but upon the moſt minute inveſtigation I am capable of giving it, ſo far from affording any aſſiſtance, that it ſeems rather to ſtand in oppoſition.

If Mr. Blacklock is conſidered as not capable of receiving any idea, further than that of a *bare ſound*; we muſt immediately ſtrike at the root of all deſcription, and deny to words the power of raiſing any ideas of things we have not ſeen. To this length Mr. Burke himſelf would hardly go; he ſays, "If words have all their poſſible extent of power, the ſecond effect in the mind of the hearer is the *picture* or *repreſentation of the thing ſignified by the ſound*, but that in *ordinary* converſation theſe ideas are not preſented."—Surely a blind man would have the greateſt poſſible curioſity to have a conception of thoſe viſual objects, concerning which he muſt continually hear others diſcourſe; and would ſpare no trouble, no exertion of intellect, to acquire that conception—Now, if I can comprehend the appearance of the pyramids of Egypt, which I have never ſeen, by the aſſiſtance of words alone, which appears to me axiomatical, I ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe that Mr. Blacklock could not have objects, by the ſame means, preſented to his imagination. What puts this matter beyond all diſpute is, that he could never have returned theſe objects to others, combined in a *new way*, with great propriety, energy, and inſtruction, unleſs his mind was occupied by a pretty accurate repreſentation; he might have given the ſounds back as he received them, but he could not alter his deſcription from that of others, if he had no further idea of them than that of a bare *ſound*; nor could his deſcriptions be more impreſſive, unleſs the images were forcibly preſented to his imagination—The ſecond inſtance is that of Mr. Saunderſon, profeſſor of mathematics at the univerſity of Cambridge: his knowledge upon light and colours is to be accounted for in the ſame way—upon him therefore I ſhall make no additional remarks.

Longinus, who is himſelf the great ſublime he draws, has a ſection which ſufficiently ſhews to us whether he conſidered words incapable of preſenting images of things which we have never ſeen:

Ὁταν γε μην τα ϖαρελλυθοτα τοις χρονοις εισαγης ὡς γινομενα και ϖαροντα, ου διηγησιν ετι τον λογον, αλλ᾽ εναγωνιον ϖραγμα ϖοιησεις. "Πεπτωκως δε τις, φησιν ὁ Ζενοφων, ὑϖο τῳ Κυρου ἱππῳ, και ϖατουμενος, ϖαιει τη μαχαιρᾳ εις την γαστερα τον ἱππον· ὁ δε σφαδαζων αποσειεται τον Κυρον, ὁ δε ϖιπτει."

When you introduce things paſt as actually preſent, and in the moment of action, you no longer relate but diſplay the very action to your hearers. 'A ſoldier, (ſays Zenophon,) having fallen down under Cyrus's horſe, and being trampled under foot, wounds him in the belly with his ſword—the horſe, made furious by the wound, throws off Cyrus—he falls to the ground.'

This is an image which Longinus never ſaw, and yet he has the repreſentation of it preſented to his imagination, or he would not have quoted the ſentence to have exemplified ſuch an effect—His next quotation, if poſſible, is conveyed in terms ſtill more clear and unequivocal upon this point—

Ωδε ϖου και ὁ Ηροδοτος, "ἀπο δε Ἐλεφαντινης ϖολεως ανω ϖλευσεαι, και επειτα αφιξη ες ϖεδιον λειον·——διεξελων δε τουτο το χωριον, αυις εις ἑτερον ϖλοιον εμβας ϖλευσεαι δυ᾽ ἡμερας, και εϖειτα ἡξεις ες ϖολιν μεγαλην, ῃ ονομα Μεροη· Ορας, ω ἑταιρε, ὡς ϖαραλαβων σου την ψυχην δια των τοϖων αγει, την ακοην οψιν ϖοιων·

And in this paſſage of Herodotus "You ſhall ſail upwards from the city of Elephantina, and at length you will arrive upon a level waſte. After you have travelled over this tract of land, you ſhall go on board another ſhip, and ſail two days, and then you will arrive at a great city called Meröe'—You ſee my friend how forcibly he carries your imagination along with him in this excurſion, how he conducts you through the different ſcenes, *making even hearing ſight*."

In all probability Longinus does not ſuppoſe that Terentianus, to whom he addreſſes this treatiſe, ever ſaw the cities of Elephantina or Meröe, yet concludes it poſſible, nay, would conclude him a blockhead if he had them not preſented to his imagination.

(To be concluded in our next).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the letter of J. L. in your laſt Number, I muſt acknowledge that the account he gave of Lord Somerville's cattle-ſhew, in your Magazine for April laſt, ſtill appears to me nearly in the light it did at firſt; and, in fact, with regard to the cattle, J. L. tacitly allows, by his explanation, that it might be ſuppoſed that the Devons and Herefords were ſuperior of their kind, or he would not now have ſaid they were not. But let him ſpeak for himſelf:—"Take the example of the Devon and Hereford oxen contraſted with the Glamorgan; the ſame age, labour, food, and circumſtances of every kind, produced a ſuperior weight of carcaſs, by probably full twenty ſtone, in each individual of the former, notwithſtanding a ſuperiority of ſtature in the latter. It ought to be obſerved that theſe Glamorgans were by no means a favourable ſample of that country produce, being very high and long-legged."—(See Mag. for April, p. 230.) Will J. L. have the goodneſs to "exerciſe his candour," and ſay what is the obvious inference from the foregoing; and whether, without further explanation, I was not juſtified in calling the compariſon unfortunate. J. L. takes upon himſelf to ſay that I acknowledge I know nothing about ſtock; ſurely this is not fair, when what I ſaid was this, that there were better judges than myſelf; not that I imagine a knowledge of ſtock at all neceſſary to be enabled to point out the fallacy of his foregoing concluſion.

I muſt ſtill take the liberty "to pretend to ſet J. L. right" on the ſubject of graſs-ſeeds. As he allows that Mr. G. was not the firſt to collect graſſes, I am, on a re-peruſal of his firſt paper, willing to grant that I was miſtaken in ſuppoſing he meant otherwiſe, and that all which he did mean was, that Lord Somerville firſt recommended the ſubject to Mr. G.—But if in ſelecting J. L. alſo includes cultivating for ſeed, as his firſt paper implies, ("ſelected by himſelf, and the growth of his nurſery,") I muſt ſtill beg leave to differ from him; for I do ſuppoſe J. L. will hardly aſſert the cultivation of a ſeedſman in his nurſery to be equal to the growth of 120 buſhels of graſs ſeeds in one ſeaſon—the produce of the lands of the perſon I mentioned in my laſt, and whoſe annual average, ſince the ſummer of 1797, has been one hundred buſhels.—Having ſtated this fact, I ſhall not again trouble you on the ſubject, as I think I can perceive that it may bring on a petulant correſpondence, which will only be taking up that room in your Magazine which will be much better filled. I cannot, however, take leave of this ſubject, without expreſſing my concern to find from J. L. that there is any probability of Mr. G.'s not having been ſufficiently remunerated for his attention to this intereſting and highly important undertaking; and I am afraid it will be reckoned by ſome perſons as no very favourable proof of the value of the patronage of the Board of Agriculture.

I am duly ſenſible of my obligation to J. L. for the concluding remark of his letter; the juſtice of it I leave to your readers. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Auguſt, 1803. E. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the narrative which appears in your Number for the preſent month, of the celebrated improvements made by that patriotic Nobleman, the Earl of Fife, on his eſtate in Scotland, ſome paſſages appear to me to require explanation. It is ſtated that in Bamff and adjoining counties, Lord Fife has within a few years laid out more than twelve thouſand acres in planting, and in the fourth ſentence below, it is ſaid, "many of the trees are ſeven and a half feet in circumference."

Now, from the little experience I have had, and the obſervations I have made, trees of this ſize cannot be the growth of merely a few years, and yet poſſibly the growth may have been rapid; but it is due to your readers and the public, that the narrator ſhould ſtate, in ſome future Number, the ſort of trees he ſpeaks of, and the preciſe number of years they have been planted in their preſent ſituation, together with what ſubſequent judicious management they have been ſubjected to.

Again, it is ſaid, "on one eſtate in the county of Bamff, his Lordſhip, ſince the year 1797, has planted more than ſix hundred acres with fir, larch, and hard-wood. The thinnings of theſe plantations bring him more than one thouſand pounds per annum, and they are every year increaſing in value." That ſix hundred acres of land in the Highlands of Scotland ſhould, by planting, be in five years enabled to return the proprietor one thouſand pounds per annum, is to me totally incomprehenſible, and, I believe, is ſuch a profit as is totally unknown and unexpected by the firſt planters in this kingdom. However, that we may not run into error, or that it may be corrected if already made, your Correſpondent will pleaſe to furniſh information on the following particulars.

It will be, in the firſt place, deſirable to be informed if he mean ſtandard Engliſh acres. We muſt aſk alſo what is the nature of the land, the depth of ſoil, whether it lies flat or otherwiſe, to or from the ſun, what are the trees planted, what the ſize when planted, and number per acre, what courſe was adopted preparatory to planting, what the average yearly growth of the trees ſince, when the firſt thinning-out took place, in what proportion to the whole, and what the kind, ſize, and uſes of the trees ſo thinned-out, with their ſale-price per given meaſure or quantity, and total annual produce per acre; if more than one thinning-out has taken place? the ſtatement of the laſt facts muſt be repeated for each year that the plantations have been thinned-out.

In ſhort, I wiſh to learn every poſſible circumſtance bearing any relation to a ſtatement ſo intereſting to the public in general, and in particular to one, like myſelf, attached to the ſcience of planting, though (in compariſon) confined in the practice thereof. Your early inſertion of this will oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce, 8th Sept. 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleaſed with reading in the Monthly Magazine, propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Society for Scientific Information, which I have no doubt would be a ſource of great advantage to the community at large; it might include other ſubjects of information, as biography, antiquities, remarkable phenomena in the weather, accidents, new erections, and diſcoveries of every kind worthy of notice, beſides thoſe mentioned by your ingenious Correſpondent, p. 103, of laſt month.

The allotment of each particular ſcience to thoſe counties where they are moſt frequently to be found, is, I think, an arrangement abſolutely neceſſary, though not to the excluſion of any other phenomena which may occur.

The placing ſuch a diſtrict under the obſervation of each member, I cannot agree with, unleſs the number of members ſhall be ſo ſmall as to oblige the Society to reſort to that meaſure; but I would have, in every town where there was a ſufficient number of members, one appointed from amongſt the reſt, who ſhould be called a Correſpondent, and to whom, if any member ſhould have any thing to communicate to the Society, ſuch communication ſhould be ſent, and from him to one of the Committee at London.

I perfectly agree with him reſpecting the management of the Society by a committee of members, one of whom ſhould be appointed treaſurer, which committee ſhould be choſen by the Correſpondents, once a year, and that each Correſpondent ſhould have a liſt of the names and place of abode of all the members of the committee, and further, that they ſhould publiſh the proceedings of the Society once a quarter, or monthly, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary, and a copy be ſent to each member, or ſubſcriber, gratis, and a certain number might be offered for ſale, to aſſiſt defraying the expences of the Inſtitution.

If any perſon of reſpectability has an inclination to render the community a ſignal and laſting ſervice, he has an opportunity of doing it, by coming forward to receive the names of thoſe who wiſh to become members, provided they are ſent free of poſtage, &c.; and by the number of the ſubſcribers, he may form an eſtimate of the ſubſcription neceſſary for carrying the ſame into execution.

If the above obſervations will afford any aſſiſtance in eſtabliſhing this valuable Inſtitution, my wiſhes will be fully accompliſhed. TYRO.

Chelmsford, Sept. 13, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT this important period, when the unprincipled ambition of a military deſpot, after triumphing over the independence of ſouthern Europe, has turned his ferocious troops into the North of Germany, and, devaſtating the fertile fields of Hanover, threatens the political annihilation of the yet remaining Hanſe Towns—at a time, too, when the naval ſuperiority of Britain is once more boldly aſſerted by the blockade of the Elbe, and the Powers of the North invited by a great example to maintain inviolate the independence of their countries, and reſiſt the intruſion of a foreign hoſt—the public attention is naturally directed towards theſe ſcenes of action, and every connected region becomes an object of particular regard.

The Elbe claims peculiar diſtinction among the rivers of Europe, not merely from its commercial importance, but as the boundary of the Roman conqueſts towards the North. For there the veteran troops whom Druſus had long led to victory, were awed, under the command of his ſucceſſor Tiberius, by the warlike appearance of the Saxon hoſts, frowning defiance from its northern banks. From this once ſacred ſtream to the weſtern ſhores of the Baltic, deciſive marks of human induſtry are every where diſplayed, whether in the crowded ſtreets and ſtately buildings of the proud commercial city, or in the cultured fields and ruſtic habitations of the adjacent plains. A general view of this important country, as it appeared during a ſhort but recent excurſion, and a more minute deſcription of theſe two great commercial emporiums, which once formed diſtinguiſhed members of the Hanſeatic league, and ſtill retain the name of independent cities,* may not, at this moment, be devoid of intereſt with the Britiſh public, however feeble the abilities of the writer, or inadequate his information concerning objects he is thus attempting to deſcribe.

I embarked on board a ſmall merchant-veſſel, early in the month of April, which, taking her departure from ******** ******, in the North of England, with light and variable breezes; made during the ſixth night of her voyage the light-houſe on Heiligoland. This important beacon, for all veſſels whoſe courſe is directed to the Eyder, the Weſer, or the Elbe, preſents itſelf at the diſtance of five or ſix leagues in clear weather, riſes 240 feet above the flat ſurface of the iſland, and is kept burning during the whole year.—Though now the reſidence of none but fiſhermen or pilots, Heiligoland, or Holy Iſland, (probably deriving its name from ſome monaſtic foundation,) claims conſideration in the annals of Europe during the darkneſs of the middle ages. It was an important ſtation of the Anglo-Saxons previous to their ſettlement in Britain, and a terror to Europe during the ſubſequent depredations of the lawleſs pirates of the North. Situated in 54° 11′ north latitude, and in 8° 33′ longitude eaſt from the meridian of Greenwich, it affords ſhelter and anchorage, in times of danger, both behind its eaſtern cliffs, and in the channel, three quarters of a mile in breadth, which now divides it from the once contiguous ſand-downs. Subjected for ſome years to the Dukes of Holſtein-Gottorp, it became finally dependent on the Crown of Denmark in 1714. The navigation in theſe parts is rendered peculiarly difficult by the force and rapidity of the currents, when theſe are not ſurmounted by a ſtrong and ſteady breeze. We were conſequently plying for many hours, alternately favoured and retarded by each of theſe contending elements, before we were enabled to anchor for the night at the mouth of the Elbe. At the dawn of day on Sunday the 10th of April, we took a pilot from the hoy ſtationed near the red buoy, and with a flowing tide and a favourable weſt wind rapidly aſcended the river. Paſſing the beacons at Nieuwerk, and the town of Cuxhaven, a ſmall dependency of Hamburg, from whence the principal communication between England and the North of Europe has been hitherto maintained, we coaſted along the flat ſhores of Hanover,* which preſent a frequent recurrence of villages, houſes, windmills, and churches, but are very ſparingly decorated with wood. Still more bare, but equally populous, the coaſt of Holſtein, once the principal reſidence of our Saxon anceſtors, gradually roſe above the horizon, and marked the bounds of the majeſtic river, through which we ſmoothly glided with the aſcending tide. The channel is carefully marked out with black and white buoys, placed in regular ſucceſſion from the mouth of the river, alternately verging towards either ſhore. About 2 P. M. we conſequently approached the coaſt of Holſtein, and afterwards changed our pilot at the creek near the village of St. Margaret.—Before the ebbing tide obliged us to bring up for the night, we paſſed Glückeſtädt, one of the principal cities in this territory, ſituated on the river Större, a ſtream which once gave the name of Störmania to that diviſion of Holſtein which is ſituated towards the eaſt. A thick miſt after ſunriſe prevented our taking advantage of the earlieſt flood, and the morning was far ſpent before we reached Städt, a city in the Hanoverian territories, where a toll is collected from all veſſels paſſing up the Elbe, to the annual amount, I believe, of eighty thouſand pounds ſterling. The ſhips of England and Hamburg alone are excuſed from anchoring here, but a boat is regularly diſpatched from the guard-ſhip to convey a meſſenger with their papers to the ſhore.

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* Hamburgh and Lubeck.

* The roads in this country, if we may give unlimited credit to travellers, who, having reached Cuxhaven in the Engliſh packets, purſue their journey from thence to Hamburg by land, are execrably bad, the carriages in the higheſt degree inconvenient, and the landlords impoſing knaves. But ought we not to make ſome allowance for the chagrin of thoſe who probably for the firſt time exchange the eaſe of a ſtage-coach, and the accommodations of an Engliſh inn, for the jolting of a ſtool-waggon, and the entertainment of a German poſt-houſe. For ſuch, therefore, who cannot, or who will not, ſubmit patiently to the inconveniencies of the only modes of land-travelling this country affords, it is more adviſeable to proceed, if the wind permits, by water, either in the packet-boat lately eſtabliſhed between Hamburg and Cuxhaven, or in ſuch other conveyance as opportunity preſents.

The country on both ſides now aſſumes a more engaging aſpect; frequent groves contribute to enliven the ſcenery, and the dull uniformity of a flat ſurface is interrupted by the view of diſtant hills. But ſlimy marſhes here occur more frequently on either coaſt, and ſtrong embankments are neceſſary in many places to prevent the encroachments of the river. To the great detriment of the navigation of this important river, and perhaps to the ſtill greater annoyance of the anxious traveller, the principal bars in the Elbe occur in the environs of Blankeneſe, and almoſt within proſpect of the wiſhed-for port. On ſome of theſe the water is ſo ſhoal as to render the paſſage of loaden veſſels impracticable except when the tide is at its height. In other places the channel in this ſpacious ſtream is ſo narrow as to render a beating-paſſage difficult, more eſpecially where its winding courſe changes every moment the track of the veſſel, and a hilly coaſt occaſions a frequent recurrence of variable winds. Wind and tide being thus equally requiſite to enſure an expeditious voyage, with a favourable breeze, the veſſel is too frequently detained for want of water, and at the height of the flood-tide impeded by light and variable winds.—Such was preciſely our caſe; for we experienced each varying hindrance as we approached or paſſed Blankeneſe, a chain of barren hills, which we had ſeen in diſtant proſpect, and which riſe on the coaſt of Holſtein, from the margin of the ſtream. A large village, the reſidence of fiſhermen or pilots, whoſe boats were moored along the ſhore, is ſituated in the hollows towards the eaſtern extremity, whilſt ſome more conſpicuous buildings crown the ſummits of theſe hills. The lofty towers of Hamburg now roſe in diſtant proſpect, and as we advanced, the rattling of carriages upon the ſhore announced the near approach to this diſtinguiſhed city. But the wind was ſtill light and variable, the flood-tide was almoſt done, and it was ſcarcely probable the veſſel could reach her port before the cloſe of day. Expreſſing a wiſh to land, I was readily accommodated with the boat, and in a few minutes landed at the Devil's Bridge, a ſmall village in Holſtein, ſituated immediately on the beach. After walking about two hundred paces, I aſcended a riſing ground to the eaſtward, and ſoon found myſelf in the midſt of a ſpacious road, fringed with gardens, which were decorated with houſes both of wood and ſtone, pavillions, and various other ornaments, in the faſhion of the country. I proceeded along a ſpacious cauſeway, alternately loſing and regaining very beautiful proſpects of the Elbe.—The road was covered with carriages, ſome of them in the faſhion of England, but for the moſt part long wicker-baſkets, capable of holding with eaſe ten or a dozen people, and all crammed with a promiſcuous concourſe of men, women, and children, driving furiouſly towards the city. Though the rapid ſucceſſion of theſe vehicles covered me continually with duſt, the direction they all moved in rendered me perfectly eaſy with regard to the road I had taken; for though a ſtranger to the country, I determined not uſeleſsly to betray my ignorance, by the inaccuracy of the dialect in which, for the firſt time, I ſhould attempt to converſe.—Several houſes of entertainment, all thronged with viſitors, occurred ſucceſſively upon the road. It was the feſtival of Eaſter Monday; the Demon of Commerce was aſleep, and the Hamburgers were all making merry. As I advanced, a multitude of foot-paſſengers, continually augmenting, joined upon the road. With them I paraded through the *Paille Mailie*, and various ſtreets of Altona, and paſſed the ſentry ſtationed at the eaſtern extremity of this city. We proceeded along a ſtately walk leading through a ſandy plain, about a quarter of a mile in length, towards the gates of Hamburg, which I entered unnoticed with the crowd.

The ſilence I had hitherto preſerved could now no longer ſerve me: the day was drawing to a cloſe, and I wanted lodgings for the night. After ſome ineffectual efforts to procure a direction to ſome merchants for whom I had letters of introduction, or to the Kaiſer's Hof, the hotel at which I intended to fix my quarters, I caſually rencontred an Engliſh acquaintance. After exciting the aſtoniſhment of one of his companions, (at leaſt ſo the gentleman pretended,) at my boldneſs, in thus daring to enter Hamburg, a ſtranger and alone, I was enabled, by my countryman's aſſiſtance, to procure a porter, and particular directions for every gentleman to whom I was addreſſed.—Fortunately one of theſe (for on a holiday it was doubtful) I found at home, and, after delivering my credentials, was by him conducted to the Kaiſer's Hof.

27th Aug. 1803. M. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHO WROTE *the* WISDOM?

> Μακαριοι ʿοι σοφιαν λαϐοντες ʾΙησȣ Χριστȣ, ʿοτι ʿαυτοι ʿυιοι ʿΥψιστȣ κληθησονται.
>
> Maturion tês agias Theklas

AMONG the books called apocryphal one is entitled the Wiſdom of Solomon. This gnomology, or moral common-place-book, or collection of heads to preach from (for ſuch is its moſt adapted deſtination) contains ſometimes in a very condenſed form the trains of argument by which to commence, and ſometimes in a very ample form the illuſtrations with which to perorate. The ſuperſcription, or title, anſwers to Salomonic Wiſdom, and rather reſpects the proverbial form than the imputed authority of the precepts; unleſs perhaps it was affixed becauſe the diſcourſes, of which it preſerves the outline, were delivered in that porch of the temple of Jeruſalem, called Solomon's: as we might now name ſome late ſermons of the Biſhop of London, the Saint James's Lectures.

This book is ſaid by commentators to conſiſt of two parts, of two diſtinct ſweeps of argument, or courſes of diſſertation; the one terminating with the ninth chapter, or with the firſt verſe of the eleventh chapter; and the other including the reſt of the book. The tenth chapter poſſibly forms a connecting medium written by the joiner or compiler of the two treatiſes. Some heterogeneity of idea has been thought to juſtify the attribution of theſe writings to diſtinct perſons. The ſecond part ſeems the more antient of the two. At leaſt it was written for a country leſs advanced in civilization of mind (if the expreſſion may be pardoned) than the preceding part. It oppoſes to true religion, idolatry or falſe religion; whereas the firſt part oppoſes to true religion, ungodlineſs or irreligion: ſo that opinions analogous to thoſe of Epicurus already began to prevail, where it was written, or planned. Both parts are tinctured, deeply tinctured, with what is called the Platoniſm of the Alexandrian ſchool, with a theology reſembling Philo's*; but the ſecond part diſplays more the nationality of a Jew, and the firſt part the philanthropy of a coſmopolite.

Theſe phænomena can be explained without the hypotheſis of two authors; for thoſe relative ſtates of culture, which are always ſucceſſive on the ſame ſpot, may be cotemporary in different places. He who was preparing diſcourſes to be delivered in the ſynagogue of Jeruſalem, might trace ſuch a ſkeleton as the ſecond part; who, if ſolicited to lecture in the ſynagogue of Alexandria, would prefer ſuch a ſyllabus as the firſt part. On the borders of the Jordan, religion might be in danger from ſuperſtition; while, on thoſe of the Nile, it was in danger from infidelity. Freſh from the Beth-hammidraſh, a ſtudent might retain the narrower ken of the ſecond part; who would acquire the comprehenſive views of the firſt part, after aſſociating with the philoſophers of the Mouſaion. The ſame perſon then may, after no great interval of time and place, have compoſed the whole book, which is throughout pervaded by a myſtical but gnoſtic caſt of opinion. And ſurely the ſprinkled* Syriaſms, the oriental profuſion of fanciful illuſtration, the conſcious diſplay of expreſſional ſkill, and the anxious elaboration of a ſtyle freaked with alluſions, indicate uniformly the hand of ſome accompliſhed Barbarian exulting in his Greek.

To the firſt part, which has not been neatly ſeparated into its nine chapters, too much attention cannot be drawn. It comprizes in little compaſs more probable religious philoſophy, and more uſeful moral instruction, than any other ſacred book. A mere critic would not except even the Goſpels. It agrees with them, eſpecially with John's Goſpel, and indeed with all the Chriſtian Scriptures, in ſpirit remarkably. It inculcates the ſame ſimplicity, meekneſs and forgivingneſs; the ſame fear of an ever-preſent Deity; the ſame life-cheapening confidence in a future ſtate; the ſame more than natural antagoniſm to concupiſcence; the ſame kindneſs to man, and indifference to rank and riches. To the Divinity, the epithet *Father* is as induſtriouſly applied in the Wiſdom, as in the Chriſtian Canon; the *Holy Spirit* is in both a very familiar term; *Children of the Lord, Sons of God* are *technical deſignations laviſhed in both on proficients in ſanctanimity, on the righteouſly and religiouſly diſpoſed, on Babes of Grace, as is ſtill ſaid very analogouſly.

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* Such as ʿαγιον πνευμα for πνευματος ʿαγιοτης, &c.

This Book of Wiſdom, it is indeed ſuch, is expreſt with a perfection of eloquence and a cordiality of ſentiment, which muſt for ever preſerve and endear it as a manual of piety, of benevolence, and of the milder virtues. It ſeems to contain, as in a nard-box of alabaſter, the peculiar eſſence of vital Chriſtianity and evangelical religion; the aroma, which exhales from every ſplinter of the true croſs. It is the very leaven, which gives its ſavor to all the bread of Chriſtian communion; the ſinapi-ſeed, which has ramified into the tree of life. The eleemoſynary virtues only are leſs inſiſted on here, than in the writings of the apoſtolic characters, whoſe circumſtances indeed furniſhed particular motives for inforcing them. One might elſe take this book for their *monita ſecreta*; for the ſynodical inſtructions, the private directory, the oracular text, the ſummary of topics, the common articles of faith and grounds of edification, which they were ſent about ſeverally to promulgate and to paraphraſe.† The Proverbs of Solomon form a rich legacy of precept; this New Teſtament of Wiſdom is worthy of a greater than Solomon.

Who does not wiſh to know, in order to venerate, ſo admirable a teacher? But the teſtimony of eccleſiaſtical antiquity is unſatisfactory, or diſcordant; ſo that internal evidence alone remains to ſupply the deficiency of information. Let us then detach and collect ſuch ſcattered paſſages as appear to furniſh any perſonality of alluſion, any ſelfiſh or individual aſpects, any reference to the circumſtances, the feelings, or the hiſtory of the enditer.

Theſe are they:

I was a witty child, and had a good ſpirit. (VIII. 19).

I, thy ſervant, and ſon of thine handmaid, am a feeble perſon, and of a ſhort time. (IX. 5).

God hath granted me to ſpeak as I would, and to conceive as is meet for the things that are given me: becauſe it is he that leadeth unto wiſdom, and directeth the wiſe: for in his hand are both we and our words; all wiſdom alſo, and knowledge of workmanſhip.

For he hath given me certain knowledge of the things that are, namely, to know how the world was made, and the operation of the elements; the beginning, ending, and midſt of the times; the alterations of the turning of the ſun, and the change of ſeaſons; the circuits of years, and the poſitions of ſtars; the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beaſts; the violence of winds, and the reaſonings of men; the diverſities of plants, and the virtues of roots; and all ſuch things as are either ſecret or manifeſt, them I know. (VII. 15—20).

Thou haſt commanded me to build a temple on thy holy mount, and an altar in the city wherein thou dwelleſt, a reſemblance of the holy tabernacle, which thou haſt prepared from the beginning. (IX. 8).

They ſaid: he profeſſeth to have the knowledge of God, and he calleth himſelf the Child of the Lord.

He was made to reprove our thoughts; he is grievous unto us even to behold; for his life is not like other men's, his ways are of another faſhion.

We are eſteemed of him as counterfeits; he abſtaineth from our ways as from filthineſs; he pronounceth the end of the juſt to be bleſſed, and maketh his boaſt that God is his father.

Let us ſee if his words be true, and let us prove what ſhall happen in the end of him; for if the juſt man be the Son of God, he will help him, and deliver him from the hand of his enemies.

Let us examine him with deſpitefulneſs and torture, that we may know his meekneſs and prove his patience; let us condemn

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[*] In the language of the Jews, a teacher called his pupil *ſon*; hence in their college ſlang, which continued to pervade the writings of their prieſts, *Son of God* anſwered to *Heaven taught*, *θεοδίδακτος*. Son of Sirach is probably Pupil of Sirach. Paul calls James (Galatians I. 19) our Lord's *brother*; he probably means no more than ſchool-mate, fellow-ſtudent: for the mother of Jeſus could have no other ſon living (John XIX. 26 & 27) at the time of the crucifixion.

[†] By Origen (I. p. 11) this idea is confirmed.

demn him with with a ſhameful death; for by his own ſaying he ſhall be reſpected.

Such things they did imagine, and were deceived. (II. 13—21).

He pleaſed God and was beloved of him; ſo that living among ſinners he was tranſlated. (IV. 10).

He being made perfect in a ſhort time fulfilled a long time; for his ſoul pleaſed the Lord, who therefore haſted to take him away from among the wicked. This the people ſaw, and underſtood it not. (IV. 15).

Thou haſt choſen me to be a king of thy people, and a judge of thy ſons and daughters. (IX. 7).

Thus the righteous that is dead, ſhall condemn the ungodly which are living; and youth that is ſoon perfected, the many years and old age of the unrighteous.

For they ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath decreed of him, and to what end the Lord hath ſet him in ſafety.

They ſhall ſee him and deſpiſe him, but God ſhall laugh them to ſcorn; and they ſhall hereafter be a vile carcaſs, and a reproach among the dead for evermore; for he ſhall rend them, and caſt them down headlong. (IV. 19.)

The inference, however obvious, is in its character too bold, and in its poſſible conſequences too magnitudinous, to be lightly ſtated in words . . . . Yet why may he not, after riſing above the cataſtrophe, which was expected to terminate his exiſtence, (the ſecond chapter of the Wiſdom is ſubſequent to that cataſtrophe, or prophetic of it) have himſelf dictated a new preface at leaſt to thoſe previous and long-meditated writings, deſtined to condenſe and to preſerve his favourite ideas of moral perfection, and to record the unperiſhable ſubſtance of his extraordinary tuition and intuition? Could any individual elſe conſiſtently thus talk? Can any impoſtor be ſuppoſed to have a rational motive for thus perſonating him? Claiming the ſame prematurity of wiſdom and pre-eminence of ſuffering; inculcating the ſame amiable though aſcetic morality; delighting in the ſame technical deſignation; and arrogating with lofty confidence the ſame final all-retributive juriſdiction. Whoever the author was, he ſeems already aware (Wiſdom VII. 1—6) that wonderful ſtories were in circulation concerning his own birth.

If the ſuſpicion, of which an intimation has juſt been hazarded, were founded in truth, no traces of the exiſtence of the Wiſdom would occur in any writer before the thirtieth or thirty-third year of the Chriſtian æra, which is in fact the caſe. But from the moment of the receſſion of its ſublime author, it would be clung upon by his foremoſt diſciples; it would be put into the hands of all the apoſtolic characters; it would be fondly conſulted and carefully ſtudied by them; it would tincture by repeated peruſal the ideas, or the ſtyle of every one; it would be quoted directly or indirectly by them all, from the very commencement of their miſſion. This alſo is the caſe; let us particularize.

Who is the earlieſt contributor to the Chriſtian Scriptures? Probably James. He was already conſidered as a pillar of the church under Herod Agrippa (Acts XII. 17) who died in 42 or 43, and who had previouſly executed James. His General Epiſtle diſplays education, probity and ſenſe; the whole letter is one perpetual imitation of the Wiſdom; where he is not borrowing thought and words, he is parodying the imagery, and copying the compoſition.—Compare

James, I. 6—12,	with Wiſdom	V. 14—16.
——— 17—18,	———	VII, 25—26.
——— 26	———	I. 11.
——— II 9—13,	———	VI. 6—7.
——— III. 13—18,	———	I. 6—18.
——— IV. 4	———	III. 16.
——— V. 6	———	II. 18.

It is moreover obſervable that James, where he quotes (I. 12) from the Wiſdom (V. 16) an unuſual expreſſion, *the crown of life*, which does not occur in the Goſpel, aſcribes it to the Lord himſelf; ſo that James, whoſe intimacy of acquaintance precludes miſtake, muſt have conſidered the Wiſdom as written by the very Founder of Chriſtianity.

Next after James, if not before him even, wrote Peter, who diſplays a more boiling zeal, but leſs intellectual culture. He was attached, credulouſly attached, (obſerve his reliance on the book of Enoch, 2 Peter II. 4) to the legendary writings of his countrymen. His viſit to Babylon, whence the two Epiſtles are dated, may be placed, it ſhould ſeem, between the years 54 and 58; becauſe he borrows a paſſage from Paul (compare 2 Peter III. 10, with 1 Theſſalonians V. 2) written in the firſt of theſe two years, and lends a paſſage to Paul (compare 1 Peter II. 13—15 with Romans XIII. 1—5) written in the laſt of theſe two years. In the year 56 then, to take the average, Peter had already written a Goſpel (2

Peter I. 12 and 25) and was about to write a hiſtory of the church (2 Peter I. 15) during his own times. This Goſpel* in our arrangement, no doubt, is the ſecond, and called after its Greek tranſlator Mark. The church-hiſtory has probably been incorporated with the Acts of the Apoſtles, and extends from the 12th verſe of the 1ſt chapter to the end of the 12th chapter. At leaſt theſe two narratives are drawn up with that continuouſneſs, that artleſs wondering honeſty, that warmth of zeal, and thoſe perſonalities of alluſion, which might be expected from Peter; and there are coincidences (compare Mark IX. 7 and 2 Peter I. 17; alſo Acts IV. 11, and 1 Peter II. 4—6) which favour the belief of a common origin. In all theſe works of Peter there are traces of the currency of ideas flavoured from the ſame ſource as the Wiſdom; and in his latter works of its actual peruſal.—Compare

Mark,	III. 29,	with Wiſdom	I. 7 and 8
———	IV. 22,	———	9—10
———	IX. 1,	———	VI. 5
———	XVI. 19,	———	IX. 12
1 Peter	I. 4,	———	IV. 2
———	17,	———	VI. 7
———	24—25,	———	V. 14—15
———	II. 4—6,	———	IX. 8
———	III. 10—12,	———	I. 11—12
———	22,	———	IX. 12
———	V. 4	———	V. 16
2 Peter	I. 21	———	IX 17
Acts	III. 14	———	II. 18
———	IV. 11	———	IX. 8
———	26	———	VI. 1—9
———	32	———	IX. 17
———	VII. 52	———	II 18
———	X. 34	———	VI. 7
———	42	———	IX. 7

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN peruſing your excellent Miſcellany, for September, in page 109, there is an erratum in the word *patuilis*, according to a copy which I have ſeen ſome years ago, in a Miſcellany publiſhed in Northumberland, and is now in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. John Wilſon, at Goſforth, near Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. There are two tranſlations along with the Latin, the firſt by a Weſtminſter-ſcholar, dated 1728, and ſigned S. D. as follows:

From a ſmall acorn tow'ring trees ariſe,
And with their op'ning foliage glad the ſkies;
Till with increaſing years the boughs expand,
Now ſee a gallant ſhip equipp'd and mann'd.
Hence peace to Britain flies with ſails unfurl'd,
And by an acorn England rules the world.

The other tranſlation runs thus, and is ſigned C. S.:

From the ſmall acorn tow'ring oaks ariſe,
And now with ſpreading branches meet the ſkies;
And ſtill as years revolve the foreſt grows,
The warlike veſſel now the ocean plows.
Hence England's fame—hence England ſafety boaſts,
And humble acorns guard the Britiſh coaſts.

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether there are any Sermons of the late Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter, in print; and whether any of his Poſthumous Works have yet appeared in print.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. T.

Hampſhire, 10*th Sept.* 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXXVIII.—DISSENTIENTS.

A SEAT of learning, in which logic and metaphyſics long held the precedency of all other branches of literature, and in which they always had their full proportion of reſpect, is a ſoil, which naturally engenders controverſy; while politics, aſſiſted by theology, neceſſarily encourages its growth. In ſuch a place contention cannot fail to take root, and will ſhoot forth under very different appearances. Sometimes it will be the mere *ſcholarum luſus*—the exerciſe of a playful imagination—a trial of literary dexterity—the flouriſhing of mock gladiators, in which the combatants engage, only to acquire the reputation of ſuperiority, but without any inclination to injure their opponents; at other times, the diſpute takes a more ſolemn turn; the combatants become violently in earneſt, and furious for victory; accounting it not enough to oppoſe an argument, and to overturn a ſyſtem, unleſs they, at the ſame time, diminiſh the comforts, or demoliſh the reputation of their adverſary.

It is not intended here to force logic to any fixt and obſervable point, nor to anſwer, either metaphyſically or theologically, the profound queſtion, What is Truth? The general appellation, by which we ſhall diſtinguiſh ſuch as ſhall be now introduced to our readers, will be Diſſentients, of whom the different claſſes will be ſlightly ſpecified: but we intend to ſtate, not to diſpute; to bring forward facts, and to leave others to reaſon about them as they pleaſe.

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* The ſecond Goſpel is the oldeſt of the four; for it ſometimes ſupplies both Matthew and Luke with a baſis of narrative, which they amplify diverſely; as in the ſtory of the transfiguration; and ſometimes both Matthew and John; as in the ſtory of the alabaſter-box of nard.

LXXXIX.—SCHOOLMEN.

When Chriſtianity firſt viſited Cambridge is not very certain. An old Chronicler aſſerts, that nine doctors and ſcholars of Cambridge were baptized into the Chriſtian faith in the year 141; and that Chriſtianity became the eſtabliſhed religion about 180, when King Lucius ſent two Cantabrigians, Elwan and Medwin, to conſult on the eccleſiaſtical concerns of his kingdom: the Roman Biſhop, it is ſaid, ſent over two preachers, Fagan and Damian, who formed the Church of England after the model of Rome, ſubſtituting three archbiſhops inſtead of three archflamins, and twenty eight biſhops inſtead of twenty-eight flamins, who had governed their religion in its Pagan ſtate. But leaving theſe uncertain hiſtories to make their own way, ſuffice it to ſay, that Britain was at an early period united to Rome; conſequently, the academical controverſies carried on through a long period of darkneſs, would be on points concerning the Romiſh faith, variegated, however, by the metaphyſical diſputes of the favourers of the renowned Schoolmen, Doctors *irrefragabilis*, *mirabilis*, *fundatiſſimus*, *ſubtilis*, *approbatus*, *reſolutus*, *ſingularis*, and *profundus*, thoſe polemical digladiators, who, during the dark ages, divided and convulſed all literary inſtitutions.—

Quæ regio in terris veſtri non plena laboris?

XC.—LOLLARDS.

Wickliffe, the celebrated prieſt and reformer in the end of Edward III.'s reign, was not educated at Cambridge, but at Oxford; in which Univerſity, being a man of diſtinguiſhed learning, he poſſeſſed conſiderable authority and influence: but his doctrines ſoon made their way among all ranks of people; and Cambridge, as may be ſuppoſed, was not behind-hand in given them a hearing: many of its members were foremoſt among Wickliffe's advocates. But as the Lollards (ſo Wickliffe's followers were called, from Lollardus, a German reformer,) did not form themſelves into ſocieties, or churches, they were obliged to maintain their opinions privately, and in the hearing only of their particular confidents; for beſides the decree paſſed in the fourth Council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, "That all heretics ſhould be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate to be burned," there were particular laws made in Rich. II.d's and Henry IV.'s reign, which put them from under the King's protection, and left them at the mercy of the Spiritual Courts. We are not, therefore, to expect, under theſe circumſtances, that Wickliffe's doctrines could be much agitated publicly at Cambridge.

This, however, we collect, that about the year 1401, Archbiſhop Arundel, with his Commiſſioners, viſited Cambridge, the Archbiſhop perſonally the collective body of the Univerſity in congregation, his Commiſſioners every private college. "One article of their inquiries was, whether there be any ſuſpected of Lollardiſme, or any other heretical pravity;" and ten years after, Peter Harford was (according to Dr. Fuller, in his Hiſtory of Cambridge,) ordered to abjure Wickliffe's opinions in full congregation; and about 20 years after this, ſeveral Lollards, of Cheſterton, were obliged to abjure. One of the opinions of the latter heretics will appear very ſingular, which was, "that prieſts were incarnate devils." They had, no doubt, poor creatures, been well *ſinged* with church-diſcipline.

An account of theſe latter, together with their opinions, was copied by a very induſtrious inquirer into theſe matters, from the manuſcript-regiſter of Gray, Biſhop of Ely, dated 1457.

During the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, the term Diſſentient was variouſly applied: ſometimes he diſſents from the ſupremacy of Henry and ſome of his favourite doctrines; at other times he is a Proteſtant, diſſenting from Catholics; at others, a Catholic, diſſenting from Proteſtants.—The King, or Queen, for the time being, influenced college-matters, as well as the greater concerns of Church and State.—Maſters and Fellows were either promoted, or diſplaced, according to the religion of the ſupreme Magiſtrate.

XCI.—EPISCOPALIANS.

During the civil commotions in this country, in Charles the Firſt's reign, Epiſcopalians were diſſentient againſt the Parliament. In the year 1641, the Maſters and Fellows of colleges ſent their plate to the King, who was then at York. This was conſidered by the Parliament as an unlawful act in itſelf, and dangerous in its tendency. For this act three Doctors were impriſoned in the Tower; Dr. Beale, Maſter of St. John's, Dr. Martin, Maſter of Queen's, and Dr. Hern, Maſter of Jeſus. Dr. Richard Holeſworth, alſo, the Vice-Chancellor, before the end of his year, was impriſoned, firſt in Ely-houſe, and afterwards in the

Tower, for printing King Charles's Declarations at Cambridge. Some others of the Heads were impriſoned in St. John's, of which number was Dr. Samuel Ward, Maſter of Sidney.

Not long after the Covenant was offered to the Univerſity; and recuſants were ordered by the Duke of Mancheſter immediately to leave it.

Dr. Fuller, in his Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge, remarks "Some, perchance, may be ſo curious hereafter to know what removals and ſubſtitutions were made at this time amongſt the heads of Houſes. Now, although a man may hold a candle to lighten poſterity ſo near as to burn his own fingers therewith, I will run the hazard, rather than be wanting to any reaſonable deſire." The following are the names of heads of Houſes removed, as copied from Dr. Fuller:—the Maſters put in are omitted.

Dr. John Coſens, Dean of Peterborough, and Prebendary of Durham, removed from Peter-houſe; Dr. Thomas Taſk, Archdeacon of London, from Clare-hall; Dr. Benjamin Laney, Dean of Rocheſter, from Pembroke; Dr. Thomas Badgcroft, from Caius; Dr. Samuel Collins, the King's Profeſſor, from King's; Dr. Edward Martin, Chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud, from Queen's; Ralph Brownrigge, Biſhop of Exeter, from Catherine-hall; Dr. Richard Sterne, Chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud, from Jeſus; Dr. William Beale, Chaplain to the King, from St. John's; Dr. Thomas Cumber, Dean of Carliſle, from Trinity; Dr. Richard Holeſworth, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from Emanuel; Dr. Samuel Ward, from Sidney.

With reſpect to the Diſſentient Fellows ejected, the good-humoured Dr. Fuller obſerves, "ſome pity may ſeem due to ſuch Fellows, outed houſe and home, merely for refuſing the Covenant, being otherwiſe well-deſerving in the judgments of thoſe who ejected them; and it is ſtrange to conceive how many of them got any ſubſiſtence, or livelihood, to maintain themſelves. This mindeth me of the occaſion of the Greek proverb,

"Η τεθνηκεν, η διδασκει γραμματα.

He is either dead, or keepeth ſchool."

which, though quoted by Dr. Fuller, is a fooliſh line.

XCII.—PURITANS.

The term Puritan (ſo called from the Cathari, or Puritani, of the third century,) was firſt applied to certain Diſſentients in the Eſtabliſhed Church, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the principles of Puritaniſm had been fermenting in the country a long while before: the party became very numerous, very zealous, and very reſpectable. Mr. George Cranmer, in a letter prefixed to the life of Hooker, the celebrated author of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, obſerves, "that the greateſt part of the learned in the land were, at firſt, eagerly affected or favourably inclined that way:" and Mr. Hume informs us, that Puritaniſm was countenanced by ſome of Queen Elizabeth's moſt favourite miniſters, Cecil, Leiceſter, Knollys, Bedford, and Walſingham. The learned of the land, however, ſoon diſcovered where their intereſt lay; and Milton tells us, ſome years afterwards, that the reaſon of his undertaking to write in favour of the Puritans, was, that they had leſs learning among them than the oppoſite party.

The act of uniformity, paſſed in Charles the Second's reign, made the Clergy fall into their ranks: there, however, ſtill continued ſome rebellious ſpirits, who made warfare on the Eſtabliſhed Church; they objected to it on account of the habits of the Clergy: the ſurplice, the tippet, and corner-cap, together with the ring in marriage, and rites and ceremonies, all became the objects of their religious abhorrence. The orders of the Clergy, and the whole ſyſtem of diſcipline as eſtabliſhed in the preceding reigns, were, in like manner, offenſive to them.—They objected to the diſcipline of the Church, not to its doctrines. Accordingly, diſapproving the terms of conformity, they were ſet aſide from their benefices.

Two thouſand Clergymen in different parts of England were obliged to relinquiſh their livings in the Church, and forty-two were ejected or ſilenced in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

The Miniſters ejected from Cambridge were the following:

William Dell, D.D. Maſter of Caius College; Francis Holcroft, M. A. of Clare-hall; —— Wildbore, M.A. both Fellows of Clare-hall. From Emanuel College, James Illingworth, B. D. and Mr. John Reyner, both Fellows; and Mr. Robert Brinſley, Mr. Hulſe, and Mr. Day. From Jeſus, Mr. Daniel Evans and Mr. Edmund Hough. From St. John's, Anthony Tuckney, D D. Maſter and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity; Jonathan Tuckney, M. A.; John Wood, M. A.; Mr. Windreſs, A. B.; and Mr. Mathum; all Fellows; and Mr. Alden, ſcholar. From Katherine-hall, William

Green, M.A. Fellow. From King's College, George Duncome, Fellow. From Magdalen College, John Sadler, M. A. Maſter; Joſeph Hill, B. D. Proctor; Thomas More, M. A.; and John Wood, M. A. both Fellows, with Mr. Robert Whitaker. From Pembroke-hall, William Moſes, M. A. Maſter; Alexander Green, M.A.; Henry Sampſon, M. A. and Abraham Clifford, B D. all Fellows. From Trinity College, John Ray, M. A. Fellow, and F R.S.; Joſeph Oddy, M. A.; Thomas Senier, B. D.; Edmund Moore, M.A.; John Hutchinſon, B. A.; John Davis, M.A.; ——— Croſsland, B. A.; Mr. Alcock; Mr. Hayes, and Mr. John Caſtle, all Fellows. From the ſame College were alſo ejected Samuel Corbyn, M. A.; Mr. Robert Eikins; Mr. Samuel Ponder; Mr. Thomas Lock, ſcholar; John Pratt, M. D.; William Diſney, M. A.; and Willoughby Weſt, M. A.

Of theſe gentlemen, the moſt diſtinguiſhed was Doctor Tuckney, who was firſt Maſter of Emanuel College, and afterwards Maſter of St. John's. A very handſome and faithful account is given of him by Baker, in his Manuſcript Hiſtory of St. John's College: he was a man generally eſteemed and reſpected, and the author of ſeveral religious publications.

The following anecdote recorded of Tuckney ſhews that he was not over-run with bigotry. When, as the Preſident of St. John's, he was called upon, according to the cant of the times, to have regard to the godly, he replied, "No one ſhould have greater regard to the truly godly than himſelf; but he was determined to chooſe none but ſcholars: they may deceive me (continued he,) in their godlineſs, they cannot in their ſcholarſhip."

Another perſon of diſtinguiſhed character among theſe Cantabrigians was Mr. Holcroft. After his deprivation he became the Superintendant of all the Nonconformiſt Churches in Cambridgeſhire, aſſiſted by Mr. Oddy; on account of which, beſide his ejectment from his Fellowſhip, he underwent impriſonment in Cambridge Caſtle for twelve years.—Holcroft was chamber-fellow, or chum, to uſe a college-term, to Tillotſon, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who during Holcroft's confinement ſhewed him much attention and civility. Of Holcroft, and of his progreſs in bringing his diſperſed brethren into congregational-churches in Cambridgeſhire, there is an account in the Diſſenter's Church-book in St. Andrew's pariſh, Cambridge, which may be ſeen in Dyer's Memoirs of the ingenious Mr. Robert Robinſon, formerly miniſter of that Congregation.

Another perſon of conſiderable character was Mr. John Ray, the well known naturaliſt: his works are numerous, and many of them held in high eſtimation.—Ray, though as a Miniſter he became a Nonconformiſt, yet did not become properly a Diſſenter, but continued to attend the Eſtabliſhed Church.

Of Dr. William Dell, Maſter of Caius College, an account has been given in a former article.

Whoever deſires more information concerning theſe Puritans, may conſult Mr. Samuel Palmer's Nonconformiſt's Memorial.

XCIII.—METHODISTS.

This ſect originated at Oxford; the founder was Mr. John Weſley, of Lincoln College, who was a few years afterwards joined by Mr. George Whitfield, of Pembroke College. They appear not to have entertained any views either openly hoſtile or inſidious againſt the Eſtabliſhed Church, but were very clamorous and dogmatizing againſt the doctrines and want of zeal in their clerical brethren.

The firſt perſon at Cambridge who ſeems to have been much influenced by Methodiſm, was a Fellow of Clare-hall, Mr. John Berridge, who occaſionally preaching in the pulpit at St. Mary's, gave great offence to the Univerſity.—The fellows of Clare Hall, it ſeems, were happy to diſpoſe of him in a way that was at once creditable to themſelves and very acceptable to Berridge, by giving him a college-living, which was Everton, a village in Bedfordſhire. This was in 1755.

John Berridge was characterized by great peculiarities; a man of learning, but always preaching againſt human literature; diſmally hypochondriac, yet overflowing with drollery; a preacher in the Eſtabliſhed Church, yet a great encourager of Diſſenters: he even himſelf ſent forth lay-preachers, and many Diſſenting Congregations in Cambridgeſhire were compoſed of John Berridge's diſciples.

He uſed to ſign himſelf Old Everton; and to ſay, "that when he was at college, and preached, looking on himſelf as God Almighty's almoner, he expected to be admired for his preachments; but that on his becoming a Methodiſt preacher, he was taught to conſider himſelf as Jeſus Chriſt's riding pedlar, travelling with a wallet at his back, containing nothing often but a mouldy cruſt; that the Lord would ſometimes even cut a hole in his poor wallet, ſo that he had not even a ſcrap to diſtribute. He publiſhed a book entitled "The Chriſtian World unmaſked, Pray come, and peep."

John Berridge ſeems to have been another Holcroft in Cambridgeſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Huntingdonſhire, preaching in houſes, barns, or any hovel, into which he could put his head. He was generally conſidered by the Univerſity as a whimſical, low-ſpirited, but, at the ſame time, a well-meaning and honeſt man.

About 1768 there was a ſociety of Methodiſts, compoſed of gownſmen, the moſt active of whom was Mr. Rowland Hill, a preacher now at the head of a large ſociety in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: theſe gentlemen uſed to expound the Scriptures in private houſes, occaſionally preached in the villages about Cambridge, and had prayer-meetings in their own rooms, which, if not ſtrictly unſtatuteable, were at leaſt conſidered as irregular practices.

This laſt paragraph is introduced as a compliment to *almamater*, for ſhe certainly diſcovered in this inſtance liberality towards theſe young gentlemen; much more at leaſt than our aunt of Oxford, who actually expelled ſix young men from Edmund-hall for the ſame practices, about the ſame time: on this laſt occaſion many pamphlets flew about the country, and one entitled "The Shaver," cut the Doctors of Oxford very cloſe.

P. S. Milton's Greek lines, quoted in our laſt Month's Cantabrigiana, were inaccurately printed. The laſt line ſhould have been printed thus:

Γελατε φαυλȣ δυσμιμημα ζωγραφου

No one, of courſe, will miſtake thoſe errors for the imperfections alluded to.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not in the leaſt wiſh to depreciate the Telegraph of Sir H. Popham, but from a principle of juſtice I muſt remind the *Lover of Merit*, who wrote in your Magazine for Auguſt, that a vocabulary of the ſame ſort as that which he mentions is deſcribed in a paper preſented by Mr. Edgeworth to the Royal Iriſh Academy in 1796, and re-publiſhed in Nicholſon's Journal, (2d vol. quarto, page 319).

The application of the telegraph to the ſea ſervice was recommended by Mr. Edgeworth to Captain Beaufort of the navy in 1798.

I beg the *Lover of Merit* not to ſuppoſe that the writer of this letter charges Sir H. Popham with borrowing from Mr. Edgeworth or from any other perſon. The inventions of twenty different people, who have no knowledge of each other, and no means of copying from each other, may be ſimilar; but the public will always allow the claim of priority when it can be eſtabliſhed by ſufficient evidence.

Mr. Edgeworth's "Eſſay on the Art of conveying ſecret and ſwift Intelligence" concludes with theſe words:*

"Though I have beſtowed much attention and labour upon this ſubject, I do not pretend to ſay, that the means of Telegraphic communications, which I have invented, are the beſt that can be deviſed. Imitations without end may be attempted; pointers of various ſhapes and materials may be employed; real improvements may probably be made and perhaps new principles may be adopted. The varieties of art are infinite, and none but perſons of narrow underſtanding, who feel a want of reſources in their own invention, are jealous of competition, and diſpoſed to monopolize diſcoveries. The thing itſelf muſt, ſooner or later, prevail, for utility convinces and governs mankind; and however inattention or timidity may for a time impede its progreſs, I will venture to predict that telegraphy will at ſome future period be generally practiſed, not only in theſe iſlands, but, that it will in time become a means of communication between the moſt diſtant parts of the world, wherever arts and ſciences have civilized mankind."

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Aug. 10, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS *on the probable* DURATION *of the* REPUBLIC *of the* UNITED STATES *of* NORTH AMERICA.

THE foundation of this Republic affords a ſplendid ſpectacle to the eye of the univerſe. Its increaſing ſtrength may place it in the foremoſt rank of nations; and, if the Americans continue united, and know where to place a proper bound to their love of dominion, there is a great probability that it will be as durable as any empire the world has witneſſed; but, if they diſunite, or diminiſh their internal ſtrength by too great an extenſion of their poſſeſſions, they will become petty ſtates, perpetually ſtruggling with each other, and a prey to factious deſigning men. All the advantages attending the monarchies or republics of the old world, center in the new, as well as others which they never poſſeſſed. The Aſſyrian, Perſian, Macedonian, and Roman empires, the dominions of Charlemagne, and the Saracens, aroſe from conqueſt, and the uniting of kingdoms different in arts, manners, languages, and religions. The American empire is formed by commerce, and the arts of peace; by people ariſing from the ſame ſtock; emigrating from the ſame country, poſſeſſing the ſame language, religion, laws, manners, and purſuits; for the ſmall variation in ſome diſtricts, owing to the intermixture of Germans, forms only a very ſlight exception, which will be entirely done away in the courſe of a very few generations. By this intimate connection of men and morals the cauſe, which accelerated, and finally proved the overthrow of the Eaſtern empires, is totally done away in the Weſtern.

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* *Vide* 6th vol. Tranſ. Royal Iriſh Acad.

No preciſe duration can be fixed to the Eaſtern Empires, owing to the inaccuracy of hiſtorical accounts: the following ſtatement of the principal of them ſeems the beſt authenticated and neareſt the truth. The Aſſyrian empire, over a great part of Aſia, from Ninus to Sardanapalus, laſted, according to Juſtin, 1300 years; Euſebius 1240; Georgius Monachus 1340. The Empire of Aſia was transferred from the Aſſyrians to the Medes in the 817th year before Chriſt: their reign, according to Euſebius, was about 260 years, although Diodorus, and Georgius Monachus differ from him, and alſo one another, in the names of the kings, and dates of their reigns.

From the foundation of the Perſian Empire by Cyrus to its deſtruction by Alexander about 232 years elapſed.

The Macedonian Empire, from its foundation by Philip, to the 11th year of King Perſeus, when it was reduced to a Roman province by Paulus Æmilius, laſted, according to Juſtin, 192 years.

The Roman Empire, from the foundation of the city of Rome, 753 years before Chriſt, to the final deſtruction of the Weſtern Empire by Odoacer in the 476th year of the Chriſtian æra, laſted 1229 years.

All theſe empires owed their origin and increaſe to conqueſt, and an union of diſſonant parts; they, therefore, fell to pieces ſo ſoon as luxury and effeminacy had undermined them, and the bravery of the ancient founders had become extinct in their poſterity. Enterpriſing people were ſoon found ready to take advantage of their degeneracy. The Aſſyrian and Roman Empires were the ſloweſt in growth, and the longeſt in decay. The Chineſe is the moſt remarkable empire, as well for its durability, as for the invariable continuation of the ſame laws and manners for a long ſucceſſion of ages. Its hiſtory, however, is very little known by Europeans, and what the Chineſe themſelves pretend to give of it is too ſophiſticated by fable to be believed. It is, nevertheleſs, certain, that after being conquered by the Tartars they ſtill preſerved the ſame laws, religion and language; and as the conquerors became loſt in the immenſe numbers of the conquered, and by degrees aſſumed their manners, the dominions of the Tartars might be ſaid to be added to the Chineſe empire.

The Britiſh empire reſembles the Aſſyrian and Roman in the ſlowneſs of its growth, and the Chineſe in the fate of its invaders. The Saxons, Danes, Romans, and Normans, after their ſucceſſive irruptions, remained moſtly in England, and formed, in proceſs of time, one nation, governed by one law, and acknowledging ſubjection to one Prince. England, by its ſubjection and union with Ireland, Wales and Scotland, laid the foundation of the Britiſh empire; and by its conqueſts and colonies in every part of the globe, and, more particularly by its commerce and manufactures, raiſed it to that pitch of grandeur as to be ſecond to none. Beſides having given birth to the United States of North America, a nation nearly as populous as itſelf, it is now forming ſettlements in New South Wales with a fortitude and perſeverance ſurmounting all obſtacles, and with the ſame unremitting watchfulneſs, toil and labour, as attended the foundation of the United States. From the accounts of the ſalubrity, ſoil and productions of New Holland, added to the advantage of its inſular ſituation, very little doubt can be entertained of its becoming a more powerful empire than the United States, and in a more rapid progreſſion. Conſidering the immenſe poſſeſſions of the Britiſh empire in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and in America, notwithſtanding the ſeparation of the United States, it will be impoſſible not to exclaim that, ſhould the parent ſtock be overrun by foreign enemies, torn to pieces by domeſtic factions, or even blotted out from the face of the globe by a convulſion of nature, yet its fame muſt be immortal. Enterpriſe and perſeverance have procured for the Engliſh language that univerſality, which French ambition has failed in procuring for theirs; and the pleaſing idea of living to a perpetuity of fame, by writing in a language, which, in all human probability, will never be dead, like the Greek and Latin tongues, ſhould infuſe into Engliſh authors, and animate them with an ardour, which can be experienced by thoſe of no other nation. Increaſing time will bring increaſing readers, and their praiſes be reſounded by nations.

But to return to the United States: When Congreſs appointed Waſhington commander in chief, their jealouſy of ſupreme power, in whoſoever veſted, induced them in their addreſs to him when they conferred this high office, to tell him 'they truſted, when thoſe ends were obtained for which they took up arms, he would return to the ſtation of a private citizen.' After the independence of the United States was ſealed he, accordingly, retired to Mount Vernon, leaving them to their own paſſions and guidance. The confederation was the only compact which held together, as it were by a thread, theſe jarring democracies. Impoſts were laid by ſome of them upon others; retaliation, and mutual recriminations, brought on thoſe keen reſentments which are ſeldom or never terminated among ſtates, but by the ſword. The criſis between the revolutionary ſtruggle, and the adoption of the federal conſtitution, was truly awful, and called the attention of Europe towards them. America was debauched by the exceſſes of a civil war, and inebriated with the luxuriance of boundleſs liberty; the States were ſevered from their former head, overwhelmed with public and private debts, rent with jealouſies, and governed by different and undefined laws—each ſovereign, and without any common bond. Out of this political chaos a project began to be talked of for forming three diſtinct empires; the United States were tottering on the verge of anarchy and confuſion, when all caſt their eyes towards Waſhington, as the only man poſſeſſing a ſufficiency of command over the popular paſſions to conſolidate them. As he had diſtanced all rivality, he was unanimouſly choſen Preſident of the United States. Their preſent conſtitution was carved out of thoſe venerable codes of Britiſh legiſlation, which have received the ſanction, and ſtood the teſt of ages, altered and adapted to the particular nature of their government. A viſible and happy change was the conſequence, and from that time, the real union, and exiſtence of the United States as a nation, may be dated.

The republic has ſince experienced an unuſual rapidity of growth; but, it is the natural effect of the wonderful combinations of a plenty of fertile land, and a form of government adapted by themſelves, and ſuited to their own conſtitutions; and, for thoſe reaſons, predicts no ſigns of as ſpeedy a decay. It poſſeſſes the ſingular felicity of being ſeparated by the vaſt Atlantic Ocean from all danger of ſurprize; and thoſe foreign nations who may be capable of doing them an eſſential injury, muſt encounter the greateſt difficulties in attacking them.

The extent of the United States is commenſurate with any probable increaſe of population for ages to come; and it poſſeſſes all the ſolid advantages of the Chineſe empire, without the fatal neighbourhood of the Tartars. By the ceſſion of Louiſiana the Americans have gained a vaſt increaſe of territory; and the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, which is thereby ſecured to them, will increaſe the population of the Weſtern parts, and form a complete barrier on that ſide. The two Floridas can never be an object of terror to them, and in caſe of a rupture between Spain and the United States, will ſoon be taken poſſeſſion of by the latter. The Britiſh poſſeſſions on the North and Weſt, are alone to be dreaded, and, in the latter quarter they are ſtrongly guarded by the forts eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh, and lately delivered up to the Americans, according to the treaty of Paris.

Thus ſituated the United States appear formed by nature for a great, permanent, and independent government. Such an extenſive tract of country, covered with a people ſprung from an active and induſtrious nation, whoſe example they ſeem anxious to emulate, ought to form a commonwealth as indiſſoluble as humanity will allow. They have, beſides, a knowledge of thoſe deſtructive principles which have haſtened the downfall of other nations, and it is their own fault if, guided by that unerring beacon, they do not avoid a ſimilar ſhipwreck.

But it is not to be concealed that this riſing republic contains the ſeeds of internal deſtruction. The firſt ſhock the federal conſtitution received aroſe from the French revolution. France had two views towards the United States: the one was to annoy her dreaded rival, Great Britain; the other to render them ſatellites of her boundleſs ambition. Gratitude to France, for having inſured the independence of the United States was firſt inſiſted on, flattery was then put in force, and laſtly, when thoſe means failed of drawing them from neutrality, threats were preſſed into the ſervice. It was thought neceſſary, finding all theſe meaſures fail, to revolutionize them. The minds of the Americans were inflamed, and every moment watched to paralize Government, and create a coolneſs between it and the people. The French began ſyſtematic operations, and ſoon divided the unſuſpecting Americans into two parties, called *Federaliſts*, (whom they alſo denominated Ariſtocrats, and Engliſh Tories, to render them odious to the republicans) and *Antifederaliſts*; yet both parties were rigid republicans. Anarchy and civil war impended over this infantine republic, when the wiſdom of Waſhington interpoſed, and, by a proclamation of neutrality, he, as one of his beſt eulogiſts emphatically phraſes it, ‘arreſted the intrigues of France, and the paſſions of his countrymen, on the very edge of the precipice of war and revolution.’ This was followed up by a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, which was one of the laſt acts of Waſhington's adminiſtration of any conſequence, and daſhed the poiſoned chalice of French fraternity from the lips of the Americans. The French faction raged, and, at the expiration of his preſidency, Waſhiogton retired, diſguſted with the ſtruggles of a deſperate party. When, however, the inſolence of France conſtrained the Americans to repel aggreſſion by aggreſſion, this truly great and good man was again called into action: he accepted the Lieutenantcy-general of the army of the United States, and, in the decline of life, did not heſitate again to draw his ſword in the maintenance of that independence he had been ſo inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing. Death cloſed his glorious career! The veneration, which attended him vaniſhed with him, and the United States have been ever ſince convulſed with the ſtruggles of the two parties, although the cauſe (the French revolution) has been long ſince heartily deſpiſed by both. But when the ball of contention has been once ſet on foot, individuals will always be found to keep it up, in order to head the contending parties, until one of them gets the upper hand, and the weakeſt calls to its aid a foreign power, which moſt commonly ſubjugates both. Thus fell the republics of Greece, which, torn to pieces by internal diviſions, and ſtriving with one another for the maſtery, were eaſily brought under a foreign yoke; and the German league preſents a very recent example how eaſily an empire may be crippled by a foreign enemy, when the undermining policy of ſome of its rulers prefers the aggrandizement of their particular ſtates to the integrity and proſperity of the whole. Theſe two parties have created evident ſymptoms of a diviſion between the Northern and Southern States, and threats have been thrown out on both ſides, which may ultimately bring it about.

Another diviſion alſo threatens to take place between the Eaſtern, and Weſtern, territories. The latter have twice openly reſiſted Government, and yielded only to a ſuperiority of force. An exciſe duty created the very ſame diſagreement between them as the Stamp Act did between them and Great Britain. It is therefore by no means improbable their offspring may, in time, mete to them the very ſame meaſure they meted to the mother-country; and ſhow them, what they have taught Great Britain, that, in the government of a nation, as in that of a private family, there is an age when children will think and act for themſelves.

This diviſion is one of the fatal cauſes of the downfall of an empire: effeminacy, which may be aptly ſtiled a national epidemic, is another. In proportion as a nation increaſes in ſecurity and affluence, it becomes diſſatiſfied with having barely wherewithal to ſupply the wants of nature; it pines for thoſe of convenience; thoſe obtained, they pant for luxury, which brings its never-failing concomitant—effeminacy. A nation, thus undermined, is eaſily overturned by the firſt hoſtile blaſt. Through luxury Cyrus quelled the Lydians; through luxury the Aſſyrian empire was overthrown by the Medes; their's by the Macedonians; the latter by the Romans; and the Romans by the Barbarians; and, to give a more recent example, Davila tells us that, in an interview and ſemblance of treaty with the king of Navarre, Catherine de Medicis broke that prince's power more with the inſidious gaieties of her court than many battles before had done. The exceſſes of the civil war, and the irruptions of the pernicious morals of the French fugitives from St. Domingo, through the republican morals of the United States, will evince to a ſuperficial reader, what muſt have been ſelf-evident to an eye witneſs, that luxury has made a grievous breach in the deliberate gravity of republican Americans.

Too great an extenſion of an empire is likewiſe another fatal cauſe of its overthrow; whereby it is firſt weakened and then becomes an eaſy ſacrifice to the hatred and jealouſy of contending nations. The American congreſs early ſhowed a thirſt for it, when, after having been ſucceſsful in the reduction of Ticonderago and Crown Point, they reſolved to purſue their deſign of penetrating into the very heart of Canada; thus at once changing the ground upon which they had taken up arms when they declared they fought for *liberty*, not *conqueſt*. They have purſued this ſcheme of aggrandizement ever ſince, by purchaſing for trifles the Indian lands, or driving the aborigines further weſtward, and by the acquiſition of Louiſiana. Progreſſing thus, the Floridas, Canada, Mexico, the whole American continent, and even the Weſt Indies, may be wanted to give them elbow-room. This needs no comment!

Laſtly comes a foreign foe, which every enterpriſing nation is to a declining empire unable to repel inſult, and aggreſſion. Diviſion, effeminacy, and extenſion, ſap the outworks and weaken the defence, while foreign aggreſſion prepares to ſtorm the citadel. Happy will the United States be if they know that in a confederacy of ſtates, ſome potent, others weak, the ambition of individuals is to be reſtrained; diviſion avoided; due bounds ſet to their love of dominion; and proper regard had to religion, laws, and manners! As they avoid or neglect this beacon, the United States muſt fall under either one or the other alternative mentioned in the outſet of this paper. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will have received before this time, from ſome of your able Correſpondents, a plan of the Society for Scientific Information. I cannot flatter myſelf ſo far as to think I am capable of giving ſuch a plan as will meet with approbation; but perhaps one or two of the hints here offered may be uſeful.

I have ſometimes thought it might be practicable to attach ſuch a Society as this propoſed to ſome already eſtabliſhed; ſuch, for inſtance, as the Mineralogical Society, the London Philoſophical Society, or the Royal Inſtitution. If this could be done, I conceive there would be mutual advantages ariſing from ſuch an union. I believe few of the country-members of the Society for Information would deſire any other advantage than ſome of the privileges of a member of ſuch Society, to which it may be united, for the few days they might annually ſpend in town. On the other hand, theſe eſtabliſhed Societies, by having Correſpondents diſtributed over every ſpot of the kingdom, would acquire ſuch a complete knowledge of the whole as muſt be very deſirable. But taking it up on its firſt grounds of a ſeparate Society, I can ſee but ſmall difficulties to ſurmount before a beginning might be made, as it requires no inveſtigation of principle; for true ſcience knows no parties; and it reſts with the individual who wiſhes to become a member, to claſs himſelf as he pleaſes. It will generally be a reciprocal advantage to the members, as there are but few perſons who are willing to communicate, but are deſirous of information; and they who are in no want, are moſt likely incapable of giving any, and will not be likely to offer themſelves as members. The moſt eſſential thing is a beginning, as there can be no doubt of its meeting with encouragement. Would there be any thing amiſs in appointing, through the medium of your Magazine, a place to receive, free of expence, the names, &c. of thoſe who would become members, and at the ſame time any hints that appear worth notice; or would it be better to circulate propoſals more publicly, for all who wiſh to encourage ſuch a Society, to meet at a given place and time to agree upon a plan, &c. and leave the event to ſuch meeting?

If the former of theſe ſhould be preferred, you may place my name as one; and there are few perſons but have frequent occaſion to write to London; and it would take but a ſmall corner of their letter to ſay under what claſs they would wiſh their Correſpondents to have their names, &c. entered.

If theſe names, as faſt as they arrived, were printed in the Monthly Magazine, and other ſcientific publications, the Society would be ready to act immediately, even ſuppoſing the whole arrangments not made.

It muſt be underſtood, that under whatever claſſes perſons may place their names, it will not be expected that they are complete maſters of ſuch ſciences, but that, having ſome general knowledge of them, they are willing to anſwer ſuch queſtions in it, according to the beſt of their leiſure and abilities.

Suppoſe a liſt of all thoſe ſciences intended to be included in ſuch Society were printed in your next Magazine, and numbered in the alphabetical order of their initials, thus:

1. Agriculture — 2. Antiquities — 3.

Architecture—4. Aſtronomy—5. Botany—6. Chemiſtry—7. Commerce—8. Geography — 9. Hiſtory — 10. Mechanics—11. Mineralogy —12. Meteorology—13. Painting—14. Zoology, &c. &c. &c.

This liſt being generally diſtributed, will ſoon be in the hands of every one that might wiſh to become a member; and they would then have nothing to do but ſend their addreſs, and the number belonging to the claſs he moſt approved; thus:

Richard Roe, Norwich, 3, 8, 10.

John Doe, Newport, Bucks, 1, 5, 12.

&c. &c. &c. The names in this manner would take but little room in your Magazine, &c.

If it would be more agreeable to the majority, this liſt might be confined to the members of the Society, and the numbers placed in any other way; ſo that none but thoſe who were in poſſeſſion of the key would know to which of the ſciences the figures belonged. In this caſe the perſon who wiſhed to become a member, at the ſending his addreſs, muſt have the liſt, properly numbered, ſent to him. I cannot ſee much objection to this, and it might ſuit the modeſty of ſeveral who might otherwiſe object to it.

I merely offer theſe as hints, and if any of them ſhould either be adopted, or be the means of leading to better, I ſhall not think my time loſt. I am, &c.

B. BEVAN.

Leighton, 15th Sept. 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* LOUISIANA.

AS the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States of America is become an object of magnitude even in the political eye of Europe, perhaps an account of that colony may not be unacceptable to your readers.

In 1512, Juan Ponce de Leon, who had acquired conſiderable fame by the conqueſt of Porto Rico, fitted out three ſhips for a voyage of diſcovery. The principal motive which induced him to this undertaking, is rather to be found in the romances, than the hiſtory of his country, namely, with the hope of diſcovering a certain fountain, reported by the natives of Porto Rico to be ſituated in one of the Lucayo Iſlands, poſſeſſed of the wonderful virtue of *rejuveneſcence*; he touched at the Lucayos and Bahama Iſlands, and drank of every fountain within his reach, but could meet with none that could expand the fluſh of youth upon his withered cheeks. He ſoon after diſcovered Florida; but the natives would not permit him to land, ſo that he was obliged to relinquiſh his romantic purſuit. He returned to Porto Rico, where he paid the debt of Nature.

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, who had ſerved under Pizarro, the Maſſena of his day, and had been inveſted with the Government of Cuba, ſailed from the Havannah with a formidable force, and, landing on the coaſt of Florida, traverſed moſt of the rivers which fall into the Gulph of Mexico. In 1541 he croſſed the Miſſiſippi river, and advanced weſtward. After various diſcoveries he died, in 1542, leaving the command to Lewis Maſcoſo.—This officer attempted to travel by land ſouth-weſt to Mexico; but, after encountering many obſtacles, relinquiſhed the enterprize. He came at length to one of the great rivers diſcovered by De Soto, and, after innumerable hardſhips, arrived with the way-worn remains of his army at the ſea in 1544.

An unſatisfactory account of the diſcoveries of Ferdinand de Soto may be found in a Hiſtory of Florida, compoſed by William Roberts, or in the Spaniſh of Garcilaſſo de Vega. This turned out a fruitleſs enterprize to the Spaniards; the only thing they obtained by it was, the empty fame of being the firſt diſcoverers of the river Miſſiſſippi. Notwithſtanding they extended their diſcoveries and conqueſts on the neighbouring coaſts, which are waſhed by the Mexican Sea; yet they did not even approach that mighty river, or purſue the path opened by the adventurous ſpirit of De Soto.

It was in the reign of Louis XIV. ſo fertile in men of magnificent ſchemes of ambition, and under the auſpices of that illuſtrious Miniſter of the Marine, Colbert, that a new ſpirit of activity was infuſed into the commerce and naval enterprize of France. Had the plans formed during the reign of that Monarch, and which were followed up by his ſucceſſors, been as fortunate as they were gigantic, the powers of both hemiſpheres would have felt their effects; but there were Nelſons, Duncans, Vincents, &c. thank Heaven, in thoſe days, as well as at preſent.

No nation has equalled France in the arts of colonization; her Miniſters, aided by the powerful and ſagacious Society of Jeſuits, reſorted to every art that could tend to unite the moſt diſtant and ſavage nations in friendly intercourſe with her traders, joined to the active zeal of the miſſionary, which ſerved to rivet the chains of ſubjection, which were ready forged to bind all the wandering tribes of America to the Government of France.

The ſpirit of colonization, which had been for many years on the decline, began to revive at the cloſe of the ſixteenth century. From 1598 to 1670 ſeveral voyages were made to that part of America now called Nova Scotia, and the ſettlements of Acadia and Quebec were made, which laid the foundation of the ſubſequent power of the French in Canada.—The country was called New France, and a new commercial company was created, under the direction of Cardinal de Richelieu, for carrying on the trade, and managing its internal concerns.

New France had been increaſing in population and ſtrength for many years, when, in 1670, under the government of the Count de Frontenac, and the ſuperintendence of M. Talon, ſome Frenchmen ſet out in purſuit of diſcoveries to the weſtward. Theſe adventurers learned from the natives that there was a great river to the weſt, called by ſome Michaſippi, and by others Miſſiſſippi, and which, wherever it might empty itſelf, did not run to the north or to the eaſt.—From this information it was concluded that this river flowed ſouth, and emptied itſelf into the Gulph of Mexico; or, taking a weſtern direction, was diſcharged into the South Sea.

Conceiving the advantages that might reſult from the navigation of this river, M. Talon determined, previous to his return to France, to aſcertain a point of ſo much importance. He accordingly diſpatched Father Marquette, a Jeſuit, who had travelled as a miſſionary through Canada, and a citizen of Quebec, named Jolyet, on this enterprize.

From the ſouth-weſt bay of Lake Michigan they ſailed up the river Des Reſnards almoſt to its ſource; then quitting this river, after ſome days march they embarked on the river Quiſconſing, and continuing their courſe weſt, they found themſelves on the 17th of June 1673, entering the Miſſiſſippi, in about 42.12 degrees north latitude. Yielding to the current, they paſſed down this great river to the 23d degree of latitude, the country of the Akanſas; but finding their proviſions fail, and their numbers too few to encounter the perils of unknown regions, they reſolved to return, not, however, without having been firſt ſatisfied that the river emptied itſelf into the Gulph of Mexico. Father Marquette ſtayed among the Miamis, and Jolyet returned to Quebec.

The death of the former, and the departure of M. Talon for France, prevented any further proſecution of the diſcovery for a time.

Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, educated in the College of the Jeſuits, was a man of bold and enterprizing character; he conceived the project of penetrating to Japan or China by a north or weſterly courſe from Canada; and, though deſtitute of all the means neceſſary for ſo great an undertaking, his mind was deeply occupied with this deſign, when the return of Jolyet to Montreal, with the account of the diſcovery of the Miſſiſſippi, engaged his attention. He then went to France, where he was received with great favour by the chief perſons of the Court, who ſanctioned his ſcheme. On his return to Quebec, he began his voyage, with erecting a fort at Niagara, which he had marked out.

In 1682, he deſcended the river Illinois, and in February of the ſame year he entered the Miſſiſſippi, and arrived at its mouth on the 9th of April.

Having taken poſſeſſion in the name of Louis XIV. of this important territory, and the adjacent country, with thoſe cuſtomary formalities deemed requiſite to ſecure the right of the French Monarch, he returned by the Miſſiſſippi and Illinois to Canada, and from thence went to France to give an account of his voyage.

A ſmall ſquadron was fitted out at Rochelle, in 1684, on board of which La Salle embarked for the purpoſe of finding out the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi by the way of the Gulph of Mexico. Deceived by the force and direction of the currents, they paſſed the Miſſiſſippi, and went about one hundred leagues farther weſt, where they landed, and built a fort on the river St. Bernard. After various adventures, and ſuffering numerous hardſhips, aggravated by diſputes among the party, La Salle and his nephew were inhumanly murdered by three of their treacherous companions.

In 1698, the attention of France was again directed to Louiſiana. Count de Pontchartrain, then Miniſter of the Marine, ſent two veſſels of war, under the command of the Marquis de Chateau Morand and M. Iberville, to that country.—They arrived on the coaſt of Florida in January 1699. Iberville landed on the Iſle de Dauphine, in the bay of Biloxi, between the Mobile and the Miſſiſſippi rivers. He then proceeded to the Miſſiſſippi, and ſailed up the river a conſiderable diſtance, when he received a letter by the hands of an Indian chief, written by one of De Salle's companions. The truth of the diſcovery of the river being thus, to his great joy, confirmed, he returned to the bay of Biloxi, where he learned that an Engliſh corvette had been at the mouth of the river, and on being ordered away, threatened to return with a greater force. This information determined him to ſecure the poſſeſſion of La Salle. He therefore erected a ſmall fort on the bank of the river, on which he placed four pieces of cannon. He was here agreeably ſurprized with the arrival of M. Tarti, (De Salle's companion,) with about twenty Canadians, who had before ſettled among the Illinois. After finiſhing the fort, he aſcended the river, as far as the Natches, where he deſigned to lay the foundation of a new city, by the name of Roſalia, in honour of the Counteſs of Pontechartrain.

In 1610, the ſettlement on the Iſle de Dauphine was plundered and burnt by an Engliſh cruiſer. The ſame year Louis XIV. by letters patent, granted the extenſive commerce of Louiſiana to M. Crozat for ſixteen years, and the property of all the mines and minerals he might diſcover. Crozat inſtituted a new government for the colony, but met with ſo many difficulties and diſappointments, that in 1717 he ſurrendered his charter to the King.

At this time the well-known Miſſiſſippi-ſcheme was projected by the celebrated Law, and a company was formed under his direction to carry it into execution.—Towards the end of the ſame year the foundation of the new city of Orleans was laid. It is remarkable what romantic hopes this charming country, in every ſtage of its hiſtory, has inſpired, from its *fountain of youth*, ſo eagerly ſought by De Leon, to the fair proſpects of Law.

The country lying eaſt of the river, and now comprehended under the deſcription of the Miſſiſſippi territory, is perhaps, in regard to ſoil, climate, and productions, the moſt delightful ſpot in America; and is it not a ſubject of regret that theſe natural advantages ſhould be rendered of no value?

The country claimed and poſſeſſed by France under the name of Louiſiana, was bounded on the ſouth by the Gulph of Mexico, on the north by Canada, and on the eaſt and weſt indefinitely comprehending a greater extent than that of the United States. The activity, wiſdom, and addreſs, with which that nation has invariably purſued its ſchemes of aggrandiſement, are well known. In 1752 ſhe had nearly compleated a chain of forts from New Orleans to Quebec, by which the Engliſh colonies were hemmed in, and would have been confined to the country on this ſide of the Allegany mountains.

Theſe gigantic projects were defeated by Great Britain in the war of 1756.—The Houſe of Bourbon was humbled before the mighty genius of a Pitt. His great and comprehenſive mind embraced the whole extent and magnitude of the empire, penetrated the artful ſchemes of the French Court, and ſeized every occaſion to paralyze a cunning and dangerous enemy. He deſpiſed the feeble councils and ſhort-ſighted views of ſelfiſh and ſhallow politicians, who ſacrifice the ſolid intereſt and honour of the State to the ephemeral advantage of a deceitful peace, or to whatever may in the leaſt endanger their popularity.

By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, all the poſſeſſions in Canada, and that part of Louiſiana lying eaſt of the Miſſiſſippi, and including the Floridas, were ceded to Great Britain; France reſerved New Orleans, and the iſland on which it is built, which, with that part of Louiſiana lying weſt of the Miſſiſſippi, ſhe gave to Spain.

By the treaty of 1783, the Floridas came again into the poſſeſſion of Spain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT inform Ruſticus by what author the epithet *Pollens* is applied to Venus. It cannot have eſcaped your obſervation, however, that *Deus* is reckoned of the common gender, and is uſed as feminine by Virgil, I believe, in ſeveral parts. For inſtance, in Æneid II. line 632, the words *Deo ducente* occur, in alluſion to Venus; and in Æneid VII. line 498, *Deus* is likewiſe applied to the Fury Alecto. In the edition *in Uſum Delphini*, there is a note in the firſt line, citing various paſſages from different authors, in which *Deus* and Θεος are both uſed as feminine. So that, if the maſculine character of Venus depend on no better grounds than the application of *Deus* to her, the title muſt be conſidered as indifferently eſtabliſhed, and, at beſt, but very equivocal.

J. G.

Crouch-End, *Sept*. 18, 1803.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my Magazine of this month I ſee with pleaſure that you ſolicit communications on a ſubject that has long been uppermoſt in my thoughts—the promotion of knowledge by the powerful combination of extenſive ſocieties. What great miſchief, I have obſerved of late years, men can do in large bodies, naturally leads me to conſider what effectual ſervices they might accompliſh, if united in overcoming the difficulties of ſcience; and it is not quite ſix months paſt ſince I began a line to you, propoſing an expeditious method of getting, in about twelve months or leſs, over all the obſtacles that lay in the way of acquiring a knowledge of our own ornithology. We ſee, after all the labours of Pennant, and others, that ſo common a tribe as the gulls are but ill defined; but if one man out of every village on our coaſts would undertake to communicate all he knows, or could learn with certainty, of them, and direct that communication to a fixed point, (we will ſay, in London;) where a committee ſhould ſit monthly to inſpect papers, and ſelect the new particulars by this means acquired, we ſhould ſhortly be in poſſeſſion of nearly all that was neceſſary to be known; and my idea was, that, to avoid confuſion, the managers of the buſineſs ſhould give an invitation to every one, (members or not members of this extenſive aſſociation,) to communicate all they know perſonally relative to one bird at a time, or at any rate, one ſpecies of birds, ſending up their papers monthly by the cheapeſt conveyance, and, when convenient, adding ſpecimens of the whole, or part, in proof of their aſſertions. In a ſhort time I ſhould think, by this means, the London Committee would be able to ſelect from their correſpondents a prodigious number of uſeful members, perhaps one to every four or five villages in England, who ſhould be ſolicited to aſſociate for their mutual improvement in this branch of ſcience, until it was exhauſted, and then proceed to ſome other, after publiſhing all their diſcoveries for the benefit of the whole.

My reaſon for propoſing this method was, that if too much was undertaken at a time, nothing would be well done; and we know that human thought is never ſo profitably expended as when confined to one point. There are enough of men of talents in the United Kingdoms to form extenſive ſocieties for the perfection of knowledge in every branch; many would enrol themſelves with five or ſix, others confine themſelves to one only; and by inviting people out of the pale to give their mites, a great body of information would be collected from the indolent and reſerved, by no means to be overlooked; for every man's experience furniſhes him with many obſervations that he knows would be exceedingly uſeful to others, if he could tell where to offer them.

Facts force themſelves frequently on men of very little general knowledge, relative to ſome particular ſubject, as I know by my own feelings; and the notes moſt readers make on the margins of their books, could they be collected on any work, would greatly enhance the value of a ſecond edition.

But if we are to expect any rapid progreſs to be made in the undertaking, we muſt carefully avoid the errors of thoſe generals, who, when ſent to inquire into the beſt mode of defending a country from her foes, or how to ſecure a particular eſtuary, neglect to conſult the lower order of men, whoſe buſineſs occaſions them to be conſtantly occupied about the ſpot, and only call on the men of rank and conſequence for their opinion.

Science muſt not, therefore, deſpiſe the humble information of the unlearned or the poor, but by every means encourage them to come forward and add their facts to the aggregate maſs. So ſhall ſhe receive free-will offerings in abundance, and the aſſiſtance of the more enlightened to arrange them; light ſhall come out of darkneſs, and new hemiſpheres of knowledge from a chaotic region of crude and indigeſted compilations.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. G. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON accidentally looking the other day into the Fourth Number of a work calling itſelf a "Review," and publiſhed at Edinburgh, I obſerved that in the critique on Shepherd's Life of Poggio Bracciolini, the author of that work is blamed for neglecting to give ſome ſpecimens of Poggio's Italian compoſitions! If any ſuch ſpecimens exiſt, they muſt be great curioſities; yet Mr. Shepherd will find it difficult to account in a ſatisfactory manner for his intirely omitting them. But if, on the contrary, no ſuch compoſitions are extant, the critic bears rather hard upon Mr. Shepherd in finding fault with him for not producing a nonentity. I am inclined to doubt the exiſtence of any ſuch compoſitions, as in the courſe of much deſultory reading on the ſubject of the literature of the fifteenth century, I have not found any mention of them.

Should this letter meet the notice of the author of the above-cited article, or of any of your numerous readers, who may be inclined to give information on this point, by ſo doing they will gratify the literary public. I am, Sir, &c.

G. D.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late* GENERAL KLEBER, *from his early* LIFE *to his* ASSASSINATION *in* EGYPT.

JOHN BAPTISTE KLEBER was born at Straſburg in the year 1750. His parents, though not opulent, were nevertheleſs reſpectable. He loſt his father in the earlieſt part of his infancy.

Kleber, even when a child, evinced a character at once firm, intrepid, and unruly; which ſufficiently announced what might be expected from him hereafter, though for the moment it bade fair to incur the imputation of ſtubbornneſs and indocility. From ſome quarrel ariſing between him and a brother, whom his mother bore to a ſecond huſband, ſhe was induced to ſend him to a clergyman's houſe at ſome leagues diſtance from Straſburg, for inſtruction. The progreſs he made in his ſtudies was ſufficiently rapid, but his indifference, or rather antipathy, to all religious matters ſo offended the worthy clergyman, that he wrote to have his pupil withdrawn; which requeſt was ſoon after complied with.

Kleber, now in the boſom of his family, purſued his ſtudies for ſome time longer. In the mean time his form began to acquire that almoſt coloſſal ſtature by which he was afterwards ſo particularly diſtinguiſhed; though ſtill young, he had already attained the complete ſize of manhood.* His relations now perſuaded him to fix upon ſome profeſſion; he accordingly choſe that of architecture, and, uniting practice with theory, worked for a conſiderable time in the ſervice of his father-in-law.

Having by degrees acquired all the knowledge attainable at Straſburg, his relations ſent him to Paris, in order that he might complete himſelf in a profeſſion for which he evinced the happieſt turn and diſpoſition. He was now but ſixteen years of age, when, being ſuddenly tranſported to this immenſe city, without any guide or maſter whatever, but ſcantily provided with money, it is true, yet nevertheleſs free in his actions; he could no longer bridle the unrulineſs of his character, which burſt out at once, and hurried him into numberleſs extravagancies.

As he was admitted to employment under the eyes of the celebrated Chalgrin, he ſucceſsfully availed himſelf of the inſtructions of this great artiſt. But as all his moments were not dedicated to labour, the time which he had to ſpare was given up to the purſuit of pleaſure.

Kleber was mild and moderate in his diſpoſition, until carried away by paſſion: the moment that he met with any contradiction—the moment that the idea of pleaſure took poſſeſſion of his mind—no tie was ſtrong enough to confine him; in ſuch caſes he carried the violence of his diſpoſition to the higheſt pitch. Nor was his character anywiſe different, even at a period when maturity of age and reflection ſhould have rendered his paſſions leſs predominant.

His relations ſoon perceived that he was in the habit of expending more money than they had the means of furniſhing; they were informed likewiſe of the irregularity of his conduct, and of the debts he had contracted; and were in conſequence under the neceſſity of recalling him to Straſburg.

On his arrival, they repreſented to him the ſituation of their fortune and of his own, and endeavoured to perſuade him to make the moſt of his talents in the line of life he had choſen: in ſpite of his heedleſs and giddy diſpoſition, he acknowledged the prudence of their advice; but a chain of ſingular adventures, and the impetuoſity of his temper, induced him to embrace the military profeſſion: the following adventure was in ſome meaſure the cauſe of it.

One day being at a coffee-houſe, he obſerved that ſeveral thoughtleſs young men, inhabitants of Straſburg, were inſolently ſeeking a quarrel with ſome ſtrangers who were preſent. Kleber, ſeeing the manner in which they were inſulted, and always juſt and impartial, when not miſled by paſſion, took the part of theſe foreigners, and intereſted himſelf ſo ſucceſsfully in their behalf, that he ſilenced their adverſaries, and put a complete ſtop to their inſolence. The former teſtified their gratitude in the moſt feeling terms, formed immediate acquaintance with him, and ſought in the moſt earneſt manner to be informed of his employment and ſituation in life. Having acquainted them with his proſpects and profeſſion, theſe ſtrangers ſolicited him to quit Straſburg, and follow them to Munich, promiſing to procure his admiſſion into a military ſchool, which the Elector had inſtituted for the education of young men deſtined for the army.

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* He was ſix feet high, French meaſure; according to our ſtandard, about ſix feet and four inches.

Kleber, who had always a great inclination for this profeſſion, liſtened with eagerneſs to the propoſal of theſe ſtrangers, who were now become his friends. It was neceſſary, however, to gain the conſent of his relations, which was only given on condition that his new protectors would procure his admiſſion previouſly to his departure from Straſburg, in order to avoid the expence of a fruitleſs journey.—After this arrangement, the young Bavarians, immediately on their return to Munich, fulfilled their promiſe, and ſome days after they ſent him his nomination to the place of which they had ſpoken.

Kleber, after the receipt of his appointment, ſet out directly for Munich, where he was received in a manner which ſufficiently proved how advantageouſly he had been ſpoken of. Here he daily improved himſelf in knowledge; and his perſon, ſtature, and character, while it intereſted many, kept a check upon thoſe who might otherwiſe have appeared jealous of his ſucceſs. The life which he led at the ſchool and the flattering diſtinctions with which he was honoured, could not fail of gratifying our young ſtudent; for, notwithſtanding his great propenſity to pleaſure, the activity of his mind inclined him to ſtudy: his improvements were equally rapid and perſevering: but the ſucceſs which he obtained, and the encomiums he received, ſo completely flattered his vanity, that he reſolved upon a ſtep which might have gone near to ruin him, but which, by a fortunate chance, contributed to his promotion.

Eight months after his admiſſion to the ſchool, one of its principal directors died. Kleber, who was thoroughly ſenſible of his own value, though as yet too young to foreſee the conſequences of his raſhneſs, was bold enough to demand the vacant place. He ſent in a petition to the Miniſter under whoſe inſpection the affairs of the ſchool were conducted.—This meaſure was conſidered as highly deſerving of puniſhment, and he ordered that Kleber ſhould, by way of atonement for his preſumption, be immediately put under arreſt.

This unfortunate event made a ſingular impreſſion on Kleber; it was indeed ſufficient to diſcourage any other than himſelf. He remained a few days in confinement, after which he was liberated before the expiration of his term, upon the following occaſion.

General Kaunitz, ſon of the Emperor's firſt Miniſter, having arrived at Munich, wiſhed to viſit the different eſtabliſhments of that city: the military ſchool was more likely than any other to attract the attention of a warrior. Preparations were therefore made for this viſit, and all the pupils were inſtructed to appear in ſuch a manner as to give the Prince a high idea of the ſchool and its directors. Kleber was brought from his confinement as one who was calculated to do it the greateſt honour. He was acquainted with the motives which abridged his term of impriſonment, and charged to behave in ſuch a manner hereafter as not to merit a ſimilar puniſhment. On this he had already determined; for, as he conceived himſelf to have been unjuſtly humiliated, he was reſolved to quit the ſchool. He was, nevertheleſs, willing to try whether the viſit of the Prince might not work ſome fortunate change in his ſituation, if he could ſucceſsfully contrive the means of attracting his notice. To accompliſh this object, he picked out the moſt exact and finiſhed of the plans and drawings which he had executed, and placed them, as if by chance, in one of the rooms through which the Prince was expected to paſs; and this contrivance ſucceeded to his wiſhes.

When the General arrived, each of the pupils, in purſuance of previous directions, was employed in different exerciſes. The Prince caſt his eyes, in the firſt inſtance, on the drawings of young Kleber, and, after expreſſing his admiration, aſked the name of the author. He was conducted into an adjoining room, where the young man in queſtion was fencing with one of his comrades. The Prince had no ſooner ſeen him, than he was as much ſurprized at his fine ſtature and martial appearance,

pearance, as he had been ſtruck with his plans and drawings. He addreſſed him with the greateſt kindneſs, and after converſing familiarly with him for the ſpace of an hour, he appeared ſo well ſatisfied with the anſwers he had received to his different queſtions, that he engaged him to relinquiſh the ſchool, and take up his abode with him, promiſing to take him under his protection, and procure him an eſtabliſhment.

Kleber, after theſe aſſurances on the part of the Prince, made no heſitation in accepting his offers. His relations having refuſed him the money neceſſary to bear his expences to Vienna, he applied to an old Baroneſs, whom he had frequently had occaſions of ſeeing at Straſburg, for the loan of four Louis-d'or, and with this ſum he ſet out for the Prince's country-houſe in the neighbourhood of Vienna, the place which had been marked out for him. But it unfortunately happened that Kleber, on his arrival, found neither the Prince nor the perſon who had been commiſſioned to receive him. This was the moſt unlucky accident that could befal our young adventurer, who was now almoſt deſtitute of money. He was not, however, totally diſconcerted; he went to a neighbouring inn, from which he wrote a letter to the Prince, to inform him of his arrival, and that he waited for his orders. Three days after he was ſent for by a ſpecial meſſenger, and conducted to the Prince's houſe, where he was treated with every poſſible kindneſs. The maſter of the dwelling was not long in making his appearance there; he received his new gueſt with great cordiality, and after frequent and familiar converſations with him, found additional cauſe for his eſteem. He employed him in making ſeveral alterations in his houſe and gardens, and was thoroughly ſatisfied with the manner in which they were executed. He ſent him on many occaſions to Vienna, and conducted him in perſon to a review, where the Emperor Joſeph II. was preſent. This Monarch, ſtruck with the appearance of young Kleber, applied to the Prince for information as to the object of his remark; and the manner in which the latter anſwered the inquiry, was unuſually gratifying to the perſon whom he had thus patronized.

Prince Kaunitz, having diſcovered that Kleber was poſſeſſed of thoſe talents which every good ſoldier ſhould have, gave him a lieutenancy in his own regiment, without obliging him to ſerve previouſly as an enſign, according to the uſual practice in the Auſtrian army. He was equipt at the expence of the Prince, and ſent to the regiment, where his quality of ſtranger, and his promotion to a lieutenancy without having ſerved in an inferior capacity, procured him ſome enemies, who nevertheleſs ſoon became his friends, as he neglected no poſſible means of acquiring the good will of his officers and comrades.

Soon after his arrival at the regiment, war was declared againſt the Turks, and they received orders to join the army in Hungary.* Kleber was to have ſerved during the campaign as one of the officers belonging to the Prince's ſtaff. But the peace which took place ſhortly after, much to the mortification of Kleber, who was eager to ſignalize himſelf, ſent the army into quarters. The regiment was ordered to Luxemburg, where Kleber remained during his continuance in the Auſtrian ſervice. But he was ſpeedily under the neceſſity of applying for leave of abſence, that he might go to Straſburg, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſufficient ſum of money to anſwer the debts which he had contracted in quarters.—Economy was by no means among the number of his virtues: he had already conſumed his patrimony, and a longer ſtay at Luxemburg would moſt probably have been attended with diſagreeable conſequences. In purſuance of the advice of his family and friends, he ſent in his reſignation, and thus gave up a ſituation which he had occupied for the laſt eight years.

Kleber, being now under the neceſſity of relying on his talents for ſupport, was preſented to M. de la Galaiſière, Intendant of Alſace, who teſtified the moſt lively intereſt in his welfare, and nominated him Inſpector of public buildings in Upper Alſace. Béfort was the place fixed upon for his reſidence, whither Kleber went with ſo much the more pleaſure, as his brother-in-law had the care of the fortifications of that town, and was in high eſteem among the inhabitants.

Although this eſtabliſhment was by no means of importance to a man who was far from being an economiſt, and who had beſides lived in a certain degree of opulence, and in familiar intercourſe with the great, he was obliged to be ſatisfied with it. He endeavoured to make the moſt of his critical ſituation; and, during the ſix years he paſſed at Béfort, he lived tolerably contented, though he did not totally correct his extravagance and want of foreſight.

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* This was the period when Joſeph II. wiſhed to unite with Catharine of Ruſſia, in an attack upon the Ottoman Empire.

This period was, however, highly advantageous to him. He ſtudied his profeſſion with the greateſt care, and laboured to obtain a thorough knowledge of it. He employed himſelf more attentively in the peruſal of good authors, and the cultivation of his mind gave new force to his philoſophical ſyſtem.

It was during this interval of repoſe that the Revolution happened, and opened a career in which he developed thoſe talents which had hitherto been buried, and which he employed as advantageouſly for his country as conformably to his own taſte.

Scarcely was the Revolution announced, when Kleber became one of its moſt enthuſiaſtic partizans. He exerted himſelf with eminent zeal either in arranging the private meaſures of thoſe municipalities in which he had any influence, or in guiding the choice of the popular aſſemblies to men of merit and energy, and worthy of repreſenting the people.

At this time it was reproachfully ſaid that his principles were carried to exceſs, eſpecially at Straſburg, where, at one of the elections, his enemies, in order to prevent his being choſen Deputy, brought this charge againſt him, although they knew it to be totally void of foundation: it nevertheleſs ſerved to keep him at a diſtance. Yet never had thoſe who were advocates for the levelling-ſyſtem, a more open enemy, or one who took leſs pains to conceal his way of thinking.

Kleber had, from the beginning of the Revolution, entertained hopes that it would deliver him from the embarraſſments he laboured under, and enable him to obtain ſome ſituation which might indemnify him for that which he loſt by the new order of things. Such were his expectations; though as yet he knew not how they were to be realized.

The firſt battalions of volunteers were now organized; and as the law for that purpoſe required that each battalion ſhould have an adjutant from among the officers of the line, he was perſuaded to apply for one of theſe places. General Wimpfen, who then commanded at Briſach, eagerly complied with his requeſt, at the ſolicitation of ſeveral members of the department. He joined his battalion at Ribeauvilliers, two leagues diſtant from Colmar, which he found already formed, but badly organized, and in the greateſt diſorder. He was received like a ſon by his commanding officer, who immediately placed the battalion under his ſole and ſupreme direction; and by this means it became one of the beſt in the army.*

Kleber, after paſſing ſix months at Ribeauvilliers, was ſent with his battalion into the department of Ain. His ſtay in this latter place was but ſhort, as he received orders to join the army of Cuſtine in the neighbourhood of Mentz.

Under a ſuppoſition that he might obtain promotion more rapidly by an appointment to the ſtaff than by remaining with his regiment, he now took the reſolution of going to Porentruy, where General Ferrieres commanded, and of requeſting the ſituation of aide-de-camp.—The General, although he received him with great affability, thought proper to refuſe his demand, upon which he ſet out for Mentz.

The events which took place at the ſiege of this city are well known. General Cuſtine, at once unfortunate and imprudent, left a numerous garriſon in this fortreſs, and among them was Kleber, who was ſoon appointed ſecond in command. The General in Chief being no longer, from his advanced age, in a condition to ſupport the fatigues of war, was under the neceſſity of quitting.

The memorable ſiege of the city of Mentz, and the noble defence made by the garriſon, gave Kleber a full opportunity of ſhewing what was his intrinſic merit. The Generals who commanded there were not long in appreciating his talents, which procured him the appointment of Adjutant-General, as an adequate recompence for the diſtinguiſhed ſervices he rendered on this occaſion. As he had an intimate conviction of his claim to this nomination, he did not think it neceſſary to make many acknowledgments to thoſe who had promoted him;† a circumſtance which furniſhed them with a pretext to accuſe him of ingratitude.

The details of this ſiege, which reflected equal honour on both ſides, are ſufficiently public: it was the only regular one that took place throughout the war. Kleber behaved with the moſt conſummate bravery. Being charged with the defence of an advanced poſt, he had no concurrents in his line of duty; for the way which led to his poſt was directly under the fire of the enemy's cannon, and ſo continually ſwept with their balls, that few dared venture thither without inclining their body in ſuch a manner as nearly to touch the ground. Notwithſtanding the gallant defence which was made, the garriſon was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and became incapable of holding out any length of time; as the French armies made no movement ſufficiently deciſive in their behalf, in ſpite of the gaſconading of the Repreſentatives, who were then with the Army of the Rhine. They daily ſent word that they ſhould ſoon have an opportunity of embracing their brothers in Mentz, and of overthrowing the Pruſſian forces; but advancing one day and retreating the next, they never took the proper way of attaining this object.—Mentz at length ſurrendered; and the Jacobins loudly taxed the garriſon with treachery and cowardice. The reſult of theſe vociferations was a decree, by which all the leaders of the army of Mentz were ordered under arreſt without any hearing on their part.

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* This battalion, after the ſiege of Mentz, was ſent into the Vendée, where almoſt all the brave fellows who compoſed it were deſtroyed.

† Theſe perſons were Rewbell, and Merlin of Thionville.

Kleber, who headed one of the columns, and juſtly expected to meet with encomiums, if not with rewards, was ſtrangely ſurprized to find himſelf put under arreſt, on his entrance into Nancy, and attended by two *gens-d'armes*, who did not leave him for a moment. He could not forbear burſting into tears at this unjuſt treatment.

The Convention, however, repealed this decree; and by a contradiction of conduct not uncommon to that Aſſembly, it was voted that the army of Mentz had deſerved well of their country, and that they ſhould be ſent to the Vendée.

Three days after, Kleber arrived at Paris, where the Miniſter at War confirmed his nomination to the place of Adjutant General; he was, furthermore, made General of Brigade, and was ſo ſatisfied with this act of juſtice, that he forgot the harſh treatment which he had juſt experienced.

During the ſiege of Mentz, he became intimately acquainted with Aubert Dubayet: the latter had the higheſt eſteem for Kleber, who in return conceived the ſincereſt friendſhip for him. After many ſeparations, and as many meetings again, they had both terminated their career in their campaigns againſt the Turks.

At this period the proceſs of the unfortunate General Cuſtine exhibited one of thoſe ſpectacles which the Jacobins delighted to give, becauſe they conceived them neceſſary to ſpread terror throughout the armies. Witneſſes were ſent for from all quarters. The officers of the army of Mentz were called upon for their depoſitions, and of this number was Kleber.—In the teſtimony he gave, he was ſo far from throwing any blame on Cuſtine, that he paſſed encomiums upon his zeal and intrepidity. That he might not, however, appear too partial, he regretted that the General had choſen for the command of Frankfort a man who was inſufficient to the taſk, and who, by not holding out as long as the place admitted of, had been highly injurious to the defence of Mentz. Cuſtine haſtily replied, "That is true; but I had then no choice. Had I known the witneſs, whom I declare to be one of the moſt enlightened and gallant officers in the Republican armies, he ſhould have commanded at Frankfort; and in that caſe Mentz would ſtill have remained in the hands of the French."—The teſtimony which Kleber bore to the conduct of Cuſtine was ſuch as to reflect the higheſt honour on his candour and integrity.

After the expiration of two days he ſet off for the Vendée, in company with Aubert Dubayet. Previouſly to his departure for this wretched country, he endeavoured to gain every poſſible information as to the ſpecies of warfare upon which he was going to enter; and he was convinced that mildneſs, perſuaſion, and above all, equitable laws, would be ſufficient to extinguiſh the flames of civil war with which the province was devaſtated, without the aid of thoſe threatening and dreadful preparations which were made againſt the inhabitants.

It is not our intention to enter into a detail of the campaigns in the Vendée: they are already known: ſuffice it to ſay, that Kleber was almoſt the only one among the Generals who were ſent there at that period, who conducted himſelf as a ſoldier ought to do; and had not his movements and arrangements been ſhackled, he would have put a ſpeedy termination to that diſaſtrous war. This, however, did not enter into the views of the rulers of the day, whoſe intereſt it was to exaſperate this political cancer. He diſplayed too much talent, and, at the ſame time, too much contempt for ſome of his colleagues in the army, not to create a number of enemies: indeed, the denunciations againſt him were ſo frequent, that the Committee of General Safety had, ſix or ſeven times, pronounced his diſmiſſal, though it was never notified.—

Being ſometimes employed as Commander in Chief, and at others as an adviſer to the perſon deſtined to ſucceed him, it ſeemed as though they wiſhed rather to mortify, than get rid of him: they took away his appointment, and yet forbade him to quit his poſt.

In purſuance of his advice and plans, the famous battle of Savenay was given, which ought to have terminated the war in the Vendée. Although not acting as Commander in Chief, he directed the expedition againſt the iſland of Noirmontier, where the principal officers of the inſurgents were made priſoners.

The Prince of Talmont, who was wounded and taken, and on the point of being tried by the military commiſſion, and conſequently ſure of condemnation, having now no further intereſt in concealing the truth, gave Kleber a detailed account of the force of the inſurgents, and motives of the inſurrection. The reſult was, that they were almoſt totally deſtroyed, and the truth now became evident, that the diſturbances aroſe ſolely from the tyranny which had been exerciſed in regard to their religious opinions. Kleber now endeavoured to perſuade his colleagues to employ clemency and gentleneſs, but without ſucceſs. Fatigued at length with the dreadful ſcenes which were continually before his eyes, and indignant at the conduct of the Generals and Repreſentatives of the People, he left this land of deſolation, after having remained ſix months in it—after having been ſeverely wounded in the ſhoulder—and, on a hundred occaſions, incurred the hazard of being killed.

On his arrival at Paris, he preſented himſelf before the Committee of General Safety, and requeſted employment elſewhere than in the Vendée. Before his wiſhes were granted, they repreſented to him, that as the year during which he was bound, after the ſurrender of Mentz, not to ſerve againſt the Coaleſced Powers, had not yet expired, he would expoſe himſelf to imminent danger, eſpecially if he ſhould chance to be taken. "That (anſwered he,) is my buſineſs; we ſhall not be engaged before that time, and if we ſhould, I have a remedy againſt ſuch inconvenience." He was, in conſequence, ſent to the Northern Army, and appointed to the command of a diviſion.

This army had experienced ſome checks, which they were anxious to repair. General Jourdan came to the neighbourhood of Arlon, for the purpoſe of organizing it; nor did he make any long delay before he began that famous campaign in which a continuation of ſucceſs was ſeen on the part of the French armies.

The enemy, elated with the advantages they had obtained in the North, were preparing to extend them, and to penetrate to the interior of the Republic, when Jourdan advanced to beſiege Charleroi. The Army of the Ardennes joined that of Jourdan, as well as a detached column of the Army of the North: this column was led by Kleber, who had juſt defeated the Auſtrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and made twelve hundred priſoners. This impoſing force, after uniting and paſſing the Sambre, aſſumed the name, ſince ſo celebrated, of the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

On the ſame day in which the paſſage of the Sambre was effected, the united armies attacked the enemy, and gained a ſignal advantage over them at Goſſelier, and then inveſted Charleroi. Four days after, the Auſtrians appeared and attacked the French with the greateſt vigour. This firſt battle, of Fleurus, diſtinguiſhed equally by the length of its duration, and by the bloodſhed on both ſides, in which the advantages and reverſes were balanced, was only the prelude to that which took place ten days after, on the ſame plains. Kleber acquired great honour on this occaſion: his coolneſs and intrepidity procured him the eſteem of every intelligent officer, and the confidence of his General, who did not fail to give the moſt marked proofs of it.

After the battle of Fleurus, the Auſtrians experienced nothing but miſchances: whilſt Jourdan purſued them on one point, Kleber haraſſed them on another ſide: he came up with and beat them before Marchiennes. He then haſtened to Mons, of which he took poſſeſſion. In ſhort, every day was attended with ſome victory. He drove the enemy from Louvain, after giving them a complete defeat, and from the celebrated poſt of Montagne-de-fer.

Kleber now joined the army of Jourdan. Their firſt ſtep after this junction was to paſs the Ourthe, ſubſequently to which ſeveral actions took place, in which the enemy loſt a conſiderable number of men, and in which Kleber added greatly to the military fame he had already acquired.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CERVANTES *and his* DON QUIXOTE.

IT is not underſtood that Cervantes found his Don Quixote ready ſketched to his hand, repreſented as riding about armed *cap-a-pie*, in ſearch of adventures, his head being turned by the peruſal of romances; yet ſuch is the fact. The writer of this article, ſome years ago, at Amſterdam, met with a ſmall volume in twelves, intitled, "Le Deſeſpoir Amoureux, avec les Nouvelles Viſions de Don Quichotte, Hiſtoire Eſpagnole. Amſterdam, 1715." In the advertiſement prefixed to it, the French tranſlator gives the following account of the work: "Nous en ſommes redevables aux Ecrivains Eſpagnols que je n'ai quaſi fait que traduire, & ſurtout à l'auteur de l'Hiſtoire de la belle Floride & du Berger Philidon, avec les Viſions de Don Quichotte, dans ſon Livre intitulé *Homicidio de la Fidelitad, y la Defenſa del Honor*, imprimé à Paris, l'an Mil ſix cens neuf chez Jean Richer, & connu en ſa Langue Originale plus d'un ſiécle avant que Miguel Cervantes, qui a donné le célébre Romans de Don Quichotte, ait été au monde." We are (ſays the tranſlator) beholden to Spaniſh writers for the hiſtories contained in this volume, which are merely a tranſlation from their works, and particularly from thoſe of the author of *Homicidio, &c.* printed at Paris in 1609, for John Richer, but known in the original Spaniſh above a century before Miguel Cervantes, who produced the celebrated Romance of Don Quixote, came into the world." Don Quixotte is introduced in the three following hiſtories or novels:—1. "Hiſtoire du Berger Philidon & de la Bergere Floride avec quelques *Viſions de Don Quichotte*." Cervantes has introduced this intire novel into his own work. 2. "Les Amours de Don Antonio, avec *les Proueſſes de Don Quichotte*," and 3. "Les Avantures étranges de Cretonia & de ſon Fils Don Felix, avec de *Nouvelles Viſions de Don Quichotte*." This laſt is the ſtory of Walpole's "Myſterious Mother," wherein Don Quixote and Don Felix are introduced, having met at an inn.

SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT.

This author in his Eſſays, firſt publiſhed in 1692, makes the following obſervation: "The ſoul of man (ſays he) hath its palate as well as the body; opinion being nothing but the guſto or reliſh of the ſoul: nay, ſome have been ſo critical as to affirm that there is a great correſpondence betwixt the one and the other, that thoſe who are of a different diet are generally obſerved to be of different opinions; and the learned Doctor Harvey gives this for the reaſon, becauſe a different diet ſends up different ſteams to the head, and according to the ſteams are men's opinions."

WHO THE GENTLEMAN IS.

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, in a work written by him intituled, "The Common Wealth of England," thus defines a gentleman: "Ordinarily (ſays he) the King doth only make knights, and create barons or high degrees; for as for gentlemen they be made good cheape in England; for whoſoever ſtudieth in the lawes of the realme, who ſtudieth in the univerſities, who profeſſeth liberal ſciences; and, to be ſhort, who can live idely, and without manual labour, and well beare the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, hee ſhall be called *maſter* (for that is the title men give to eſquires and other gentlemen;) and ſhall be taken for a gentleman."

HENRY THE THIRD OF FRANCE.

The Journal of this monarch, under the date of July 1585, records the following circumſtance: "En ce temps le Roi commença de porter un *Bilboquet* à la main, dont il ſe joüiſt par les Ruës; le Duc d'Eſpernon & les autres courtiſans firent le ſemblable, au grand meſpris d'eux tous." About this time the King began to carry a *cup and ball* in his hand, with which he played as he paſſed through the ſtreets; the Duke of Eſpernon and the reſt of the courtiers did the ſame, to the great diſgrace of them all.

PLYMOUTH *heretofore called* SUTTON.

Married PRIESTS.

(*From a MS. of the Year* 1631.)

"In the time of Pope Alexander the Third. (A.D. 1159 to 1181), there was a controverſie for the patronage of a benefice, tweene the Prior of Plympton in Devonſhier, & one John de Valle Torda. Now there were deputed Judges Richard Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Roger Biſhop of Wincheſter, before whom the Pryor of Plympton proved his patronage by reaſon that he was in poſſeſſion and had given it unto divers perſons, firſt he ſayth, there was a prieſt of Plympton called Alphege which had by the gift of the Prior of Plympton the benefice of Sutton which is now called Plymmouth; this Alphege had a ſonne called Sadda, which alſo had the benefice after his father, and after Sadda was there another prieſt called Alnodus which had the benefice likewiſe.

This Alnodus had a ſonne called Robert Dunprieſt which, after the deceaſe of his father Alnode, had allſo the ſame benefice, and after this Robert Dunprieſt, William Bacon his ſonne enjoyed the benefice likewiſe."

COMETS.

Comets and blazing ſtars, which, in conſequence of the preſent improved ſtate of aſtronomy, and the great perfection of optical inſtruments, are every now and then diſcovered, were in former times, from being more rarely ſeen, conſidered as the forerunners of great events. Wilſon, the author of a "Life and Reign of James the Firſt," though a man of good ſenſe and learning, gave very much into this popular error and prejudice of education. He ſpeaks of a comet which appeared in 1618, in the following words: "And now the Heavens declare the glory of God; a mighty blazing ſtar appears in Libra, whoſe bearded beams covered the Virgin ſign. Our Doctor Bambridge relates in his deſcription of it that it began in Germany and paſſed over London towards the Orcades and ſo vaniſhed. *Nunquam futilibus excanduit Ignibus Æthera*; theſe apparitions make not their courſe in vain; they do always portend ſome horrid events here below. The Divine Wiſdom points out to us what we ſhould do. It appears firſt in Libra, the emblem of juſtice, and ſtreams over the Virgin Aſtrea, which, as the Poet ſaith, was laſt of all the Virtues that left the earth, *Ultima Cœleſtium Terras Aſtrea relinquit*. We muſt from this admonition learn to do juſtly, and it is for *injuſtice* that theſe ſad omens threaten us. The firſt remarkable accident that happened in England after this prodigious forerunner was the death of Queen Anne, who died of a dropſie at Hampton-court. The common people thought this great light in the heavens was ſent as a flambeau to her funeral; their dark minds not diſcovering while this blaze was burning the fire of war that broke out in Bohemia wherein many thouſands periſhed." Thus far Wilſon. In the year 1664, three comets made their appearance together, and it was afterwards remarked that theſe were the forerunners of three puniſhments which fell to the lot of England; that is to ſay, the great plague, which happened in the year 1665; the fire of London in the next year, and the war which followed ſoon after!

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Theſe phenomena of nature have been conſidered as the meſſengers of approbation or diſapprobation of Divine Wiſdom; and accordingly we poor mortals have put what conſtruction we pleaſe on them, and adapt them to our narrow capacities and concerns. When King James the Firſt had prevailed with the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, which ſat at Perth, to come to an agreement with the Church of England in five material articles, ſince called the *Five Articles of Perth*; the Preſbyterians oppoſed them, but the Epiſcopal Party approved of them as a greater point than any they had obtained ſince the Reformation. When theſe articles came to be ratified in Parliament, juſt as the King's Commiſſioner touched the Act with the ſcepter, according to the form of ſignifying the royal aſſent in that kingdom, there happened a mighty clap of thunder, the like of which had not been known before nor ſince. The writers of eccleſiaſtical affairs on both ſides have noticed this accident, and given it a turn as ſuited beſt their own genius and intereſt. The Preſbyterians ſay, *And thus God from Heaven, by the voice of thunder, expreſſed his abhorrence of what was then done on earth.* Thoſe on the other ſide are not behind them; for they ſay: *Thus God, by the voice of thunder, ratified in Heaven what was done on earth.* In 1795, a plan was announced in a provincial newſpaper for preventing thunder and lightning.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

A LETTER *from the* REV. DR. GEORGE BENSON, *to the late* REV. MICAJAH TOWGOOD, *of* EXETER.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith ſend you a Copy of the "Letters concerning Conformity,*" &c. I was deſirous you ſhould ſee them; becauſe I hope you are proceeding with your anſwer to Powell's Sermon, concerning ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in any ſenſe, in every ſenſe, in no ſenſe at all—as articles of truth which are not true; as articles of peace, which create endleſs contention; as articles of the Church of England, which the divines of the church very commonly confute; as articles, to prevent diverſity of opinions, and which greatly increaſe diverſity of opinions; as articles made in the days of bigotry, by men who had no critical ſkill in the Scriptures, to fetter the ages of learning and free-inquiry: and yet for 500l. *per ann.* or leſs money, there are men who will ſubſcribe, who will contend for ſubſcribing to theſe ſaid Articles, whether men believe them or not.

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* Which paſſed between a young gentleman deſigned for holy Orders, and his uncle, a clergyman: with an Appendix by the Editor. 1758.

N.B. The correſpondence was a real one. The Editor was Mr. Robert Whithear, a gentleman aged 66, who then reſided at Nunny, near Frome; a friend of the late Rev. John Wiche, of Maidſtone; on whoſe authority this information is given by J. T.

Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.

I am pleaſed, that I have had the happineſs to ſee you once.—I ſhall never ſee you more in the world. I am delighted with the proſpect of meeting you in a better ſtate, where there are no ſubſcriptions to Articles required, no bigotry, not any thing elſe to grieve or offend any more.

With great eſteem, &c.
G. BENSON.

LORD BATHURST *to* MR. PRIOR.

Not daring to diſobey your commands, I return your *Alma* by this meſſenger; but why you could not ſuffer her to ſtay with me a little longer, I can't tell. I own I am in love with her, but as ſhe is immaterial and all ſpirit, you might methinks have ſafely left her with me: but I rather chooſe to follow your inclinations though they ſeem to me unreaſonable, than gratify my own, though very juſtifiable.

DUKE *of* BUCKINGHAM *to* MR. PRIOR.

For fear I ſhould wear out your Poem* with reading it ſo often, 'tis here returned, with all the thanks imaginable for ſo agreeable an entertainment. But notwithſtanding all my luxury at this firſt courſe, I am impatient for a ſecond, whenever you will extremely oblige,

Your moſt humble Servant,
BUCKINGHAM.

DR. HUGH CHAMBERLAIN *to the* PRINCESS SOPHIA, *relative to the* BIRTH *of the* PRETENDER.

Hague, 4*th of October*.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

I ſhould not have preſumed to have interrupted your better-ſpent hours with my rude and unpoliſhed lines, had I not encouraged by your gracious commands ſent by the Rev. Heer Meaſchen, Miniſter of the Goſpel to the Lutheran Church in the Hagh. He was pleaſed to give me a ſhort account of a Diſcourſe paſſed in your Royal Highneſs's preſence, wherein my name was mentioned upon two different ſubjects, of which I think it my duty to give your Royal Highneſs the beſt ſatiſfaction I can; the firſt related to my attendance at the Birth of the Pretender to the crown of Britain, now firmly ſettled by law on your Royal Highneſs. In this I perceive the Heer Meaſchen was miſled, confounding my diſcourſe with him on this matter together with the converſation he might have had with others, occaſioned by pamphlets then here current, pretending an account how far I had been therein engaged, to which ſeveral falſehoods were added. One of thoſe papers was writ by Mr. Burnett ſon to the Biſhop of Saliſbury. The matter of fact follows.

On Sunday morning, the day of the month and year occurs not to my memory, the Queen ſent early a footman to fetch me to St. James's: but, late the night before, being gone to Chatham to viſit a patient, he miſſed me. A poſt was immediately diſpatched, and I haſtened and found a child newly-born looſe and undreſt, in Lady Powis her lap; and, as I was informed, brought forth an hour before I came. I was not long in the chamber when came the late Duke of Hamilton, then Lord Annan:—more as to this particular I cannot offer of my own knowledge, but I ſhall ſubjoin a few probable circumſtances; for inſtance, the Dutcheſs of Monmouth having ſometime before ſent for me, and being in the mean time gone to the Queen's levy, left order, I ſhould wait her Grace's return; when arrived, ſhe was pleaſed to make this excuſe for my waiting, that ſhe had been with her Majeſty, ſaw her ſhifted and her belly very big, which I ſuppoſe nothing can ſo ſoon reduce as the bearing of a child; other tumors, requiring for a compleat abatement, weeks, months, or years. This relation being wholly by chance, and mentioned by one at that time diſobliged by the court, I take to be genuine, without artifice or diſguiſe, ſo that I never ſince queſtioned it. Another circumſtance in this caſe is, that my being a noted Whig, and ſignally oppreſſed by King James, they would never have hazarded ſuch a ſecret as a ſuppoſititious child, which had I been at home time enough to have immediately followed the ſummons, I muſt have come time enough to have diſcovered, though the Queen had uſually very quick labours. Next morning, meeting the King coming through the Park to St. James's, he was pleaſed to tell me, that, when he ſent, I was abſent; to which I humbly replied, more warning had been neceſſary; but he told me they were ſurprized, for the Queen expected to go a fortnight longer; whereupon I anſwered, that, if his Majeſty had given me three or four months warning as formerly, I would not have left the town, without their Majeſty's knowledge and leave. The king told me further, that Dr. Brady, one of his phyſicians, and Phyſic Profeſſor in Cambridge, had informed him that no woman exceeded 38 weeks with child, to which, with a modeſt ſmile, I replied it might be true, tho' I could not gueſs how he, I, or any other, could know it to be ſo, without having been guardian to a ſeraglio. I confeſs I was not a little piqued, that, beſides former ſlights, neither the King nor Queen themſelves had ſpoken to me to attend; indeed Lady Sophia Buckley told me, in her Majeſty's preſence, ſome weeks before, that ſhortly there would be occaſion for me, but I did not take that for ſufficient orders. At another time, Lady Jeffries aſking whether I had commands to attend her Majeſty, I briſkly auſwered I thought I ſhould, unleſs the brains were in diſorder. A third material circumſtance may be admitted, that during my attendance on the child, by his Majeſty's directions, I had frequent diſcourſe with the neceſſary woman, who being in mighty dread of Popery, and confiding in my reputed Whiggiſm, would often complain of the buſy pragmaticalneſs of the Jeſuits, who placed and diſplaced whom they pleaſed; and for her part ſhe alſo expected a ſpeedy remove, for the Jeſuits would endure none but their own party:—Such was our common entertainment; but about a fortnight after the child was born, a rumour being ſpread through the city that the child was ſuppoſititious, ſhe cryed: "Alas! will they not let the poor infant alone? I am certain no ſuch thing as bringing a ſtrange child in a warming-pan could be practiſed without my ſeeing it, attending conſtantly in and about all the avenues to the chamber."

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* Firſt Book of Solomon.

I am always, with profound reſpect,
Your Highneſs's moſt devoted St.
HUGH CHAMBERLAIN.

LORD HALIFAX *to the* PRINCESS SOPHIA.

MADAM, 6-17 *July*, 1708.

I am not willing to trouble your Royal Highneſs upon many occaſions, but I cannot forbear congratulating your R. H. upon the glorious victory in Flanders and the brave part the Electoral Prince had in it. We know not all the particulars of that great action yet, but Lord Stair, who brought the news, is very full of the praiſes of the Electoral Prince, and the bravery he ſhewed at the head of the Elector's troops. It is with the utmoſt joy and ſatisfaction that we talk of this here, and make a compariſon between the behaviour of his Highneſs and the Princes of France and the Pretender, who, as we hear, never came into danger, but were ſpectators of their own diſgrace at a diſtance. I hope this laſt ſtroke will finiſh the work, and help us to a good peace, and a firm ſettlement of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, in a little time; and I hope the defeat of this army will oblige the French to make ſuch great detachments from the Rhine, that his Electoral Highneſs may make a glorious campaign.

We were here under great uneaſineſs upon the taking of Ghent and Bruges, but the French have paid very dear for thoſe towns. Since we are ſucceſsful abroad, we have nothing to apprehend at home; for the new Parliament is intirely well inclined to the intereſt of the Allies and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.

I am with the utmoſt regard, Madam,
Your R. H's moſt humble
And moſt obedient ſervant,
HALIFAX.

MR. *afterwards* LORD LYTTLETON *to* LORD BOLINGBROKE.

MY LORD, *London, July* 30th 1740.

It is no ſmall addition to the grief I feel for the loſs of Sir William Wyndham, that I know it muſt be an inconſolable one to your Lordſhip, and that it comes upon you when your ſpirit has been weakened by a great fit of illneſs, as I hear from Mr. Pope, whom I ſaw yeſterday at my return out of Worceſterſhire. Indeed you will have need of all your philoſophy to ſupport ſuch a blow, which falls as heavy upon the public as it does upon you; ſo that you have the affliction of your country to bear as well as your own. Nor do I ſee any comfort to either, but reſignation to Providence; for the loſs is irreparable.

Beſides his abilities and integrity there were ſome peculiar circumſtances in Sir William Wyndham's ſituation, which made him of the utmoſt importance to his country in the preſent conjuncture. He was the centre of union to the honeſt men of all parties. His credit in Parliament was the only check to the corrupt part of the Whig oppoſition, and his influence with the Tories the only means of keeping that party in any ſyſtem of rational meaſures. Now he is gone, thoſe who look towards the court will purſue their ſchemes with little or no difficulty, without any regard to the coalition, or any rational reformation of Government, but rather to build a new fabric on Sir Robert's name and rotten foundation; and it is much to be feared that reſentment, deſpair, and their inability of conducting themſelves, may drive the Tories back into their old prejudices, heat and extravagance. That this is too likely to happen, I dare ſay, your Lordſhip feels and laments. What alone could prevent it, is, I doubt, not likely to happen, viz. that the Prince ſhould have credit enough with the beſt part of the Tories; with that part I mean which was under the influence of Sir William Wyndham, to keep them united under him with the uncorrupt part of the Whigs, and that the views of this coalition ſhould be ſteadily, vigilantly, and warmly, purſued.

This, my Lord, might yet preſerve us from impending deſtruction; but if, even with the mediation of Sir William Wyndham, this could not be effected; if, even with him at our head, we were inactive, careleſs, and ready to break aſunder every day, what hope is there now of greater activity, greater confidence, or union, in our proceedings? Who ſhall take the lead in the Houſe of Commons? Who has authority enough there to defeat the perfidy of ſome, and to ſpirit up the languor of others, to direct our meaſures, and to give them weight and order and dignity?

To ſay the truth, after loſing, in one year, Lord Polworth and Sir William Wyndham, to hope to reſiſt the fall of this nation is a ſort of preſumption. But though to hope may be folly; to contend, I am ſure, is a duty; and upon that principle, ſome, I ſuppoſe, will, under any diſcouragements. From the deſpondence I feel about the public, my heart is I think more taken up with the ſentiments of private affection and concern for my friends. This makes me very impatient to hear from your Lordſhip, that I may be aſſured of your health, which I am afraid may be too much affected by this unhappy event; and it will be the greateſt conſolation to me under the loſs of a friend, I ſhall always regret, to find that you continue your kindneſs to,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged
Humble Servant,
G. LYTTLETON

I put this into the hands of Mr. Brinſden, until he can find a ſafe opportunity of delivering it to you.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFFER to your acceptance two little Poems in Latin. They were ſuggeſted by the CATULLIAN, "*Sit ſuo ſimilis Patri.*"

VOTUM.

FILIAM volo parvulam:
Quæ, caræ ſimilis MATRI,
Ejus reddat imaginem
Vultu, corpore, & indole:
Ejus lumina blandula,
Ejus ſuaviloquentiam,
Et pulchram referat Manum,
Et tenellula Brachia;
Et cum rideat ad Patrem,
Et cum Colla reflexerit,
Dulces ore venuſtulo
Riſus Matris & omnibus
Colla imbuta leporibus
Miranti referat mihi.
Et, ſi quando adoleverit,
Ejus Pectora Dotibus
Et Virtutibus optimis
Ornata, egregiè ſequax,
Vitâ et moribus æmulis
Tandem reddat; IMAGINEM
Cunctis anteferendam.

C. L.
VI. EID. IVN.
MD CCC II.*

VOTI
SOLUTIO.

O VOTUM placidiſſime
Cœli munere redditum!
Vixdum Circulus annus
Plenam verterat Orbitam
Quum natam mihi FILIAM
Vidi;* MATRIS IMAGINEM.
Ejus Lumina blandula,
Ejus namque refert Manum
Pulchram, et levia Brachia:
Riſus ejus; et omnibus
Colla imbuta leporibus.

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* Nata eſt Filiola, SARA CAPELLA II EID. IUN: MDCCCIII.

Quæ

Quænam infantula ſuavius
Noſtrâ rideat ad Patrem?
Cujus dulcius inſidet
Blandis lumen ocellis?
Aut cujus digitos Cypris
Gratiæque faventes
Effinxere venuſtius?
VOTI PARS MELIOR manet:
Annis adproperantibus
Spe concredita:—nec, reor,
Vano ludimur Omine;
Et quantum hactenus annuit,
Ad noſtram facilis Precem,
Tantum SUMMA BENIGNITAS,
Et quodcunque Parentibus
Natæque eſt melius, ſuo
Omne hoc tempore, largior
Votis & Precibus, dabit.

TROSTUNE: IV NON: SEXT:
MDCCCIII.

On SEEING *a* VESSEL SAIL.

By MRS. LENOIR.

YON ſhip prepar'd the port to leave,
Her canvas ſwells, her anchors heave,
She courts the fav'ring gale:
Her jovial crew, her rudder's guide,
Wait but the ſlowly-riſing tide
To ſpread their vent'rous ſail.

Oh! wond'rous proof of bold deſign,
Of art that's only not divine,
Say whither art thou bound?
What barb'rous coaſt, what hoſtile ſhore,
What diſtant world wilt thou explore,
What unplough'd ocean ſound?

Whom does thy ſpacious hold contain?
Sons, for whom mothers weep in vain,
The father torn from home;
(While ſiſters hope to ſtay the tears
Of their loſt parent's widow'd years,)
In thee, alas! may roam.

Some truant youth may there depart,
The ſov'reign of a virgin-heart,
That beats for him alone;
Whoſe plighted vows of endleſs love
She never doubts will faithful prove,
Still judging from her own.

Tell not the fond, confiding maid,
How oft her truſt will be betray'd;
How oft the youth forſworn;
Wound not her unſuſpecting breaſt,
In Fancy's ſweet illuſion bleſt,
And abſence may be borne.

Be thou, kind Heaven, the veſſel's guide!
For her the whelming waves divide,
The ſtormy winds controul;
Whether ſhe ſteer her devious way
To diſtant India's fervent day,
Or ſeek the frozen pole.

Yet doſt thou in thy wrath ordain
That the fair fabric ne'er again
Shall bear her wand'rers home?
If giv'n up to greedy tides,
The ſtorm muſt rend her parting ſides,
And ruin be her doom;

Spare in thine ire her gallant crew;
Spare in their lives their childrens' too,
The mother, and the wife:
The troubled deep awhile aſſuage,
Speak and appeaſe the fearful rage
Of elemental ſtrife.

From fell Arabia's barren ſtrands,
Her ruthleſs ſons, her burning ſands,
The veſſel far convey;
Nor let the hapleſs crew be thrown
Where gen'rous pity is unknown,
Or monſters howl for prey.

Their tedious toils and travels o'er,
May Albion's ſnow-white cliffs once more
The weary wand'rers gain:
And each (his dangers at an end,)
Recount them to the wond'ring friend,
With joy enhanc'd by pain.

VERSES *on the* DEATH *of a* NIECE.

YE faireſt flow'rs that ſcent the balmy gale,
The ſage's emblem and the poet's theme,
Your aid I ſeek to deck my plaintive tale,
Or e'er ye fade as Time's enchanting dream.

Like your's I mark'd Eliza's opening bloom,
What bliſsful viſions then would Fancy raiſe?
I ſaw the Maiden life's high cares aſſume,
And gain by merit more than beauty's praiſe.

But lo! what ſudden clouds obſcur'd the view,
Suſpenſe ſat anxious in her mother's eye,
Till, all-deſpairing, baffled Art withdrew,
And love-parental heard her lateſt ſigh.

Like you ſhe droop'd, ye children of the Spring,
Awhile ſo gay; yet ſhall not hope ſurvive?
To you no ſecond bloom can Nature bring;
By Heav'n endow'd, we periſh but to live.

Though ſhort Eliza's date, yet honour'd age
Nor hoary hairs beſtow, nor lengthen'd years;
They well retire from Time's eventful ſtage,
Whom Wiſdom crowns, and Innocence endears.

Enough if virtue fill'd her tranſient day,
If light eternal brightened all its cloſe;
That guide be mine through life's ſtill devious way,
And mine that ſolace of all human woes!

Whitegate Farm, Auguſt 7, J. T. R.
1803.

SONNET.

SONNET.

MAN of the ſnowy treſſes ! thou muſt ſtray
Through waſte unwater'd, and o'er herbleſs hill,
Where blooms no bloſſom, and where rolls no rill,
To chear thy way to death, thy joyleſs way.

But Youth, whoſe ſoul is hope, foreſees no ill ;
Trees arch his flower-edg'd path, and landſcapes gay
Smile all around him, while the King of day
On ſhades melodious ſhines, and vallies ſtill.

Right onward looks he with that fearleſs eye
Which ſees not in futurity a woe ;
But Age, that o'er joys paſt heaves many a ſigh,
Soon, ſoon ſhall lay his tree of gladneſs low.
I will enjoy life's morning, e'er the ſky
Be cloath'd in night, and wintry waters flow.

E. E——E.

SONNET.

MAJESTIC Rome, child of the ſolar hour,
Where is the light of thy meridian rays ?
Supreme of empires, ſtate of boundleſs power,
Where is the pomp of thy departed days ?

Once, Sun of Nations, thou the ſkies didſt ſway,
And Earth, and Heaven, and Ocean, ſaw thy light ;
But when the North-ſtorm ſouthward urg'd his way,
The Sun of Nations ſet in endleſs night.

Rome, thou art fallen to ariſe no more,
And ſtates, erſt weak, thy weaker ſtate deride,
And Danger quakes where Safety ſlept before :
How royally rides Ruin o'er thy pride !
Great waſt thou in thy day, oh ſtate ſublime !
But greater far is he who ſlew thy greatneſs, Time.

E. E——E.

SONNET.

THRICE enviable are the men who ſtand
Firm on the baſe of Virtue, and purſue
The paths of Right. Can Pleaſure them ſubdue ?
No, nor Misfortune thunder-crown'd, whoſe hand
Waves the thought-rapid lightning as a brand ;
Nor yet Proſperity, whoſe magic dew
Melts the ſoul's ſtrength to weakneſs. They ſhall view
Heav'n—ſhall with God himſelf walk hand-in hand.
Their emblem is the mountain capp'd with ſnow,
The time-defying mountain, by the fire
Electric ſcourg'd above, and vex'd below
By oceans fierce and wind-conflicting ire ;
That while ſeas tumult, and while tempeſts blow,
Unmov'd aſpires, and bids his pines aſpire.

E. E——E.

SONNET.

IN fallen grandeur, on the hill's high brow,
A ſhatter'd pile, a wreck of other years,
Nods o'er the ſtream that in the vale below
Pours o'er lone ruins ſympathetic tears.

Pleas'd, o'er ſtones moſſy and weed-grown, to bend,
And contemplate the ſolitary ſcene ;
While o'er my head the time-dark walls aſcend,
Hung with feſtoons of ivy blackly green.

And while through ſombre halls the cold gales ſtray,
Lone echo anſwering each intruſive ſound,
I, pale Enthuſiaſt, not unmov'd, ſurvey
Arches, and tombs, and columns, ſtrew'd around.
Ah me, our mightieſt monuments decay !
And is it not too true that we are frail as they.

E. E——E.

The VICTIM *of* SEDUCTION.

By LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

LOUD howl'd the tempeſt of a winter's night,
And dying lamps diſpens'd a twinkling light ;
No friendly ſtar illum'd the vault of Heav'n,
But o'er its face big clouds were wildly driv'n ;
Mute ſilence reign'd in each deſerted ſtreet,
Save where the ruſhing blaſt, or pelting ſleet
Was heard to whiſtle, or to rudely beat.
'Twas then that on a flinty ſtep reclin'd,
To all the pow'r of wretchedneſs reſign'd,
Grief on her cheek, and famine in her eye,
A Child of Miſery was ſeen to lie.
Rough blew the wind around her ſhivering form,
Loſt were her ſighs amid the rattling ſtorm ;
Uncover'd was her boſom, once ſo fair,
Now the cold reſidence of dark deſpair.
Looſe down her back her matted treſſes lay,
Thoſe lovely locks, once deck'd in colours gay ;
Damp were her temples with the dews of death,
And ſlowly drawn her thick and ſtruggling breath ;
Life's quiv'ring taper haſtens to an end ;
On Death ſhe calls—to her a welcome friend.
I mark'd the cloſing of her ſtormy day,
I ſaw her ling'ring graces ſteal away,
Heard the laſt accents tremble on her lips,
While Nature ſigh'd at beauty's dire eclipſe.

Oh lovely roſe! once fairer than the Morn,
Gay as the mead that Spring's green hands adorn,
Sweet as the weſtern gale that gently flows,
Kiſſing the budding fragrance as he goes;
Pure as the gems that deck the primroſe-vale,
Soft as the warbling of the nightingale!
Awhile thou brightly bloom'ſt, but ſoon
The envious night comes o'er thy beauty's noon;
Now low in earth thoſe charms neglected lie,
That once ſo fir'd the world's admiring eye.
  Where is thy light'ning, Oh avenging Power!
Whoſe piercing glance beheld that midnight hour,
Who heardſt her fault'ring prayer, her parting ſigh,
Who ſaw life's mantling hues untimely fly!
Why breathes the wretch that cropt this opening flow'r?
Why does the Sun on him its radiance pour?
Why ſmiles his gay career of love and mirth,
While Mary's faded form lies low in earth?
Freſh as the bluſh that tints the morning ſky
Did Mary's charms firſt catch his trait'rous eye,
Soon did he captive hold her willing ſoul,
Soon o'er her breaſt the ſoft delirium ſtole;
How could ſhe doubt his fond, inſidious ſmile?
How trace the doublings of each artful wile?
Ah! could ſhe dream that heart would truth diſown
That fondly ſwore to love but her alone?
Oft in his eye the tear would ſeem to ſwell,
Oft from his lips truth's modeſt accents fell.
Why did not frowning Heav'n with inſtant death
Wither the lip, and cloſe the treacherous breath;
For this thy fame's fair Sun was ſunk in night,
For this thy virtues felt an early blight;
For this thou met'ſt the world's proud mockery,
And bitter language of the taunting eye!
This robb'd thy poliſh'd cheek of ſummer's bloom,
And ſunk thy youth's fair honours to the tomb;
Blaſted the promiſe of thy graceful form,
And gave thy beauties to the midnight ſtorm.
  But oh! thou falſe-one, juſtice will arrive,
O'er wreck of worlds thy treach'ry will ſurvive;
See where it burns on Heav'ns wide chronicle,
See where thy vows the flaming pages fill!
Tho' Pleaſure hail thee with her laughing eyes,
Soon will thy crimes in direful judgment riſe.
E'en now when frolic joys thy ſteps attend,
While ſparkling energies their tranſports lend,
Does not fell conſcience with its ſtings advance,
And give the future to thy ſhuddering glance?
At dead of night thy Mary's form appears,
Her thrilling voice thy ſtartled fancy hears;
Oft in the Moon's pale gleam her ſpectre glides;
Among the billowy clouds ſhe ſwifty rides;
Majeſtic frowning midſt the raving ſtorm,
Thou hear'ſt her voice, thou view'ſt her angel-form.
Soon ſhall life's idle viſions fade away,
And on thy ſoul will burſt the Judgment-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *on* COINING.

A Report, lately read to the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences of the National Inſtitute, enumerates the different inventions of Citizen Jean Pierre Droz, relative to the Art of Coining. It diſcuſſes at ſome length the fabrication of Coins, the cutting and tempering them, the laminage, or the flattening and plating of Metals, the ſize of the pieces to be ſtamped upon, the ferules or ſmall metallic circles, &c. and laſtly, the dye or ſtamp. It reſults from the examen of the Commiſſaries, that in all and each of theſe articles, this ſkilful Mechanician has arrived to a point of perfection hitherto unknown. Here follows a ſummary of their obſervations:

1. The different proceſſes employed by Citizen Droz, in the fabrication of coins, and the multiplication of the cuttings or engravings, are either of his own perſonal invention, or have been conſiderably ameliorated by him.

2. We are indebted to him for a particular ſort of ferula (in French termed *virole briſſée*), ſuſceptible of receiving and tranſmitting any kind of mark or character which it may be deſired to impreſs on monies and medals. In the middle of this *virole*, the edging is marked or engraved at the ſame time as the piece is ſtruck. Although the mode of ſtriking pieces in *virole briſſée*, may have been known ſometime before Citizen Droz, yet the proceſs was hitherto attended with ſuch inconveniences, all of which are removed by this artiſt, that the honour of

the invention cannot, with propriety be refuſed him.

3. He has brought to perfection the mechaniſm of the machine for laminating or plating metals—ſo that the ſame movement which carries along the inferior cylinder, carries, likewiſe, the ſuperior cylinder. He has eſtabliſhed ſure methods to regulate the paralleliſm and the deviation of the cylinders.

4. Important impovements have been made in the machine for cutting the pieces to be ſtamped, which are entirely owing to his genius and ability.

5. There is ſcarcely any piece of the dye or ſtamp in which he has not made uſeful improvements, as for inſtance, ſubſtituting the cylindrical ſcrew for the conical ſcrew, inventing the melting-box (*boite coulante*), furniſhing accurate and ſolid methods of adapting the ſuperior coin to it, and laſtly, he has invented and added to it the *mechanical hand* which brings under the dye or ſtamp, by the ſame movement which is impreſſed upon it, the piece to be ſtruck, and removes the one that had been ſtruck juſt before ; an operation which was always hitherto performed by the hand, not without danger to the performer, or at leaſt, without affright for the ſpectators. In a word, it appears from the ſtatement of the commiſſaries, that the machine of Citizen Droz, when it is properly managed, produces about ſixty ſtrokes a minute, and that it is, in every reſpect, worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

From all theſe details, the Commiſſaries conclude that Citizen Droz merits a very honourable mention among thoſe who have contributed the moſt to meliorate the money-making ſyſtem. The Claſs has adopted this report, as likewiſe, the concluſions deduced from it.

BOARD OF LONGITUDE OF PARIS.

EXTRACT *of a* REPORT *made to the* BUREAU *des* LONGITUDES (BOARD *of* LONGITUDE,) *of* PARIS, *on the* LUNAR TABLES, *ſent to the* CONCOURS, *opened in the* MONTH *of* MESSIDOR, YEAR 8.

THE public are no ſtrangers to the intereſt with which the National Inſtitute received, two years ago, the Memoirs of the aſtronomers Bürg and Bouvart, on ſome of the elements of the Lunar Tables. Struck with the importance and immenſity of their labour, the Claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences, influenced that day by the perſon who of all its members could the beſt inſure the *eclat* and the ſucceſs of its deliberations, agreed to double the prize which it was to beſtow. In doing much more than had been required of them, the candidates had given riſe to a queſtion more difficult than that which they had reſolved. One and the ſame mean motion could not compleatly account for the epochs which they had eſtabliſhed, for the commencement, the end, and the middle, of the 18th century.

This irregularity, ſo alarming for the future preciſion of the tables, could only be explained, by ſuppoſing, either that the inequalities already included in the tables were not ſufficiently well known, or that ſome equations were yet wanting, which had hitherto eſcaped the reſearches of all the geometers.

The diſcouraging labour which theſe new conſiderations demanded, gave no reaſon to expect a ſolution ſo prompt as was requiſite for the calls of aſtronomy and of navigation. It ſeemed like making a ſort of appeal to all aſtronomers, in the hopes that ſome individual might have, perhaps, amaſſed, in a courſe of time, all the neceſſary materials. The *Bureau des Longitudes* applied with confidence to a Government conſtituted in ſuch a manner as to feel the value of the ſciences, and the utility of their applications, better than any other that ever exiſted. With its approbation, the Miniſters of the Interior and of the Marine raiſed, in equal portions, the fund of an extraordinary prize of 6000 francs, which they quickly propoſed to the emulation of the aſtronomers of all countries. Twenty months after this announcement, the *Bureau des Longitudes* received the new Tables, of which we ſhall give ſome account.

In order to verify Tables conſtructed on the total amount of the good obſervations publiſhed heretofore, other obſervations, equally good, but new, were found neceſſary. One hundred and fifty were choſen, as well from the regiſters of the National Obſervatory of Paris, as from the laſt numbers publiſhed by the Royal Aſtronomer of England, and from a correſpondence maintained with the Director of the Obſervatory of Gotha. Indeed, it was impoſſible to find any that merited more confidence, either from the excellence of the inſtruments, or from the acknowledged merit of the obſervers.

We ſhall particularize, in a few words, the difficulties which the author of the Tables had to ſurmount, and the preciſion which he has been enabled to attain.

By many thouſand compariſons he has proved, firſt, that periodical inequalities previouſly determined, were only ſuſceptible of very ſlight meliorations. He introduced ſome equations indicated imperfectly, afterwards neglected by Mayer and Maſon, and certain others much more important, indicated in the laſt volumes of *La Connoiſſance des Tems*, by Citizen Laplace: they rendered the Tables much better, but did not correct the inequality of the mean motion.

It remained to try the equations with a long period; theory not having furniſhed any, our author attempted to determine the law of obſerved anomalies empirically: he was loſt in an inextricable labyrinth; but at the very time when, fatigued with ſo many uſeleſs efforts, he had given up all hope, he learned that Citizen Laplace had juſt diſcovered the form and the arguments of two new equations, the more preciſe determination of which he referred to ſubſequent obſervation. With this almoſt unhoped-for aſſiſtance, our author undertook a new labour, and was enabled to fix the value of two equations, which explained every thing in the happieſt manner.—Hence reſulted a more correct knowledge of the mean motion—a more perfect agreement between the calculations and the obſervations—and, above all, a well-founded hope that this agreement will be kept up, and that we ſhall no longer ſee, as of late years, errors increaſe in a rapid manner.

This is not the place to enter into numerical details; they will be found in a paper, and in Tables, laid down by the Commiſſaries before the *Bureau*. To give an idea of the preciſion of the new Tables, it will be ſufficient to ſay, that the errors attributable to them, go very rarely to $12''$; from whence it follows, that the aſtronomer who ſhall obſerve the Moon, will rarely find, between the real place and the calculated place, a greater difference than the thickneſs of the very fine thread which is at the focus of his proſpective-glaſs; and to ſhow of what importance this exactitude is for navigation, we ſhall ſay that theſe $12''$ of motion do not require half a minute of time, the navigator will not err eight minutes in his longitude, at leaſt, through the fault of the Tables; ſo that if he is enabled to beſtow the ſame accuracy on his obſervations, he will be able to conſider the problem of the longitudes as ſufficiently reſolved for practice.

The Commiſſaries conclude, that the new Tables, from the immenſity of the labour which they pre-ſuppoſe—from the intelligence which has directed this labour—from the great ſuperiority which they have over other tables—and, laſtly, from the utility which they will daily afford to aſtronomers and to navigators, are, in every reſpect, worthy of the prize announced.

Signed, LAGRANGE, LAPLACE, MECHAIN, and DELAMBRE, the Reporter.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OPTICS *and* ASTRONOMY.

DR. WOLLASTON, in the Bakerian Lecture, preſented this learned body with "Obſervations on the quantity of horizontal refraction; and a method of meaſuring the dip at Sea." From theſe it appears that the quantity of refraction varies in general with any change of the thermometer or hygrometer. The inſtrument with which he made his experiments was a plane reflector, fitted to the object-end of a ſmall teleſcope, at an angle of 45°, ſo that, when the teleſcope is held vertically, it gives a horizontal view at any level that is found moſt eligible. When the water was calm he ſometimes obſerved that the greateſt refraction was viſible within an inch or two of its ſurface, it has been ſeen equal to ſix or ſeven minutes in the ſpace of 300 or 400 yards; at other times it was greateſt at the height of a foot or two; but in this caſe, a more extenſive view becomes neceſſary. Dr. Wollaſton's experiments were made on the River Thames; on the 23d of September 1800, when the water was $2^\circ\frac{1}{2}$ warmer than the air, the refraction was equal to $4'$. In October the difference of temperature was 3°, and the refraction was $3'$. Five days afterwards the water was $11^\circ\frac{1}{2}$ warmer than the air, yet the quantity of refraction did not exceed $3'$, but the ſmallneſs of the refraction, in this caſe, was probably owing to the dryneſs of the atmoſphere.

From a Table, which is given, and which was the reſult of a variety of obſervations, Dr. Wollaſton infers that when the water is warmer than air ſome increaſe of depreſſion of the horizon may be expected; but that its quantity will be greatly influenced, and in general diminiſhed, by the dryneſs of the atmoſphere. On ſome occaſions, the quantity of refraction is very different from what the ſtates of the thermometer and hygrometer would indicate. Once when the difference of temperature was only ¾°, and the evaporation, to counteract this exceſs of warmth, produced 3° of cold, the refraction viſible was 5′. Hence it ſhould ſeem that under ſome circumſtances, the ſolution of water in the atmoſphere cauſes a decreaſe in its refractive power.

The object made uſe of in theſe experiments, as ſhewing beſt the quantity of refraction, was an oar dipped in the water at the greateſt diſcernable diſtance, or ſome other line equally inclined; and the angle meaſured was taken from the point where the inverted image is terminated by the water, to that part of the oar itſelf which appears directly above it.

As the reſult of all his obſervations, Dr. Wollaſton concludes that the quantity of refraction over the ſurface of water may be conſiderable where the land is near enough to influence the temperature of the air. But at ſea, ſo great differences of temperature cannot be expected; and the increaſe of dip cauſed by this variation of horizontal refraction is not ſo great as in the confined courſe of a river: it may, however, be ſubject to an equal diminution from an oppoſite cauſe, and the horizon may even become apparently elevated, and therefore the error in nautical obſervations, ariſing from a ſuppoſition that it is invariably according to the height of the obſerver, ſtands in need of correction.

From Dr. Herſchel's *Obſervations of the tranſit of Mercury over the Sun,* Nov. 9, 1802; we learn that the appearance of the planet, during the whole time of its emerging from the Sun, remained well defined even to the laſt: that the following limb of Mercury remained ſharp, till it reached the very edge of the ſun's diſk; and vaniſhed without occaſioning the ſmalleſt diſtortion of the ſun's limb, in going off, or ſuffering the leaſt alteration in its own figure.

During the tranſit, Dr. Herſchel examined the appearance of Mercury with a view to aſcertain its figure, but he could not perceive the leaſt deviation from a ſpherical form, ſo that, unleſs its polar axis ſhould have happened to be ſituated, at the time of obſervation, in a line drawn from the eye to the Sun, the planet cannot be materially flattened at its poles.

In *obſervations and experiments relating to the cauſes which often affect mirrors, ſo as to prevent their ſhowing objects diſtinctly*; Dr. Herſchel ſays, "It is well known to aſtronomers, that teleſcopes will act very differently at different times. The cauſe of the many diſappointments they have met with in their obſervations, is, however, not ſo well underſtood." His own long experience enables him, he thinks, to aſſign the principal cauſe of the diſappointments to which aſtronomers are ſo often expoſed, and he lays it down as an axiom: "That in order to ſee well with teleſcopes, it is required that the temperature of the atmoſphere and mirror ſhould be uniform, and the air fraught with moiſture."

Hence a froſt after mild weather, or a thaw after a froſt will derange the performance of mirrors, till the temperature of the mirror accommodate itſelf to that of the air. For without ſuch an uniformity with the open air, in the temperature of the mirror, the tube, the eye-glaſſes, and even the obſerver, be obtained, we cannot expect to ſee well.

When the froſt becomes ſettled, the mirror ſoon accommodates itſelf to the temperature. This explains the reaſon why no teleſcope juſt brought out of a warm room can act properly. Nor can delicate obſervations be made when looking through a door or any confined place. Windy weather, which occaſions a mixture of airs of different temperatures, cannot be favourable to diſtinct viſion. The ſame remark will apply to Auroræ Boreales, when they induce a conſiderable change in the temperature of the atmoſphere. The warm exhalations from the roof of a houſe, in a cold night, muſt diſturb the uniformity of the temperature of a ſmall portion of air; ſo that Stars which are over the houſe, and at no conſiderable diſtance, may be affected by it.

Sometimes the weather appears to be fine, and yet the teleſcopes will not act well. This may be owing to dryneſs occaſioned by an eaſterly wind; or to a change of temperature ariſing from an agitation of the upper regions of the atmoſphere: or from both theſe cauſes combined.

If moiſture in the atmoſphere be neceſſary, dampneſs, hazineſs, and even fogs, to a certain degree, are favourable to celeſtial obſervations.

Theſe inferences are drawn from a vaſt number of obſervations made with ſpecula of undoubted goodneſs, principally during the years 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

M. BAUDRY DES LOZIERES has given to this Society a curious and highly intereſting Memoir on Animal cotton, or the "Inſect Fly-carrier." Every inhabitant of the Weſt Indies, ſays this gentleman, knows and dreads the greedy worm which devours their indigo and caſſada plantations. The caſſada-worm is produced, like the ſilk-worm, from eggs ſcattered by the mother after her metamorphoſis into a whitiſh butterfly. The egg is hatched about the end of July, when the animal is decked with a robe of the moſt brilliant and variegated colours. In the month of Auguſt, when about to undergo its metamorphoſis, it ſtrips off its ſuperb robe, and puts on one of an admirable ſea-green, which reflects all its various ſhades according to the different undulations of the animal, and the different accidents of light. This new decoration is the ſignal for its tortures. Immediately a ſwarm of ichneumon flies aſſail it, and drive their ſtings into the ſkin of their victim, over the whole extent of its back and ſides, at the ſame time they ſlip their eggs into the bottom of the wounds that they have made.

Having performed this dreadful operation, the flies diſappear, and the patient remains for an hour in a motionleſs ſtate, out of which it awakens to feed with great voracity. Then his ſize daily increaſes till the time of the hatching of the ichneumon flies. The eggs depoſited, are hatched at the ſame moment, and the caſſada is inſtantly covered with a thouſand little worms. They iſſue out of him at every pore, and that *animated* robe covers him ſo entirely that nothing can be perceived but the top of his head.

As ſoon as the worms are hatched, and without quitting the ſpot where the egg is, which they have broke through, they yield a liquid gum, which by coming into contact with the air is rendered ſlimy and ſolid. Each of theſe animalculæ works himſelf a ſmall *cocoon*, in the ſhape of an egg, in which he wraps himſelf, thus making, as it were, his own winding-ſheet. They ſeem to be born but to die. Theſe millions of *cocoons* all cloſe to each other, and the formation of which has not taken two hours, form a white robe, and in this the caſſada-worm appears elegantly cloathed. While they are thus decking him, he remains in a ſtate of almoſt lethargic torpidity.

As ſoon as the covering is woven, and the little workmen who have made it have retired and hidden themſelves in their cells, the worm endeavours to rid himſelf of his gueſts, and of the robe which contains them. He comes out of the encloſure deprived of all his former beauty, in a ſtate of decrepitude, exhauſted, and threatened with approaching death. He ſhortly paſſes to the ſtate of a chryſalis; and, after giving life to thouſands of eggs, ſuddenly loſes his own, leaving to the cultivator an advantage which may be ſo improved as to more than compenſate the ravages which he occaſions.

In about eight days the little worms contained in the cocoons are metamorphoſed into flies, having four wings. Their antennæ are long and vibrating, ſome have a tail, others do not ſhew it; they feed upon ſmall inſects of the family of Acarus, and evidently belong to the ichneumon tribe.

Obſervations on Animal Cotton.—The cotton-ſhell or wrapper is of a dazzling white, and as ſoon as the flies have quitted the cocoon, it may be uſed without any preparatory precaution; it is made up of the pureſt and fineſt cotton; there is no refuſe, no inferior quality in it, every part is as fine and beautiful as can be imagined.

The object of the Author of this Memoir is to urge the Americans to preſerve, and endeavour to increaſe the fly-carrier, in the ſame manner, and for ſimilar purpoſes, that the breed of the ſilk-worm is encouraged. He declares that he has frequently ſeen ſo abundant a harveſt of the animal-cotton, that in the ſpace of two hours he could collect the quantity of one hundred pints French meaſure. Moreover, animal-cotton is attended with none of the difficulties which occur in the preparation of vegetable-cotton, and it requires leſs time and leſs trouble to procure it, and there ſeems to M. D. Lozieres no doubt that it will ſtand the competition with ſilk, and vegetable-cotton: theſe, when applied to wounds, ſerve only to enflame and envenom, but the animal-cotton may be uſed as lint, without the ſmalleſt inconvenience.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH BRAMAH'S (PIMLICO) *for* MACHINERY *for the purpoſe of producing* STRAIGHT, SMOOTH, *and* PARALLEL SURFACES *on* WOOD, *in a more perfect Manner than can be performed by other cutting Inſtruments.*

THE objects of this invention are to ſhorten manual labour, by producing

ing the effects deſcribed in the foregoing title, by means of machinery. For this purpoſe the patentee makes uſe of every kind of edge tool, but inſtead of applying them by hand, he fixes them on frames, ſome of which are moved in a rotary direction round an upright ſhaft, and others have their ſhaft lying in a horizontal poſition, like a common lathe. In other inſtances the tools are fixed on frames which ſlide in ſtationed grooves, to be driven alſo by machinery.

The principal points on which the merits of the invention reſt are, (1.) the materials to be wrought, are made to ſlide in contact with the tool, inſtead of the tool being carried by the hand over the work in the uſual way. (2.) The tool is made to traverſe acroſs the work in a ſquare or oblique direction; except in caſes, where it may be neceſſary to fix the tool in an immoveable ſtation. (3.) Inſtead of common tools, bent knives, ſpoke-ſhaves, or deep-cutting gauges are uſed, (4). Theſe are fixed on frames, which move in caſes like thoſe on which the ſaws are fixed in a ſawing-mill; and in ſome inſtances, theſe frames are fixed on a rotary upright ſhaft, turning on a ſtep and carrying the frame round in a direction ſimilar to the upper-mill ſtone; and ſometimes the frames turn on a horizontal ſhaft, reſembling the mandral of a common turning lathe. (5). When an upright ſhaft is uſed, the pivot is to turn in oil, and it may be raiſed or depreſſed at pleaſure, by means of a greater or leſs quantity of the ſaid fluid being confined between the end of the ſhaft, and the bottom of the ſtep. (6). The material to be cut muſt be firmly fixed on a frame, ſimilar to thoſe in ſaw-mills on which the timber is carried to the ſaws. (7). The motions of the parts of the apparatus are regulated by an inſtrument formed of cog-wheels and teeth of different ſizes, which Mr. Bramah calls an univerſal regulator of velocity. Different rules are given for cutting ſpherical and concave ſurfaces. And laſtly, ſolid wood, &c. is converted into a thin concave ſhell, ſimilar to a diſh, by cutting one out of another alternately, beginning with the ſmalleſt.

Mr. Bramah, in his ſpecification, ſays, that he does not reſt the merits of his invention ſo much in the novelty of the machinery as he does in the new manner of uſing it, with improvements in the conſtruction, together with ſundry tools and appendages never in uſe before, and which are deſcribed pretty much at large in the enrolment.

MR. PETER STORCK'S (TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD) *for a* SUBSTITUTE *for* BREWER'S-YEAST.

Mr. Storck's method is thus deſcribed. Take ſix pounds of malt and three gallons of boiling water, maſh them together, cover the mixture, let it ſtand three hours; then draw the liquor off, and put two pounds of brown ſugar to each gallon of liquor; ſtir it well till the ſugar is diſſolved; then put it in a caſk juſt large enough to contain it, and cover the bung-hole with brown paper: let it ſtand four days kept to a blood-warm heat. Prepare the ſame quantity of malt and boiling water as before, but without ſugar, mix it all together and let it ſtand 48 hours, when it will be fit for uſe. This is called by the Patentee *the fermentation.*

To make 26 gallons of *the ſubſtitute.* Put 26 ounces of hops to as many gallons of water; boil it full two hours, ſo as to reduce the liquor to 16 gallons. Take this, and maſh it with the malt, when the liquor is at 190°; it muſt now ſtand two hours and a half, and be ſtrained; 10 gallons of boiled water, at the ſame heat, is to be maſhed with the malt, ſtrained and cooled. Take the firſt liquor, when blood-warm, and put to it four quarts of the fermentation: mix it well, and let it ſtand ten hours. Take the remaining 10 gallons of the liquor, and put it with the 16 gallons of liquor, let it ſtand ſix hours, and then it is fit for uſe, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſes, which brewer's-yeaſt is made uſe of.

The advantages attending this invention are, that the ſubſtitute for yeaſt will keep ſweet and good longer than brewer's yeaſt, may be made and uſed in all weathers and climates, and is the means of making bread more white and lighter than brewer's yeaſt. Two gallons are ſufficient for twelve buſhels of bread, and it muſt be kept cooler than brewer's-yeaſt throughout the whole proceſs.

MR. CHESTER GOULD'S (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) *for a* GLASS, *on a new Principle, to be uſed by* MARINERS *at* SEA, *for the Purpoſe of aſcertaining the Ship's-rate of ſailing.*

Inſtead of the half-minute and quarter-minute ſand-glaſſes now commonly uſed at ſea, when the log is thrown for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the ſhip's rate of ſailing, Mr. Gould procures glaſſes to be blown about the ſhape and ſize of an orange, or hen's-egg, with a ſmall hole at each end. Theſe holes are to be ſo enlarged, by means of a round file, till the glaſs will empty itſelf at one end in half-a-minute, and at the other in fifteen ſeconds; thereby making one of theſe glaſſes anſwer the purpoſe of two ſand-glaſſes. Some of them are made to meaſure time at one end only, leaving the other open, ſo that they may be more readily filled. When they are prepared for uſe they are filled with water, by immerſing them in a bucket, or other veſſel of water, and the water prevented from eſcaping till the proper time, by placing the thumb over the hole at one end of the glaſs. They are uſed in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſe at ſea, as the common ſand-glaſſes are. They are much more correct, and uniform in their action, and leſs liable to accident. They may alſo be made to run a longer time, and to anſwer ſeveral purpoſes on land as well as at ſea.

MR. ROBERT KIRKWOOD'S (EDINBURGH) *for certain* IMPROVEMENTS *on the* COPPER-PLATE PRINTING-PRESS.

In the uſual method of copper-plate printing, the paper on which the impreſſion is to be made, being placed on the plate, and both laid on a plank, the whole are paſſed through between two cylinders, which preſs on one another, revolving on axes.

In printing common work the preſſman paſſes the plate and paper through, and returns them to himſelf, remaining in the ſame place for convenience. But for a more perfect impreſſion, the preſſman paſſes the plate and paper only once thro', that is, from himſelf to the other ſide of the preſs, and then, going round, carries back the plate and impreſſion to his former ſituation.

The improvements made by Mr. Kirkwood are as follow:

The circular form of the upper cylinder is interrupted, broken, or altered, by a part of it being in ſome degree flattened; ſo that when all the remaining circular part of it, in turning round, has borne on the plate, the flat part is then preſented to the plate, and the preſſure on the plank and plate is at an end, and they are returned by machinery to the preſſman, or to their former poſition, where he remains to receive them, and repeat the operation.

Another means of improving copper-plate printing preſſes is, to retain the circular form of the upper cylinder, and make interruptions on the lower one, at the ſame time fixing two rollers or other ſupport for the plank to be drawn back upon, while unſupported by the lower cylinder.

A third means of producing the deſired effect is to preſerve the circular form of the upper and under cylinder, and raiſe or ſuſpend the upper cylinder, or lower the under cylinder, by a lever on each ſide of the preſs, or other mechanical contrivance, in order to allow the plank and plate to return to the workman without paſſing twice through the cylinders, or obliging the workman to go round the preſs, or reach over the upper roller for his plate and impreſſion.

When required Mr. Kirkwood adds a movement, by clock-work, for the purpoſe of numbering the impreſſions taken.

MR. ROBERT MASON'S (PORTSMOUTH) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *on a* COMMON WAGGON, *whereby the ſame may occaſionally be ſeparated and uſed as two carts.*

This waggon is formed by two diſtinct frames, termed the fore and hind carts, as they correſpond with the fore and hind parts of a common-waggon, with the exception only as to the pole, thoſe carts having one each, that of the fore cart turns upwards from the main pin on the under ſide thereof. A roller may be fixed for the ſweep of the hounds to lock on, until it reaches the back ſhud-lock, to which it is ſecured, and extends about four inches behind its extremity. The pole of the hind cart is to proceed from the hind ſhud-lock, through the axletree, turning upward to the front ſhud-lock, to which it is ſecured. As the projections of the two poles are to paſs cloſe to each other, it is neceſſary that one ſhould incline to the right, and the other to the left.

The pins that paſs through the ſhud-locks and projections of the poles by which the carts are in part united, are to be removed, and paſſed through the bed into the fore axletree, one on each ſide of the main pin, to prevent its locking when uſed as a cart. The ſides and ſhud-locks of the carts are united with hooks and eyes, or other ſubſtantial faſtening. The ſhafts of the hind cart are to be united thereto in the uſual way, and to paſs under the bed, and on the axle of the fore cart.

When the waggon is divided and uſed as carts, the ſhafts of the fore cart are to be removed back about ten inches to other holes, which now come in contact for the hound's pin to paſs through to ſecure the ſhafts to the hounds. By the ſhafts being thus moved back on the hounds, the noſe thereof is brought nearly to the hind bolt of the ſhafts, a piece of iron or wood being faſtened on the under ſide of it to prevent the hounds dropping down or paſſing through the ſhafts.

In caſe the carts are to be uſed as tip-carts, then the ſhafts of the fore cart being faſtened to the hounds and ſtruts, by the hound's pin, a ſtrap of iron is to claſp the front bolt of the hounds, being ſecured at the top and bottom ſides, and projecting from the front of it about three inches, having in ſuch projection a mortiſe or ſquare hole in the top, and another correſponding with it, only being a little longer in the under ſide; theſe holes muſt be in contact with each other.

The ſhafts of the hind cart are to be fixed with hooks and eyes, or other uſual faſtening, having a ſtaple fixed to, or mortiſe in, the front bolt, or in a croſs-bolt fixed thereto for that purpoſe; and another ſtrong ſtrap of iron, with a mortiſe in it, fixed to the under ſide of the front ſhudlock to the projecting part of the pole. Theſe two mortiſes are to be in contact, ſo that a tip-iron may paſs through both, having a ſtop at one or both ends, that a ſmall iron key being introduced to either of the holes in the tip-iron, the body of the cart is depreſſed or elevated, as occaſion may require.

The narrow limits of this article will not allow us to detail all the minutiæ contained in this ſpecification, the leading outlines will, however, be found in the foregoing deſcription. And it ſhould be obſerved, that the head and tail ladders, and all other uſual and neceſſary things uſed with common waggons may be applied to the "Patent Hampſhire Waggon," which is the name given by Mr. Maſon to this.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

The Truchſeſs Picture Gallery, now exhibiting in the New Road, oppoſite Portland Place.

IT muſt be in the recollection of many of our Readers, that, about twelve or thirteen months ago, Joſeph Count Truchſeſs of *Zeyl Wurzach*, Grand Dean of the Cathedral of *Straſburg*, and Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of *Cologne*, circulated propoſals, in which he ſtates as follows: That he was originally poſſeſſed of very conſiderable property on the left bank of the *Rhine*, which by means of the French Revolution he has loſt. This induced him to diſpoſe of his gallery of pictures, in the collecting of which he had employed more than thirty years of his life; and in obtaining the very fineſt ſpecimens of the arts that were at any time to be procured, he ſpared neither labour nor expence. The trouble which he took, and the immenſe price which he paid, for many of the pictures now exhibiting, in a degree, prove that his leading object and great ambition was to render his gallery the firſt private collection in the world; and in this, it muſt be acknowledged, he has attained his purpoſe. That a collection made with ſuch infinite labour and at ſo great an expence ſhould be ſcattered, like the *Sybil's leaves*, would be extremely diſtreſſing to the feelings of the proprietor; and though, from the circumſtances that have been related, he is compelled to diſpoſe of them, the firſt wiſh of his heart is that they ſhould not be ſeparated, but remain entire, as a monument of the taſte and talents of the collector; and become a national gallery, or at leaſt be the foundation of a national gallery, in this metropolis. Impreſſed with this idea, he at the time abovementioned brought over and ſubmitted to the judgment of the public a few fine pictures, as ſpecimens of the great maſs which were left in *Vienna*, and which, he aſſerted, contained many that were very ſuperior to thoſe he then exhibited. The Count's well known character for veracity and integrity, and his acknowledged taſte in the fine arts, gave ſome credence to this declaration; and he added to it the written teſtimony of the *Vienna Academicians*, and that of ſeveral Engliſh gentlemen of the firſt rank, who were acknowledged to be very competent judges of the fine arts. Notwithſtanding all this, it was fairly enough objected to, conſidering the few he then exhibited as ſpecimens by which the ſpectator could form a judgment of the whole, that, though the old adage, *Ex pede Herculem*, applied very well to an ancient ſtatue, it was not quite ſo concluſive when brought as the teſt of a gallery of pictures; all of which ſhould be ſeen before a fair eſtimate could be made of either their merit or value. In conſequence of this, the Count has now brought them all to England, and ſome idea of their worth may be formed, when it is ſtated, that the duties charged upon them, *ad valorem*, at the cuſtom-houſe, amounted to more than four thouſand pounds; which, added to the expence of bringing them from *Vienna* to *London*, and erecting the building in which they are now exhibiting, brings the whole amount of their removal from Germany, and exhibition to the public in this metropolis, to upwards of twelve thouſand guineas. The building is lighted from the top, and very well calculated for diſplaying them; there are eight different rooms appropriated to more than eight hundred moſt capital pictures of the *German*, *Flemiſh*, *Dutch*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *French* maſters, arranged according to their reſpective ſchools. The pictures are not numbered in the manner cuſtomary at exhibitions in this country, but the name of the painter being inſcribed over each, the reference to the catalogue is eaſy; and the catalogue is alphabetically arranged, and contains ſome little biographical notices of each artiſt. Among them are very many pictures moſt admirably painted, by maſters whoſe names have been ſcarcely ever heard of in this country. But this will not appear extraordinary, when it is conſidered, that, although we ſeldom hear mention of any Spaniſh painters, except *Velaſques*, *Ribeira*, and *Murillio*, yet *Palomino*, in his Treatiſe on the Arts, has inſerted the Lives of two hundred and thirty three Spaniſh painters and ſculptors, who were deſervedly diſtinguiſhed, from the time of *Ferdinand the Catholic*, to the reign of *Philip IV*. Though the public are poſſeſſed of voluminous memoirs of the artiſts of *Italy*, *France*, and *Flanders*, and have, by the united labours of *George Vertue* and the late *Mr. Horace Walpole*, many entertaining anecdotes of thoſe of *England*, yet of the *German* painters we are comparatively ignorant.

Our room will not permit even an enumeration of many leading pictures in this moſt ſplendid collection; we ſhall only notice a few of them, and, after ſome ſlight remarks on the German ſchool, muſt reſerve our *critique* on the principal works, for another Retroſpect. There are two Portraits by Denner.—Two of Kitchen-Utenſils by Dichtell.—C. W. E. Dietrich 1.—Ferg 4.—By Heinrich Frederic Fuger, Director of the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna 2.—By Hans Holbein 3.—Gerard Laireſſe 4.—By Sibilla Marian, the famous flower-painter 1.—By Hans Moultſchen, 8 curious pieces of antiquity painted in 1435, about the time when painting in oil was firſt invented.—Adrian Oſtade 2.—Pfeyl 5.—Sambach 8.—By Seybold, there are two portraits of Himſelf, and one of an Old Lady, with a Cloak trimmed with Fur, ſo exactly reſembling nature as to be almoſt a deception. Nicholas Berghem 2.—Jan Both 2. Antonio Vandyck 7.—Adrien Brouwer 3.—Gerard Douw 2.—Jan Fyt, one of Sea-fiſh, that abſolutely ſeem wet from the water; a chained Maſtiff, moſt aſtoniſhingly painted, and 4 others.—Frank Hals 3.—B. Vanderhelſt 4.—E. Hemſkirk 2.—Hondchooter 3.—Gerard Houtharſt 4.—Albert Kuyp 4.—Jan Molenaer, whoſe pictures fetch ſuch prices that in Holland he is commonly called *Münz Molenaer, i. e. Molenaer the Minter* 1.—Moucheron 4.—Polenburgh 1.—Paul Potter 2.—Rembrandt Van Rhyn 8.—Rubens 5.—J. Ruyſdael 6.—Schelcker 1.—Francis Sneyers (Snyders) two wonderfully fine pictures 10 feet 10 by 6 feet 5, of a wounded Stag attacked by Dogs; and, as a companion, a Wild Boar in a ſimilar ſituation; and another, of Birds of Prey attacking Ducks. By David Teniers, jun. there are 5; one of them, of a Chemiſt in his Laboratory, might ſerve for a ſtudy to a painter, compriſing almoſt every branch of *the executive part of the art*.—Adrian Vandevelde 4.—Jan Weenix 4.—Wynants 1.—Belucci 2.—Agoſtino Caracci 1.—Annibale Caracci 2.—Ludovico Caracci 1.—Coreggio 1.—Amiconi 2.—Michael Angelo Caraggio 1.—Guido Rheni 3.—Schidone 2.—J. Callot 1.—Claude Lorrain 2.—Pillement 3.—Gaſpar Pouſſin 2.—Nicholas Pouſſin 3.—Vernet 3.—Watteau 2.

The two firſt rooms into which we are introduced at this great repoſitory of the arts, are devoted to the German ſchool; and they will raiſe the character of that ſchool to rather a higher ſcale than it has hitherto obtained in this nation. For their taſte in the diſpoſition of their figures, or that general air which attracts and faſcinates the eye at firſt glance, they are not entitled to much praiſe—but in their minute attention to every feature of the face, to every hair upon the beard, or appearance of hair upon the chin, to every ſpot on the nails, or vein on the hand, they were what one of our eloquent auctioneers would call *unique*! In their draperies, they diſtinguiſhed the various qualities of ſilk and ſatin, or linen and woollen, with an exact preciſion, and the trimming of a fur cloak they painted with a floſkineſs, that it would ſeem as if breathing upon it would give it motion. If this will not entitle them to the praiſe of genius, no one will refuſe them the meed of induſtry; and though we cannot ſay too little about the fertility of their imaginations, it is not eaſy to ſay too much of the dexterity of their pencils.

In this ſchool of patient perſevering induſtry, *Balthazar Denner* holds the firſt rank. He was born at *Hambro'* 1686, and is well known by his laboured portraits of old men and women, which characterize him as a moſt minute imitator of nature. But as it was ſaid by his contemporaries that he could not delineate the head of a young female with equal fidelity, he painted this portrait of his own daughter, in the character of a Magdalen, to refute the aſſertion. It is believed to be the only portrait of a young perſon that he ever produced, and he preſerved it as his *chef-d'œuvre*, in his own poſſeſſion, until his death, which happened in 1749.

The original does not appear to have had any portion of beauty, and her father had not taſte enough to give her any portion of grace; ſo that this picture has no other attraction than a finiſhing which is in a degree magical. The tincture and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, the veins under the ſkin, the humidity of the lips, a little chapped by a cold, and the liquid fluid flowing in the eye, are abſolute deceptions. The whole is ſo aſtoniſhingly like nature, that, were it not for the accompaniments, it might be paſſed by without attention as a female figure looking through a frame. Over it is a ſmall portait on canvas, of an old man holding his ſpectacles: but this, though finiſhed with immenſe care, will not excite ſo much obſervation as the other, becauſe *Denner's* portraits of old men are not ſo uncommon.

There are, in the ſame room, two pictures of kitchen-utenſils, by *M. Dichtel*, a native of *Bavaria*, in which the painter has diſplayed ſuch knowledge of his art, and power of pencil, as lead us to regret that he did not employ his hand on ſubjects more worthy of his abilities.

By *Albert Durer*, of whom Hogarth aſſerts that *he never deviates into grace*, there is a very correct picture of a *Madona and Child*. This artiſt was born at *Nuremberg* 1470, and may be juſtly deemed the father of the German ſchool. His knowledge of mathematics, architecture, ſculpture, painting, engraving, and engraving figures on wood, was very extenſive. A genuine picture by him in good preſervation, is curious and valuable.

By *Hans Holbein* there are two Portraits, and a Deſcent from the Croſs. This very fine portrait-painter was well known in England, and indeed throughout Europe. *Lavater* ſays of him, that, "though he is ſometimes deficient in taſte and freedom, yet truth, minute and ſtrict truth, marked all his productions. To deſpiſe what is minute, is to deſpiſe nature: what can be more minute and leſs confuſed than nature? The beſt portrait of *Eraſmus* by *Holbein*, greatly exceeds any portrait that *Vandyke* ever painted, in both ſimplicity and truth." This praiſe muſt be received with ſome reſtrictions as the language of one who ſpeaks of the artiſt as connected with the phiſiognomiſt; for many of theſe preciſe painters have ſacrificed the ſpirit of the whole to the microſcopic minuteneſs of the parts.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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tory and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Aſia. Vols. IV. V. VI. and VII. With many Plates. 2ol.

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The Hiſtory of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early Engliſh Poet, including Memoirs of his Kinſman John of Gaunt. Comprehending Views of the Progreſs of Society, Manners, and the Fine Arts, from the Dawn of Literature in modern Europe to the cloſe of the Fourteenth Century. With Characters of the principal Perſonages in the Courts of Edward the Third and Richard the Second; by William Godwin, Author of Political Juſtice, &c. 2 vols. 4to. illuſtrated with Portraits. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

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⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. HOLCROFT's Travels in France, Holland, and Germany, in the years 1801 and 1802, will appear towards the latter end of the current month. It will be the moſt ſplendid book in the whole compaſs of Engliſh literature. To meet the views of various purchaſers, there will be copies at two prices—one at *eight guineas,* in which the magnificent Plates will be bound in an Atlas by themſelves, and another at *five guineas,* in which, after a neceſſary reduction of the breadth of the ſkies, the plates will be folded into the volumes. The letter-preſs will be in two handſome volumes quarto, containing nearly fifty beautifully engraved head and tail-pieces.

Mr. PRATT is preparing for the preſs an Inquiry into National Inventions, and Improvements, the Moral and Social State of the Artiſans in Manufacturing Towns, the Public Priſons, Charities, and other Benevolent Societies; with general and particular Views of Public Virtue and Spirit, including an Inveſtigation of Public Evils and appropriate Remedies. It is the Author's excellent plan to bring Facts which have uſually been rendered too didactic and abſtract, home to the heart of the reader in that engaging and intereſting ſtyle for which he has long been remarkable.

Among the captures lately made by Lord NELSON in the Mediterranean, was a veſſel containing no leſs than ſeven-and-twenty caſes filled with choice ſpecimens of Ancient Sculpture, chiefly brought from Athens. Should they on inſpection prove what they are deſcribed to be, they will, we hope, be depoſited with the reliques of Egyptian grandeur in the Britiſh Muſeum. They had been collected from time to time during the laſt twenty years, by the French reſident FAUVEL.

Mr. A. W. DEVIS, who was wrecked with Captain Wilſon on the Pelew Iſlands, and at that time employed by the Honourable Eaſt India Company, in the capacity of draughtſman, having returned from India ſince the publication of Mr. KEATE's Account of thoſe Iſlands, has brought to England the original drawings made from Nature, of the Landſcape, Scenery, and Natives of Pelew; and, in conſequence, a new edition of Mr. Keate's Account will immediately be publiſhed, accompanied by the foregoing Embelliſhments.

A new Edition of the Works of Addiſon, as collected by Mr. TICKEL, with ſome additions, is in the preſs, in ſix volumes octavo, printed uniformly with the Works of Bacon, Locke, &c.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has lately finiſhed a work under the title of Emma, a domeſtic tragedy, founded on a recent fact.

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMS, one of the conductors of the Law-Journal, is preparing a ſupplementary or ſixth volume to his Juſtice of the Peace. It is expected that this work will be ready for publication in the courſe of next Hilary Term, and it will compriſe all the adjudged Caſes and Statutes from the 38th of George III. incluſive to the preſent period.

Mr. T. F. DIBDIN has juſt publiſhed a Specimen of the ſecond Edition of an Introduction to the Greek and Roman Claſſics, which exhibits the firſt ſixteen pages of the work relating to the Claſſics, and comprehends the editions of Ælian, Æſchylus, and Æſop. It is preceded by ſome introductory matter expreſſive of the general nature and ſcope of the publication. This Specimen may be ſeen at the principal bookſellers in London.

Meſſrs. BINGLEY and MALKIN announce Additions to the number of Tours in North and in South Wales reſpectively.

Dr. BISSET has juſt finiſhed a novel under the title of Modern Literature.

On Monday October 3, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, Mr. JOHN PEARSON will commence his Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Gentlemen who attend theſe Lectures may have the advantage of exemplifying the general doctrines they ſhall hear delivered, by attending the Lock Hoſpital, and the chirurgical practice at the Public Diſpenſary, on moderate terms.

Doctor BADHAM, one of the Phyſicians to the Weſtminſter Diſpenſary, Gerrard-ſtreet, propoſes to deliver during the winter two Courſes of Lectures on Chemiſtry. The firſt is deſtined to explain at conſiderable length the principles of the ſci-

miſtry

ence, and the application of theſe to arts and manufactures. Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry will form the ſubject of ſix Lectures to be given at the end of the Courſe. Theſe Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at eight o'clock, at No. 1, Bloomſbury-ſquare. They extend to four months; the firſt Lecture on Monday, 31ſt October. The ſecond Courſe is to be conducted in a more popular manner, and to it ladies will be admitted. The firſt Lecture on Tueſday, 21ſt November. This Courſe will occupy rather more than two months.

A Tranſlation will appear in a few days of Mount Panſilippo; or, a Manuſcript found at the Tomb of Virgil, a novel from the French of F. L. C. MONTJOYE, Author of the Hiſtory of Four Spaniards.

Love-letters in Verſe, to his Wife, by JAMES WOODHOUSE; and alſo the Life and Lucubrations of Criſpinus Scriblerus, collated from his original MSS. by a Friend; to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, in ſeveral volumes, are preparing for publication.

A gentleman who has long conducted an extenſive concern in the Birmingham trade, has in the preſs, a work intitled, "Practical Engliſh Book-keeping, on a contracted Scale, intended for the uſe of Schools, with a copious Illuſtration of the Nature of Profits and Diſcounts."

Mr. RILEY, who has frequently gratified the public by his productions in the ſame line, purpoſes to publiſh ſpeedily an elegant National Print, from the painting exhibited in the Royal Academy by R. Corbould, Eſq. painted for the purpoſe of conveying to poſterity, in one faithful aſſemblage, the portraits of thoſe brave naval and military commanders, who, by their brilliant and glorious victories, have ſo immortally diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and ſo nobly honoured the Britiſh flag, during the late war. The print has already been ſix months in hand, and is the ſize of the celebrated engraving of the death of General Wolfe. The price to ſubſcribers, will be 1l. 1s. proofs, 2l. 2s.

Mr. ROBERTSON, lately a ſurveyor in Jamaica, in compliance with the requeſt of many of his friends has opened a liſt for ſubſcribers to four Maps of that iſland, to conſiſt of three maps of the three counties, on a large ſcale; and alſo of a map of the whole iſland, on a ſmaller ſcale, making a complete ſet of maps of Jamaica. In the county maps will be repreſented the ſugar-eſtates, with their names; and all other plantations and ſettlements, of every deſcription whatever, with the names of their proprietors. The map of the whole iſland compriſes all the eſtates and ſettlements, rivers, roads, &c.&c. and is a complete military map. In it will be delineated all the mountains and plains, hills and vallies, ridges and gullies, in a view which ſuppoſes the obſerver to be ſituated at ſo great a height, that the ſurface of the whole iſland, in all its variety, is at once preſented to the eye. The ſurvey of the iſland was performed purſuant to the orders, and by the authority of, the Honorable the Aſſembly; of which theſe maps, after the moſt careful examination, have reſpectively received unanimous approbation. Subſcribers' names will be received by Mr. FADEN.

Mr. HENRY's valuable Epitome of Chemiſtry has been tranſlated into the French language, and publiſhed at Paris.

M. LEGUIN has invented a new log, by means of which the way made by a ſhip will be more eaſily and more accurately obtained than by the common log-line. The new log is furniſhed with wheel-work and an index: the former is put in motion by the water, and the latter ſhews the way of the ſhip, by the number of diviſions it paſſes over in a given time. The public is already indebted to this gentleman for another mechanical inſtrument invented in the year 1790, and approved by the Board of Longitude at Amſterdam; by which the apparent diſtance of the center of the moon from that of the ſun, is reduced to the true diſtance, and conſequently the calculations for obtaining the longitude of a place are ſimplified.—*See page* 255, *New Patents.*

It appears from the eſtimates made by Mr. RENNIE, of the expence of the execution of the intended London and Portſmouth canal, and of its probable revenue; that the coſt will be 721,000l. and the annual revenue will exceed 100,000l. Subſcriptions are opened to raiſe 800,000l. in ſhares of 100l. each, and it is intended to apply to Parliament for an Act to carry the meaſure into effect.

Mr. BEVAN, of Leighton, Bedfordſhire, has made a number of experiments with a view of aſcertaining, the *value of different ſteeps*, in curing the ſmut in wheat, and promoting its growth. The following Table will ſhew the reſult of trials,

trials made with twelve ſamples of good wheat A. and twelve ſamples of very ſmutty wheat B. each ſort ſteeped in twelve different ſolutions of ſubſtances moſt eaſily to be procured.

Solutions in which the Wheat was ſteeped 24 Hours	Specific Gravity of Steep	Buſhels ſown per Acre.	Number of Smutty Ears in three Sheaves		Buſhels of good Wheat per Acre of Produce		Cwt. of Straw per Acre.	
February 27, 1802.			A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
1. Solu. of potaſh	1.357	3.51	1	81	21.6	13.6	36.6	29.1
2. —— muriate of potaſh	1.097	3.51	3	218	20.2	10.1	36.0	21.1
3. —— nitrate of potaſh	1.080	3.51	7	115	23.8	14.3	36.9	31.9
4. —— ſoda	1.056	3.51	9	159	20.2	11.7	35.6	26.7
5. —— muriate of ſoda	1.089	3.51	0	290	24.0	14.5	41.5	33.3
6. —— ſulphate of ſoda	1.047	3.51	12	241	21.6	12.3	38.5	27.8
7. —— muriate of ammonia	1.026	3.51	1	150	19.8	17.6	35.4	30.2
8. —— common ſoot ..	1.025	3.51	0	123	20.8	11.4	34.8	25.3
9. —— lime ſaturated	1.003	3.51	0	2	21.9	12.4	38.7	25.9
10. —— nitric acid	1.016	3.51	none	grew	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11. —— muriatic acid ..	1.011	3.51	0	136	20.7	16.1	35.7	34.1
12. —— ſulphuric acid	1.050	3.51	0	0	20.4	17.8	35.4	37.1
13. Dry in its natural ſtate	....	3.51	6	323	20.3	14.7	35.7	31.0
14. Waſhed in common water	....	3.51	none ſown	107	- - -	18.3	- - -	38.5

A new method of preparing ſulphate of ſoda from ſulphate of lime, conſiſts in making into a paſte with a ſufficient quantity of water, eight parts of burned gypſum, or ſulphate of lime, five of clay, and five of common ſalt. This mixture is burned in a kiln, and then ground to powder, diffuſed in a ſufficient quantity of water, which, after being ſtrained and evaporated, is ſuffered to cryſtallize.

Many of the Cornwall tin-mines are at preſent exhauſted, and others are worked to little advantage. Polgooth, the greateſt tin-mine in the world, though it produces large quantities of ore, is, however, attended with ſo great an expence, in conſequence of its depth, that it yields but ſmall profits to its proprietors. Several mines near the Land's End, which, for ſome years, produced but little ore, are now working to more account. The copper-mines are alſo in general falling off, and ſome are relinquiſhed in conſequence of their depth. Dolwath has, however, at an enormous expence been brought into work, and yields an abundance of indifferent metal.

The following is given by Mr. Speechly as the beſt method of making a rich compoſt of pond-mud. "The firſt courſe or foundation of the intended heap may be made of common mould about twelve inches thick; upon this lay a courſe of dung, freſh from the ſtable, fourteen or fifteen inches thick; next put a layer of pond-mud nine inches in thickneſs, upon which lay a courſe of lime freſh from the kiln, five or ſix inches thick and ſo alternately a layer of dung and lime between every two layers of pond-mud, till the whole is finiſhed. The dung and lime will occaſion a gentle fermentation throughout the whole maſs. When the heap has lain three or four months, it ſhould be turned, after which it will ſoon be ready to lay on the land.

The maxim laid down by Buffon, "that no ſpecies of animal in the torrid zone had been primitively placed in both Continents," was lately ſuppoſed to have failed in the caſe of the crocodile, which by ſome officers of the French ſtaff was ſaid to be of the ſame ſpecies at St. Domingo, and in the Nile. To aſcertain the fact M. Geoffroy has compared the crocodile of St. Domingo, ſent home by M. Le Clerc, with one which he himſelf brought from Egypt, and he obſerves that,

> "The crocodile of St. Domingo reſembles that of the Nile, in regard to all thoſe characters which ſerve to diſtinguiſh the latter from the caïman; it, however, has the jaws narrower and longer; the breadth of them is to the length as three to ſix. In the crocodile of the Nile the ratio is that of four to ſix. The body of the crocodile of Saint Domingo is alſo proportionably longer, and the tail conſiſts of three bands more, twenty in one, and ſeventeen in the other. The firſt two of the lower teeth are ſo long that they pierce the upper jaw from one ſide to the other; whereas they are ſmaller in that of the Nile, and form for themſelves only two ſmall cavities in which they are received. The fourth

tooth of the lower jaw of the former can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the two neighbouring ones, while in the other crocodile theſe fourth teeth are much larger. The plates which cover the back are much fewer in number, and more unequally diſtributed in the crocodile of St. Domingo; the ridges of each are only really prominent in the exterior row, all thoſe of the middle are almoſt intirely effaced; on the other hand, in the crocodile of the Nile every plate and ridge has the ſame form, the ſame prominency, and the ſame reſpective arrangement. In a word, all the ſcales, even thoſe which cover the extremities, are perfectly ſquare in the crocodile of St. Domingo, and round or hexagonal in that of the Nile."

From the obſervations of Meſſrs. Ofverbom and Svanberg, it appears that in latitude 66° 20′ 11″.83, the length of a degree of the meridian is 57209 toiſes, or 196 toiſes leſs than that given by the meaſurement of Maupertuis. If this reſult be compared with Bourguer's meaſurement at the equator, the flattening of the earth at its poles is found to be $\frac{1}{313}$th part.

Profeſſor TROMSDORFF has diſcovered that metals are combuſtible by means of the Galvanic ſpark in hydrogen, ammonia, nitrogen, nitrous and carbonic acid gaſſes.

Profeſſor LAMPADIUS has been able to reduce to the metallic ſtate by means of charcoal only, the oxide of titanium, obtained by decompoſing the gallate of titanium by potaſh ſoda. The metallic titanium is of a dark copper-colour; it has much metallic brilliancy, is brittle, and poſſeſſes in ſmall ſcales a conſiderable degree of elaſticity. It tarniſhes on expoſure to the air, and becomes eaſily oxided by heat. It then acquires a bluiſh aſpect. It detonates with nitrate of potaſh, and is highly infuſible. All the denſe acids act upon it with conſiderable energy.

M. FUNCKE has diſcovered a new method of preparing phoſphate of ſoda, in an economical, expeditious and eaſy manner. His proceſs conſiſts, in ſaturating the exceſs of lime contained in calcined bones with diluted ſulphuric acid, and then diſſolving the remaining phoſphate of lime in nitric acid. To this ſolution, he adds a like quantity of ſulphate of ſoda, and then recovers the nitric acid by diſtillation. The phoſphate of ſoda is then ſeparated from the lime, by the affuſion of water, and cryſtallization in the uſual manner.

The Arachis, of the family of lentils, is now generally cultivated in ſome of the departments of France for the ſake of the valuable oil which it produces. An ounce of the oil of this plant with a wick $\frac{3}{20}$ths of an inch in diameter burned 9½ hours nearly. An ounce of olive-oil, under ſimilar circumſtances, laſted only eight hours. It is a moſt excellent ſubſtitute for olive oil for all domeſtic purpoſes, and it is preferable to all other kinds for the manufacture of ſoap. The ſeed yields nearly half its weight of oil.

An intereſting and curious work is printing at Paris, intitled, *Recherches ſur les Coſtumes, les Mœurs, les Uſages Religieux, Civils, et Militaires, des Anciens Peuples.* It is divided into three volumes, the firſt will exhibit the dreſs of the Romans of every rank and office, at all periods of their hiſtory; the ſecond will give ſimilar particulars relative to all other nations in Europe, Africa, and Aſia; and the third will be confined to the ſeveral faſhions in the French dreſſes of every deſcription from the foundation of the monarchy to the age of Lewis XIV.

A public library has been eſtabliſhed in the iſland Kadjak in the South-ſea. It belongs to the Weſt-American company at Peterſburgh, and forms the principal ſettlement of that company, the members of which have raiſed by voluntary ſubſcriptions the ſum neceſſary for forming a public library in that iſland, compoſed of ſeveral thouſand Ruſſian, and French books, and for eſtabliſhing a public ſchool, where the children of the natives are inſtructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Colonel SKIOLDEBRAND, author of the *Voyage Pittoreſque au Cap Nord*, is preparing for the preſs a Natural Hiſtory of Lapland.

Dr. SCHNEEGAS, at Gotha, has been invited to Peterſburgh by Alexander I. in order to undertake botanical travels in the Ruſſian dominions in Aſia. He has accepted the invitation, and intends ſetting out very ſhortly on his important miſſion.

The following are the reſults of an analyſis of ambergris, by Cit. BOURILLON LAGRANGE: 1. That ambergris is a compound ſubſtance, which burns and intirely evaporates when placed on red-hot coals. 2. That by diſtilling it alone, we obtain an acidulous fluid, an oil partly ſoluble in alcohol, and of an empyreumatic ſmell. 3. That by ſublimation, or the proceſs of Scheele, benzoic acid is extracted from it. 4. That water does not act upon it. 5. That by means of nitric acid we may ſeparate from it a matter analogous to reſin, mixed with adipoſe-wax, or fatty matter. 6. That concentrated ſulphuric, muriatic, and oxigenated muriatic acids reduce it to carbone, without diſſolving it. 7. That with alkalis it forms a ſaponaceous compound. 8. That the fixed and volatile oils, ether, and alcohol are the proper ſolvents of ambergris. 9. And that with alcohol we obtain a ſeparation of its conſtituent parts in the following proportions :

Adipoſe-wax, or fatty matter	2,016	grammes
Reſin	1,167	———
Benzoic Acid	0,425	———
Coally-matter	0,212	———
	3,820	

In the territory of Falcien, a village diſtant two leagues from Nice, an immenſe cavern has lately been diſcovered. The entrance is very narrow ; but in the interior of the cavern, of which neither the extent nor depth has yet been fully explored, there are large halls reſembling temples, adorned with columns formed by the cryſtallization of the water. A ſingle hall would contain 400 perſons. Very little light is neceſſary, as the reflection from the walls produces a magnificent illumination.

Citizen LABILLARDIERE has been making experiments for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the relative ſtrength of a ſpecies of flax which grows in New Zealand, and which Citizen Labillardiere obtained from the natives themſelves, when he viſited that country in the ſhip ſent in ſearch of the unfortunate Peyrouſe. It appears that the ſtrength of the fibres of the aloe-pitte being 7, that of the common flax will be repreſented by $11\frac{3}{4}$; of hemp by $16\frac{1}{2}$; of the New Zealand flax by $23\frac{5}{4}$; and of ſilk by 34 ; with reſpect to ſtretching before they break, the proportions are different ; for if the extenſibility of the fibres of the aloe-pitte be equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$; that of flax is found to be $\frac{1}{3}$; of hemp 1 ; of the flax of New Zealand $1\frac{1}{2}$; and of ſilk 5. It is thought this flax might be cultivated in the ſouthern provinces of France.

The officers of the police lately confiſcated at Paris, the *Correſpondance Politique et Confidentiel de Louis XVI.* or Political and confidential Correſpondence of Louis XVI. with his brothers and eminent perſons, during the laſt years of his reign, publiſhed by the celebrated Helen Maria Williams.

Two living animals, entirely unknown to naturaliſts, have been ſent to Paris by Captain BAUDIN. Profeſſor GEOFFROI calls them *faſcolomes.* They come from the weſtern coaſt of New Holland ; their fur may be of ſome utility ; and their fleſh affords excellent food. Theſe animals reſemble the marmot in the ſhape of the head, the number, the nature and arrangement of their teeth ; and by the conformation of their fore-feet which they employ for burrowing in the earth :—but they differ, by the exiſtence of a bag under the belly of the female, and by the organs of generation, which are like thoſe of the *ſarique* of Buffon. The hind feet alſo are formed like thoſe of that animal, the thumb being ſeparated from the other toes, and deſtitute of claws. The tail is ſo ſhort that it remains concealed among the hair, which is brown, tufted, and very long. They live under the earth, ſleep in the day-time, and in the night go in queſt of food. They feed on bread, milk, roots, and all ſorts of herbs.

Count SERGI DE ROMANZOW, of Peterſburgh, has lately inoculated all his flock for the ſcab, and out of 2300 ſheep, which were ſubjected to the proceſs, not one died of the diſeaſe.

Dr. JOSEPH BARTH, of Vienna, has invented an economical fire-place, ſimple in its conſtruction, and requiring a very ſmall quantity of fuel. The Emperor has ordered a certain number to be made on this plan, and the deſcription to be publiſhed.

M. VON DEMIDOFF, of Moſcow, has given a large landed eſtate containing 3578 peaſants, and a capital of 300,000 roubles, to be applied towards the ſupport and improvement of the Ruſſian ſchools and univerſities. To the univerſity of Moſcow, in particular, he has preſented his valuable library, and cabinet of natural curioſities and works of art, as likewiſe a moſt extenſive collection of medals. The Emperor Alexander has accepted this donation, and ordered that a medal ſhall be ſtruck with the head of Demidoff on one ſide, and a ſuitable inſcription on the reverſe. This medal is to be preſented to him in a meeting of the ſenate of the univerſity of Moſcow, as a teſtimony of the gratitude of his country for his patriotic liberality. His Petition to the Emperor, explaining to what uſes he wiſhed to have the money applied, has likewiſe been printed in the Ruſſian Gazettes.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number IV. of Voluntaries for the Organ, compoſed by S. Weſley, Eſq. 2s.

IMpreſſed as we are with Mr. Samuel Weſley's character as a *muſician*(ſpeaking in the higheſt ſenſe of the *term*), we cannot but be pleaſed to find that his deſign to furniſh the organiſts of this country with a *ſuite* of Voluntaries in the ſtyle of his own unrivalled extemporary performances is ſo far encouraged as to determine him to proceed in the execution of his original intention. The preſent Voluntary is compriſed in three movements, in the ſecond of which the compoſer aſſumes for his ſubject that of Bird's celebrated *canon*, "Non nobis, Domine," on which he expatiates through more than 120 bars, with a freedom and an ingenuity that throws an air of perfect novelty over the whole movement, and renders it quite his own. The introductory and concluding movements are alſo excellent in their kind; and the whole forms an organical compoſition of a deſcription worthy the long-acknowledged talents and ſcience by which it is produced.

A New Tutor for the Violin, in which is introduced principal Rules and Rudiments of Muſic. A Set of Progreſſive Examples and Six Capricios, from the moſt familiar to the moſt difficult paſſages. Compoſed by F. H. Bartheleman, for the improvement of the Lovers of that Inſtrument. 8s.

Mr. Bartheleman, after a page and a half of prefatory matter, enters on the didactic part of his work, by ſhewing the ſcientific method of finding the key in which any piece of muſic is compoſed. He then gives examples of the various graces, after which he explains the Italian words and expreſſions moſt frequently made uſe of in muſic. We are then preſented with the gamut of ſemitones in naturals and ſharps, and naturals and flats, and the different ſhifts of the inſtrument. The time is next explained, from which he proceeds to practical examples of *bowing*, and a variety of preludes and capricios, greatly calculated both to pleaſe and improve the juvenile practioner. Mr. Bartheleman's "New Tutor," forms, on the whole, a work which we are juſtified in ſtrongly recommending to the attention of thoſe who wiſh to facilitate their progreſs on the violin.

"The Nightingale," A New Song. The words by James Fiſher, of the Society of the Inner Temple. The muſic by Mr. Yates, late of the Choir of Weſtminſter.

We trace in this Ballad ſome little ſcintillations of genius; but evident marks of the want of experience, and the conſequent abſence of judgment, appear in ſeveral places; among theſe the *falſe accents* are not the leaſt conſpicuous. In the line "With heart and with hand that chorus we'll join," the emphaſis thrown on the prepoſition *with* betrays a negligence (or ignorance) for which we cannot eaſily account.

The favourite Song of the "Welſh Harper," Compoſed by Theodore Smith, Eſq. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by I. S. Piele. 1s. 6d.

Our muſical readers will recollect in what handſome terms we found ourſelves juſtified in ſpeaking of Mr. Smith's "Welſh Harper," in a former Number of our Magazine, Mr. Piele has treated this eligible ſubject with much ſucceſs; his variations are eaſy, ſimple, well-arranged for the band, and calculated as well to pleaſe as to improve the practitioner on the inſtrument for which they are intended.

"The Beggar Girl," a favourate Air, arranged and varied for the Piano-forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.

"The Beggar Girl," by Mr. Rimbault's fancy and ingenuity, has been rendered the ground-work of an excellent exerciſe for the piano-forte. Theſe variations are ſeven in number, and without too-much diverging from that point, round which the imagination ought, in efforts of this kind, to play freely, but in a limited circle, poſſeſs much pleaſing variety. The idea adopted in the laſt variation of giving the *thema* in *common-time*, is particularly happy, and cloſes the production with an engaging and ſtriking effect.

"The Diſbanded Soldier," a favourite Song, written by John Button, jun. and ſet to muſic by James Nicholſon. 1s.

The words of this Song are creditable to the humanity, as well as to the poetical talents, of the author; but the muſic poſſeſſes no particular claims to our commendation.

mendation. The melody wants character, and the baſs is for the moſt part very awkward and inartificial. We wiſh not, however, to diſcourage Mr. James Nicholſon from other attempts of this kind; it is by no means deſtitute of merit, nor is the effect wholly without intereſt and the promiſe of future excellence.

Sixty of the moſt admired Welſh Airs, collected principally during an excurſion into Wales by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B. &c. The Baſes and Variations arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ruſſell, jun. Organiſt of the Foundling-Hoſpital. 10s. 6d.

Theſe Airs do much credit to Mr. Bingley's taſte in muſical ſelection. Moſt of them, we believe, will be found perfectly new to many of the lovers of the Welſh melody. They are all ſufficiently marked with nationality of character to induce our faith in their being genuine; and Mr. Ruſſell, by his judicious baſſes and ingenious variations, has qualified them as well for the piano-forte practitioner, as the vocal amateur. The airs are more than ſixty in number, to which Mr. Ruſſell has prefixed, in a ſeparate page, both the Welſh and Engliſh titles; and has, in a few prefatory lines, ſtated the care with which the ſelection has been formed, and the reaſons which induced him to court Mr. Ruſſell's aſſiſtance. Mr. Bingley's *care* in the one inſtance, and judgment in the other, are well evinced by the intereſting pages of the work.

“*Il Soſpiro,*” *with Variations for the Piano-forte, compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Blanchard, by F. H. Bartheleman. 2s. 6d.*

Theſe variations are written with all the taſte and contrivance to be expected from ſo able and experienced a maſter as Mr. Bartheleman. They are twelve in number, and not only riſe gradually in point of difficulty, but diſtribute the execution equally between the true bounds. A violin accompaniment, taking up the *tema*, is occaſionally introduced, and greatly heightens the general effect.

“*The Brave Recruit,*” *Sung by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s.*

Mr. Cope has acquitted himſelf in “The Brave Recruit,” with ſpirit and judgment. The ſubject is remarkably appropriate, and the paſſages in general are bold and expreſſive; and though we obſerve ſome few notes in the baſs that might, perhaps, be replaced by others ſomewhat more eligible, the conſtruction, for the moſt part, is judicious, and beſpeaks the *maſter*.

Numbers I. and II. of the Roſe, the Thiſtle, and Shamrock; or, the Gentleman's New Muſical Pocket Companion, by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 1s. 6d. each.

This work, which is intended to be continued monthly, is in an octavo ſize, and conſiſts of the moſt favourite Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Airs, adapted for the German flute. Each number contains twenty-four pages, and the ſelection is by no means unworthy the judgment of Mr. Theodore Smith. By a young practitioner on the flute it will be found a pleaſing and improving companion, and to merit the notice of amateurs in general.

“*The Wanderer,*” *A Ballad, Written and Compoſed by T. Sanderſon. 1s.*

Both the words and muſic of this Ballad are above mediocrity. An affecting tale is told in ſimple language, and its ſentiments enforced by an agreeable and well-ſtudied melody.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

“An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to raiſe and aſſemble, in England, an additional Military Force, for the better Defence and Security of the United Kingdom, and for the more vigorous Proſecution of the War.”* (Paſſed 6th July, 1803. Cap. 82.)

THE Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of counties, and Juſtices of the Peace, are authorized to put this Act in execution in like manner as the Acts relating to the militia; and the number of private men to be raiſed in each county by virtue of this Act is particularized. § 1—2.

The proviſions relating to counties are to extend to ridings; thoſe of hundreds to extend to like diviſions; thoſe to pariſhes to extend to townſhips. § 3.

At the firſt meeting of the Lieutenancy under this Act, they ſhall appoint the number of men to be raiſed in each hundred, and the days for the firſt ſubdiviſion meetings, and iſſue orders to amend liſts, and affix them to the church-doors; and new liſts may be made when neceſſary. § 4 and 5.

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* This is the ſtatute generally known by name of the Army of Reſerve Act.

Exemptions.—No commiſſioned officer in his Majeſty's other forces, whether regular or militia, or in any of his caſtles or forts, nor any officer on half-pay, nor any non-commiſſioned officer or private, nor any reſident member of either of the univerſities in England, nor any clergyman, nor any licenſed teacher of any congregation, and not carrying on any trade, or exerciſing any other occupation for his livelihood except that of a ſchoolmaſter, and who ſhall have been ſo licenſed on or before the eighth of March 1803, nor any conſtable or other peace officer, nor any perſon being on or before the 22d of June, 1803, an articled clerk, nor any apprentice being, at the paſſing of this Act, under the age of 21 years, nor any profeſſional ſeaman or ſeafaring man, actually earning his livelihood as ſuch, nor any perſon trained and actually doing duty and muſtered in any of his Majeſty's docks or dock-yards, or actually employed and muſtered in his Majeſty's ſervice, in the Tower of London, Woolwich Warren, the gun-wharfs, or at the powder-mills, powder magazines, or other ſtorehouſes belonging to his Majeſty, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, nor any perſon being free of the Company of Watermen of the River Thames, nor any poor man having more than one child born in lawful wedlock under ten years of age, or infirm, nor any perſon who has ſerved perſonally or by ſubſtitute in the militia, ſhall be liable to ſerve perſonally, or provide a ſubſtitute to ſerve, unleſs by rotation it ſhall have come to the turn of any ſuch perſon; but no perſon who has ſerved in the regular forces or as a ſubſtitute or volunteer in the militia, and hath been diſcharged from or quitted the ſame, ſhall by ſuch ſervice be exempted. § 6.

Alſo, no officer, non-commiſſioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, or private, who ſhall have offered himſelf and been accepted, and who ſhall have been enrolled on or before the 22d of June 1803, in the artillery company, or in any yeomanry or volunteer corps, ſhall be liable to ſerve perſonally or provide a ſubſtitute, as long as he ſhall continue to belong to ſuch corps. § 7.

No perſon in any ſuch yeomanry or volunteer corps ſhall be exempted from ſervice, unleſs he ſhall have entered his name in a muſter-roll on or before the 22d of June aforeſaid, and ſhall be returned to the deputy-lieutenants as ſo entered by the commanding officer. § 38.

No perſon choſen by ballot, nor any ſubſtitute, being of the full height of five feet two inches, who ſhall be otherwiſe able-bodied and fit for ſervice, ſhall be deemed unfit, on account of his ſtature. § 9.

Subdiviſion meetings ſhall determine appeals, appoint what number of men ſhall ſerve for each pariſh, and ſend duplicates of amended liſts to the clerks of the general meetings, who ſhall return abſtracts to the Privy Council; ſhall appoint meetings for ballotting and inrolling; order conſtables to give notice to the men to appear, &c. and men are to appear upon notice, to be enrolled. § 10.

Notice to the wife, &c. to be deemed good ſervice, and if any man does not appear in fourteen days, he ſhall be advertiſed, and ſubject to the penalties for abſconding from the militia. § 11.

Whenever it ſhall appear to any ſubdiviſion meeting, that any perſon who is not ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of one hundred pounds, ſhall have been choſen by ballot, is unable by infirmity, or otherwiſe unfit for ſervice, they are to diſcharge ſuch perſon, and immediately cauſe another perſon to be choſen. § 13.

All perſons ballotted, may find ſubſtitutes of the ſame or ſome adjoining county; and the perſons finding ſuch ſubſtitutes ſhall not be again liable to be ballotted, or to find ſubſtitutes, unleſs it again come to the turn of any ſuch perſon; and no perſon produced as a ſubſtitute ſhall be rejected on account of the number of his children. § 14.

If any perſon choſen by ballot, (not being one of the Quakers,) ſhall refuſe or neglect to appear and take the oath, and ſerve, or to provide a ſubſtitute, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit twenty pounds; and whenever any ballot ſhall take place, after one year ſuch perſon ſhall be liable to be ballotted again; and if penalty be not paid, the perſons ſhall be compelled to ſerve. § 15.

Deputy Lieutenants may provide a ſubſtitute for any Quaker, and levy ſuch penalty by diſtreſs and ſale. § 16.

The pariſhes ſhall compleat their quotas without loſs of time, and half the penalty of 20l. ſhall be paid to the overſeers of the poor, and the remainder applied as hereinafter directed. § 17.

No man ſhall be approved or enrolled either as a ballotted man or as a ſubſtitute or volunteer, until he ſhall have been examined by ſome ſurgeon, and ſhall have been declared to be neither ruptured, lame, maimed, nor afflicted with any diſorder that may render him unfit to ſerve. § 18.

Every man ballotted, ſhall be enrolled and ſworn to ſerve within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and within the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, and Alderney, for the defence of the ſame, and not elſewhere, for five years; and every ſubſtitute or volunteer ſhall be liable and ſworn to ſerve for five years, and further until ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace with France, and likewiſe take another oath, that he has no rupture, nor is ſubject to fits, nor diſabled by lameneſs or otherwiſe, and that he is not an apprentice, or a ſeaman or ſeafaring man, and that he doth not belong to navy, army, or marines, nor to the militia. § 19.

If the churchwardens or overſeers ſhall, with the conſent of the veſtry or any other meeting holden on three days public notice, provide volunteers, of the ſame or ſome adjoining county, ſuch volunteers ſhall be enrolled; and if any ſuch churchwardens or overſeers ſhall give to ſuch volunteers any ſums not exceeding the average price to be fixed as herein-after mentioned, ſuch churchwardens or overſeers may make a rate upon the inhabitants according to the poor-rate to reimburſe themſelves ſuch ſums as they ſhall have paid to ſuch volunteers, and the overplus, if any, ſhall be applied as part of the poors rates; and, if any perſon, not being enrolled to ſerve, or having provided a ſubſtitute, ſhall refuſe to pay, any Juſtice, upon complaint, may levy the ſame by diſtreſs: but, any perſon aggrieved may appeal to the next general or quarter ſeſſions. § 20.

Any perſons may provide volunteers, of the ſame or ſome adjoining county, to ſerve for the ſame ſubdiviſion, previous to the ballot: or any perſons of the ſame or ſome adjoining county, willing to ſerve therein, may offer themſelves to ſerve. § 21.

The Deputy-lieutenants ſhall order all volunteers to be forwarded to the place of aſſembly, and if thoſe enrolled before taking the ballot ſhall amount to a certain number, the Deputy-lieutenants may ſuſpend the ballot, and ſhall ſend an account of the number enrolled to the clerk of the general meetings, to be tranſmitted to the Secretary at War, and his Majeſty may direct a further ſuſpenſion of the ballot, at the end of which period the number wanting ſhall be ballotted for, &c. § 22.

Half the price of a volunteer or ſubſtitute ſhall be paid to every perſon who ſhall prove, on oath, that he is not poſſeſſed of five hundred pounds, who ſhall be enrolled, or ſhall provide a ſubſtitute, to be paid on the expiration of fourteen days after joining at any place of aſſembly. § 23.

Subſtitutes or volunteers having received money and not appearing to be enrolled, ſhall return it and pay a penalty of forty pounds, or be impriſoned for three months. § 24.

Subdiviſion meetings may fix the price to be paid to volunteers, a moiety of which ſhall be paid by the pariſh-officers to perſons entitled thereto. § 25.

Two guineas ſhall be paid by the receiver general for every ballotted man who ſhall ſerve perſonally, and one guinea for every ſubſtitute or volunteer. § 26, 27.

His Majeſty may appoint the times and places for aſſembling the men enrolled, and ſend officers to receive them, notice whereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſecretary at war to the deputy-lieutenants, and when none are ſent, the deputy-lieutenants ſhall order the men to repair to the places of aſſembly, &c. §. 28.

His Majeſty may cauſe the men to be placed in corps appointed to ſerve within certain limits, or to be formed into new corps; and may appoint officers to command and diſcipline them, and the army raiſed under this Act ſhall be ſubject to the mutiny laws. § 29.

None of the corps in which the men ſhall be placed ſhall be ordered out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, and Alderney; nor any of the men be compellable to ſerve out of them, unleſs they voluntarily enliſt in any of the forces for general ſervice, and ſhall have been previouſly diſcharged. § 30.

The lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants ſhall tranſmit certificates to the commanding officers of the men raiſed. § 31.

Wives and families of corporals and privates entitled to relief according to proviſions of 43 Geo. 3. c. 47. and the amount ſhall be repaid quarterly to the pariſh-officers by the receiver general of the county. § 32.

His Majeſty may direct the commandant to diſcharge any man willing to enliſt into his forces for general ſervice, &c. § 33.

But if any ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe to enliſt, he ſhall continue to belong to the corps from which diſcharged. § 34.

The proviſions of Acts relative to the militia, as far as applicable, ſhall extend to this Act. § 44.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Auguſt and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

ABBOTT, T. yarn maker, Needham Market. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Aſpinall, Edw. Wigan, calico manufacturer. (Gaſkall, Wigan

Bennett, J. Norton, ſhipwright. (Tapender, Faverſham

Beſtow, F. Nottingham, hoſier. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane

Bixcell, A. Kelſale, tanner. (Moore, Woodſtock ſtreet

Biſhop, J. Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Chilton, Chancery lane

Burke, J. F. Cannon ſtreet, ſhip owner. (Atcheſon, Ely place

Carew, J. Briſtol merchant and broker. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's Inn

Chaplin, J. jun. Nuneaton, carpenter and grocer. (Forbes, Ely place

Doughty, J. Stokeſley, grocer, and linen and woollen draper. (Lodrington and Hall, Secondaries office, Temple

Ellis, Wm. Halifax, ſcrivener. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Eaton, D. I. bookſeller, Stratford-green. (Smith, Rob er ſtreet, Adelphi

Fletcher, S. Mancheſter and Stockport, linen draper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury ſquare

Forbes, G. Cophall court, merchant and underwriter. (Templar, Burr ſtreet

Francis, J. Greek ſtreet, and Rathbone place, china and glaſs man. (Illingworth, Penton ſtreet, Pentonville

Favene, P. Bedford row, inſurance broker. (Winter, Kaye, Beckwith, and Freſhfield, Swithin's lane

Gange W. tallow chandler, Dorcheſter. (R. Strickland, Dorſet

Handley, J. cornfacter, Aſhby de la Zouch. (Rider, Fetter lane

Holmes, D. Liverpool, grocer. Kearney, London

Hoſch, I. and E. Bientz, Budge row, London, and G. Loth, J. Deitrick Lubren, and W. Loth, Newcaſtle, factors. (Firm Hoſch, Bientz, and Co.) (Shaws, Tudor ſtreet

Hanſell, E. A. Kingſton, Hull, auctioneer. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet

Henderſon, R. Foſter lane, warehouſeman. (Berry, Walbrook

Jay, J. Norwich, coal merchant. (Bygrave, Norwich

Jones, E. Hereford, butcher and maltſter. (Downes, Hereford

Jones, E. ſen. and jun. Hereford, cornfactors. (Downes, Hereford

Irvin, T. and Holden, James, Halifax, dyers. (Wingleſworth, Holborn court, Gray's Inn

Knowles, W. Wheatley lane, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Langſton, R. Cheſter, and M. Gafney, Chetwood, cotton merchants. (Firm, in London, R. Langſton and Co.) (Edge, Mancheſter

Liddell, T. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer. (Wilſhur, Gray's Inn ſquare

Lanner, T. ſhoe manufactory, Stafford. (Wilkington and Small, Temple

Lac, T. Pocklington, linen draper and grocer. (Evans, Furnival's Inn

Leeman, J. Peterborough, linen draper. (Thomas and Sons, Fen court, Fenchurch ſtreet

Morley, W. Shoe lane, baker (Bradley and Arrowſmith, Middle New ſtreet, Gough ſquare

Miles, E. Newcaſtle, miller. (Bainbridge, Newcaſtle

Nuttal, C. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Edge, Mancheſter

Naylor, R. Baſinghall ſtreet, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet

Newman, R. Dartmouth, ſhip builder. (Darke, Princes ſtreet, Bedford row

Porter R. Great Driffield, ſpirit merchant and cornfactor. (Sherwin, Great James ſtreet, Bedford row

Pycock, T. and M. Ward Pycock, Kingſton on Hull, bunders, (Firm T. Pycock and Son.) (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Parker, J. Glamford Biggs, maltſter. (Brewer, Lodington, and Hall, Temple

Pratt, P. Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury, glaſs man. (Flaſhman, Ely place

Rolls, J. B. Birmingham, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Rowland, N. and P. Great Coggeſhall, blanket makers. (Allen, Clifford's Inn

Redmond, J. Liverpool, linen merchant. (Broad, Dram ſtreet, Southwark

Starford, J. and G. Durham, woollen manufacturers. (Clennell, Staple's Inn

Sharp, P. Liverpool, joiner. (Blackſtock, Temple

Shaw, G. Bleach Gill, dealer in wool. (Fothergill, Clifford's Inn

Stanley, C. Durham, ſtationer. (Wrangham, Seething lane

Tindall, T. Weymouth, grocer. (Alenanden, Bedford row

Thurgood, T. Welwyn, ſhopkeeper. (Townſend Staple's inn

Whitaker, G. and Pitt, James, coach makers, Birmingham. (Worthem and Stephenſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Wood, R. Slaithwaite, cornfactor. (Battye, Chancer lane

Wylie, D. and Wilkinſon, John, fuſtain manufacturers, Mancheſter. (Swale, New Boſwell court

Whitehead, E. C. Witham, carpenter, Lang, Great Preſcot ſtreet

Wright, J. Rouſe Farm, Weſt Wickham, bruſh maker. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

BREANT, J. Monkgate, York, butter and bacon factor, Sept. 15

Ball, G. Launceton, vintner, &c. Oct. 4

Brown, J. Strand, gun maker, Oct. 1

Brandith, J. Haines, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 1

Collier, W. Reading, carpenter, Sept. 13

Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, New court, Swithin's lane, merchants, Joint Eſtate, and ſeparate Eſtate of Loughnan, Oct. 1

Dulau, A. Soho ſquare, bookſeller, Sept. 27

Frith, J. Bradford, merchant, Sept. 21

Fiſher, J. Pollington, ſeedſman, Oct. 5

Fowler, J. Foſter lane, warehouſeman, Sept. 27

Fenwick, T. ſen. and jun. Bolton, drapers and taylors, Oct. 1

Farquhar, C. Madox ſtreet, builder and carpenter, Nov. 1

Goldſmith, L. Thavies Inn, and Great Trinity lane, merchant, Sept. 24

Gibſon, R. Rochdale, joiner and carpenter, Oct. 11

Greenwood, S. Newman ſtreet, coach maſter, Oct. 11

Gray, J. Newcaſtle merchant and underwriter, Sept. 17, final

Gadd, J. Briſtol, dealer, Sept. 24

Graham, J. late of Mildenhall, and now of Stoke, hair merchant, &c. Oct. 7

Garwood, J. Royſton, victualler and innholder, Oct. 4

Greenwood, S. Newman ſtreet, coach maker, Nov. 7

Hunter, P. Durham, ſcrivener, Sept. 14

Halfhide, J. ſen. and jun. and E. Halfhide, Merton, calico printers, ſeparate Eſtates, Sept. 3

Hancock, I. Briſtol, cheeſe factor, Oct. 12

Harriſon, J. Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthenware, Oct. 11

Hedgſen, J. Whitehaven, merchant, deceaſed, Oct. 17

Humphries, E. Briſtol, victualler and ſkinner, Oct. 10

Holloway, J. P. Swithin's lane, wine, ſpirit, and beer merchant, Nov. 3

Johnſon, T. Kidderminſter, grocer, Oct. 6

Jewitt, W. Snaith Lodge, brandy merchant, and ſeedſman, Oct. 4

Jenkin, Tho. Abbchurch lane, dealer, Nov. 5

Kent, A. and S. Pemberton, Lime ſtreet ſquare, merchants, Sept. 17

Lloyd, H. Kington, Hereford, baker, Sept. 22

Lewis, T. Bocking, baize maker, Oct. 6

Leigh, T. Foxdenton, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8

Middleton, W. J. Holland, Pemberton, and G. Felton, Liverpool, merchants, ſeparate Eſtate of Pemberton, Sept. 23

Moody, C. Longtown, dealer, Oct. 8

Mallalieu, G. Salford, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8

Morville, G. Lancaſter, merchant, partner with G. Harriſon, Sept. 29

Malins, W. Eveſham, maltſter, Oct. 12

Moore, N. Lancaſter, merchant, partner with J. Benſon, J. Wilkinſon, and R. Pendleton, ſeparate Eſtates, Oct. 21, final

Newton, P. Whitchurch, innholder, Oct. 14, final

Needham, T. Aſhby de la Zouch, hoſier, Oct. 6

Peirſon T. and W. Sammon, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet, Iriſh factors, Oct. 11

Peirſon, G. Cockermouth, woollen manufacturer, Sept. 23

Proctor, J. jun. Lancaſter, merchant, Sept. 29

Parient, M. W. and A. W. Boucher, Little St. Helen's, merchants, Dec. 3

Riddle, A. and R. High ſtreet, Southwark, Sept. 24

Richard, J. P. Liverpool, merchant, (Firm Richard and Mathuſon) Oct. 14

Smith, T. Mancheſter, callico printer, Sept. 24

Sturrock, J. late maſter of the Purſuit Weſt Indiaman, Oct. 22

Seymour, H. Maidenhead, coal merchant, Sept. 27

Seſſions, J. Kingſton, Hull, merchant, Oct. 14

Taylor, J. Worceſter, draper, Dec. 31

Toy, E. Plymouth dock, draper, Oct. 29

Turnbull, J. J. Forbes, R. Allen Crawford, and D. Shene, Broad ſtreet, merchants, ſeparate Eſtates of Turnbull and Forbes, final, Sept. 27

Thompſon, J. and C. M'Adam, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 11

Tonge, C. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 8

Tennant, R. jun. Wakefield, merchant, Oct. 22

Wilkinſon, R. and G. Daniel, Kingſton, Hull, merchants, Sept. 29

Williams, T. and W. Pondered, Little Sutton ſtreet, Clerkenwell, tin-plate workers, Oct. 8

Warren, J. S. Birmingham, dealer, Sept. 27

Wigan, T. Briſtol, ſilverſmith, Oct. 24

Wigfield, J. jun. Northellerton, mercer, &c. Oct. 8

Wright, T. Leeds, merchant. (Surviving partner of M. Cawood.) Oct. 17

Williams, H. Crickhowell, ſcrivener, Oct. 8

Whittington, W. Bradford, clothier, Oct. 11

White, H. Eveſham, currier, Oct. 12

Whitehead, W. Laceby, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 15, final

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
CHOLERA	39
Rheumatiſmus	18
Catarrhus	21
Hæmoptyſis	4
Dyſenteria	11
Typhus	14
Aſcites et Anaſarca	12
Anguine	8
Amenorrhœa	17
Menorrhagia	8
Leucorrhœa	6
Dyſpepſia	26
Scarlatina	3
Paralyſis	7
Hyſteria	2
Epilepſia	4
Morbi Cutanei	22
Morbi Infantiles	27

Cholera, as it was predicted, has become the predominant diſtemper of the ſeaſon. There was little riſk in propheſying the ſpeedy recurrence of a complaint which has, in this iſland at leaſt, ſo invariably attached itſelf to the autumnal period of the year. It has been generally aſcribed to the eating of fruit. This, however, although it ſometimes may act as an exciting cauſe, can by no means explain the exiſtence of a prevailing prediſpoſition to inteſtinal diſorder.

The treatment of this malady is ſimple, and when early enough applied, almoſt uniformly ſucceſsful in its reſult. But no time is to be loſt in the management of a complaint which cloſes not unfrequently the life of the afflicted and exhauſted patient in leſs than twenty-four and ſometimes even of twelve hours, after the commencement of its attack. It is one of the diſeaſes of the human frame which impreſſes ſtrongly the folly and imminent danger of medical procraſtination.

Seldom, in perilous and acute diſorders, are more than a few hours allotted to the practitioner, for the effectual exerciſe of his ſkill; which, if from a timid heſitation with regard to the treatment, or too late a detection of the actual *eſſence* of the caſe, he unfortunately permits to eſcape unimproved, no future exertion of recollection or ſagacity can avail to counteract the miſchievous and ſometimes fatal conſequence of his error or neglect. A more than ordinary *quickneſs* of mental ſight is the diſtinguiſhing and radical conſtituent in the character of a pre-eminently qualified phyſician.*

Of typhus and rheumatiſm, a conſiderable number has occurred during the laſt month. Concerning the former diſeaſe, the Reporter will appear, perhaps, already to have ſaid more than was at all intereſting or important. With regard to the latter, he takes this freſh opportunity of repeating, that when it attacks the poor and laborious part of the community, relief is more frequently derived from chalybeate and Peruvian corroborants than from the more uſual adminiſtration of relaxing, evacuating, and ſudorific, remedies. It is too common for thoſe to regulate the treatment of a diſeaſe by its *name*, who are ignorant, or do not reflect that a difference in the age, the ſex, the previous habits or original ſtamina of the patient cannot fail, in every inſtance, to create an important diverſity in the character of the diſorder. Scarcely a ſingle diſeaſe can be pointed out in the ſyſtem of noſology, which is not capable, in different circumſtances, of being cured by methods diametrically oppoſite to each other.

This remark may be ſtretched, without danger of weakening its force, even to the caſe of an apoplectic patient, who, although he is, and ought in general to be, treated on a plan decidedly and purely antiphlogiſtic, in many inſtances may be reſtored, and can be reſtored *only*, by the inſtantaneous application of the moſt active and powerful ſtimulants.

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* An advocate at the Scotch bar, uniformly brilliant from the ſcintillations of his wit, once, by an ebullition of it peculiarly happy, excited a convulſion of laughter, that ſpread univerſally around him, with the exception only of one learned gentleman on the bench, whoſe gravity appeared undiſturbed by the bon-mot; until, after many minutes of ſolemn conſideration, and when the orator was occupied with another topic of his harangue, he ſuddenly exclaimed, to the no ſmall ſurpriſe and amuſement of the court, "*Oh, I ſee it now!*"—The tardy perception of the venerable judge betrayed, on an occaſion like the above, was highly pleaſant and entertaining; but, how different from pleaſant or entertaining, would the diſcovery of a ſimilar ſlowneſs of diſcernment be in a medical practitioner, who, after the mortal termination of a diſeaſe, the nature of which he had not previouſly aſcertained, ſhould be heard to exclaim, "*Oh, I ſee it now!*"

It would reconcile many of the oppoſitions and incongruities which appear in the works of thoſe who have written upon the diſeaſes of the human frame, at different periods of its hiſtory, to conſider, that man, the ſubject upon which they write, has, during the intervening periods, undergone conſiderable changes in his phyſical as well as moral conſtitution.

Sydenham was eminently judicious and ſucceſsful in his time. But, the phyſician who, in this comparatively enervated and puny age, was, in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, to imitate, without modification or reſerve, the bold and energetic ſtyle of practice adopted by that great maſter of his art, would not be unlikely, by the empirical raſhneſs of his conduct, to deſtroy, in almoſt every inſtance, in which he ventured to preſcribe.

Southampton-row, J. Reid.
September 26, 1803.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1803.

FRANCE.

THE expectations of the Engliſh people have long been turned towards the French coaſt, which, we have been boaſtingly told, ſhall quickly pour forth on this country hundreds of thouſands of thoſe troops which have hitherto met with no effectual reſiſtance. The threat of French invaſion is not new; it has been wiſe in France to threaten, and it has been wiſe in England to prepare, but ſtill has the ocean ſeparated the angry combatants.

There have been times when France was as much ſuperior in troops as at preſent, and was alſo ſuperior in ſhips, but even then, with the vaſt advantage of a covering fleet, Frenchmen did not truſt themſelves on Engliſh ground. It has been ſaid that France never had ſo large a diſpoſeable force as at preſent, but it is more true that England never had ſo large a receiving force. The diſpoſeable force of France is doubtleſs conſiderable, but is much limited by the impoſing attitude ſhe muſt neceſſarily keep on the continent. Bonaparte muſt overawe Germany, Italy, and Spain, he muſt have proficients to draw money from the Dutch and Hanoverians, he muſt have a military academy to perfect the Swiſs in liberty, he muſt have a diſpoſeable force along his extenſive coaſt to repel the occaſional attacks of the Engliſh; he muſt guard his means of invaſion to prevent them from being taken away beneath his own batteries; he muſt have a force diſperſed through the interior of France to prevent revolutionary movements; he muſt be well prepared in and about Paris, and he muſt have a company of Generals to perform their evolutions, and go through their different phaſes, about his own perſon, the centre of fear and apprehenſion. When all theſe important poſts are filled to his ſatisfaction, where is he to find a diſpoſeable force ſufficiently powerful to conquer England, defended as ſhe would be by half a million of troops, including the volunteers, and not leſs than an hundred thouſand ſailors, ſea-fencibles, and men acquainted with naval affairs. When we eſtimate the danger to which Bonaparte would be expoſed at home, were he to ſend away any conſiderable proportion of his troops, and alſo the dangers which the part ſent away muſt encounter, we are inclined to think that the enterprize will not be engaged in at a time when unanimity and military ſpirit are the characteriſtics of Engliſhmen.

It has been maintained that he has threatened to invade this country, and that he muſt keep his promiſe or render himſelf contemptible. Such a conſideration, however, can have no weight with a good General, who muſt neceſſarily act according to circumſtances, and whoſe duty it often is to hold language and make demonſtrations not intended to be acted on:

> Dolus an virtus quis in hoſte requirat.

France has aſſumed an attitude threatning to England; ſhe has taken poſitions proper for invading it, and ſhe holds correſponding language; but the real deſigns of France are by no means manifeſt. No country in the vicinity of French troops can be conſidered as ſecure from a ſudden irruption, nor does the conduct of France, ſince the revolution, render ſuch unprovoked aggreſſion by any means improbable. When the French armies were commanded to halt and propoſe terms of peace in the career of victory, the reſpect and admiration of mankind naturally followed ſuch unuſual but enlightened policy. But, on the other hand the unprovoked invaſion of Malta, of Egypt, and of Switzerland, muſt impair the faith of France, and render it at leaſt doubtful whether maſqued policy or real moderation were the motives of forbearance in other inſtances. Such is the character of the Firſt Conſul as to render him a cauſe of terror to all other powers. Active, penetrating, and reſerved, the extent of his views is not to be eſtimated, and his deſigns are probably unknown to thoſe in whom he ſeems to place the moſt confidence. As a man who is deſirous of aſcending a lofty mountain makes one ridge only a ſtep to another, ſo does the wily Corſican trample under foot one nation, in order to ſtep more conveniently on that which adjoins it.

PORTUGAL.

The Portugueſe government has been under the greateſt alarm in conſequence of ſome late demands of France. The moſt vigorous meaſures have been employed to recruit their army and navy, but the latter is ſaid to have lately received the principal attention. Hence it has been imagined that the royal family have it in contemplation to remove the ſeat of government to their American poſſeſſions, and relinquiſh for ever a ſituation which ſubjects them to the inſolence of Frenchmen and the dangerous meanneſs of the Spaniſh court. Portugal ſeems, unfortunately, to be at the mercy of France, and the conſequence will probably be that Bonaparte will pick the Spaniards and Portugueſe ſeparately, rather than ſell Portugal to Spain, which might eventually render the latter leſs manageable. At preſent it ſeems likely, that he will turn to good account the national hatred ſubſiſting between theſe unfortunate countries; and, while he can maintain diviſion, can ſcarcely fail to rule. Should French troops be marched into Portugal, it is not improbable that the navy of that country may be preſſed into the ſervice of invaſion.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch ſtill continue to receive the embraces of French fraternity; and ſo cloſely are they hugged, and ſo cordially ſhaken by the hand, that their blood, or that which they value as much, flows copiouſly out at their fingers' ends.

RUSSIA.

We ſtill continue ignorant as to the part which the commanding, and conſequently the leſſer Northern Powers will take in the preſent conteſt, or whether they will remain neuter, as during the greater part of the laſt war. It is thought that Ruſſia is deſirous of peace between England and France, and that ſhe has propoſed a plan of mediation, the leading circumſtance of which is that Malta ſhall be retained by Ruſſia for ten years. It is probable that ſuch a ſacrifice would not be regretted by our Miniſters if it ſeemed likely to anſwer the purpoſe of a laſting accommodation. The armaments, however, preparing in the Baltic, for whatever purpoſe they may be deſigned, will probably be an additional inducement with our Government to retain poſſeſſion of Malta. A rupture with Ruſſia is probably not at hand, and we are inclined to pay all reſpect to the received character of the preſent Emperor. It is not unlikely that he may entertain a jealouſy of the unrivalled power of England at ſea, but on the other hand it cannot be ſuppoſed that he can regard without apprehenſion the cloſe approach of a French army to Denmark. Conſidering all circumſtances, Ruſſia itſelf is probably expoſed to greater danger of conqueſt than England. Our navy is not only our own protector, but that of the world in general: it is the moſt effectual check on ſchemes of univerſal empire, fabricated by French ambition, and foſtered by military ſucceſſes, which efface former ſtandards of computation. Let the Emperor of Ruſſia, however great may be his poſſeſſions and his power, and however ſecure he may deem himſelf from the graſp of French politics and French armies, be careful of raiſing ſtill higher a weight which may eventually fall on his own head.

WEST INDIES.

The firſt efforts of Britiſh valour in this quarter have been attended with ſucceſs. Scarcely more than ſufficient time for ſending orders and receiving an anſwer had elapſed, before the capture of Morne Fortuné and of the whole of the iſland of St. Lucia were announced. General Grinfield received at Barbadoes the order for commencing hoſtilities on the 17th of June, and on the night of the 20th, the fort, defended by ſix hundred men, was carried by aſſault. By the co-operation and activity of Commodore Hood, the iſland of Tobago was alſo captured on the 30th of the ſame month.

The Negroes in St Domingo ſtill contend for exemption from maſſacre againſt the nation which offers liberty and emancipation to the ſtates of Europe. We ſincerely hope that no ſuch diſgraceful conteſts may tarniſh the glory of the Britiſh ſoldier, but that gradual and firm meaſures of emancipation may teach the Negro to regard the Engliſhman as his friend, and that he may thus receive the bleſſings of Chriſtianity from the ſame ſource as its doctrines.

IRELAND.

Many of the unfortunate men who were taken with arms in their hands during the night of the late Rebellion have been brought to trial and executed. Since that time more important arreſts have taken place. However we may lament the fate of ignorant men, the dupes of artful demagogues or of ardent men, the victims of ſpeculative opinions carried into practice, the inhuman conduct of ſome of theſe men leaves little room for pity or regret. It is juſt matter of congratulation however, to every friend of conſtitutional freedom, that the trials take place in due courſe of law, and with all thoſe wiſe forms which cannot be departed from without feeding the fire of rebellion with juſt argument. No plea ought to ſtand between an accuſed man and a jury of his equals. Theſe men have experienced juſtice; and, we truſt, that mercy, which, while it protects, reflects a ſuſtaining influence on the ſource from which it proceeds, which leaves behind it diſpoſitions which juſtice alone cannot create, will ſhew itſelf in due time, and with its unequalled balm heal the wounds of afflicted Ireland.

ENGLAND.

Our country may now be conſidered as fully engaged in a conteſt from which there is no retreat—from which there is no diſpoſition to retreat. So much has martial ardour outrun all precedent, that arms are not to be found for the men who ſtand prepared to weild them. Inſtead therefore of blaming miniſters for not providing muſquets, we ought to praiſe them for that conduct, which, from diſſention has created union; which by moderation has raiſed an ardent ſpirit; and which, by peace, has recalled the genius of war which now protects our country. It is better to want arms than to want men; but though we would not diſſuade from any means of defence, ſtill we cannot but ſuppoſe the number of muſquets in the country greater than could be required to meet any plan of invaſion. During the late adminiſtration we heard no complaint of a want of weapons, not ſurely becauſe there were then more arms, but becauſe there are now more men. Are we then to ſuppoſe that the mere circumſtance of diſproportion can be a poſitive cauſe of weakneſs, or that a loyal ſubject without a muſquet is worſe than nothing. The muſquet and bayonet, though probably the beſt, are not the only arms to be oppoſed to an invading foe.

Whatever may be the motive with men to enter into military aſſociations at a time when there appears to be little chance of coming to action, nothing but perverſeneſs can withhold applauſe from thoſe who have ſtood forward at the preſent criſis, when a general opinion has prevailed of an immediate attack. No man can fix limits to poſſibility; but, it may ſafely be aſſerted, that there is no inſtance of a country, ſo populous as England, and animated by ſuch a ſpirit, falling a prey to invaſion. It has been made a queſtion, whether troops like the volunteers could be ſafely committed in a conteſt with regular troops. Beſides natural courage, there is a ſpecies of habitual military courage which can only be acquired in perfection by men who have been accuſtomed to actual warfare. Such habits muſt be got by the volunteer as they were got by the regular ſoldier. Experience can alone fully teach that the event of a battle and each man's perſonal ſecurity depend on each man's firmneſs. During a battle a young recruit and an old ſoldier have different ideas of the means of ſafety; the former is apt to imagine it ſafeſt to run away, the latter knows that it is generally ſafeſt to ſtand his ground, and not to retire except by command. The young recruit has therefore much more merit in ſtanding his ground than an old ſoldier. In caſe of invaſion, the volunteers could not be conſidered as equal to men who have ſeen actual ſervice, but they would be better than unexerciſed men; and yet even ſuch have, by good Generals, been quickly rendered formidable. Men compelled to undertake a military life, are found readily to acquire military ſpirit, and ſkill proportioned to the examples which they ſee before them; and the circumſtance of a voluntary enrollment can ſcarcely be conſidered as unfavourable. In whatever aſpect we contemplate the volunteers, they muſt be conſidered as an important addition to the defenſive part of the ſervice, and conſequently eventually to the offenſive. But beſides the volunteers we have militia and troops of the line to double the amount of any army which Bonaparte has the means of tranſporting,

porting, or if he could tranſport them, of detaching from his force without manifeſt danger to France: no apprehenſion is to be entertained as to the event of a conteſt, however we muſt all deplore the evils which muſt neceſſarily accompany an actual invaſion.

While our ſoldiers and ſailors are fighting for the ſafety and exiſtence of England as an independent nation, their countrymen, who are leſs expoſed to the immediate dangers of war, feel a lively intereſt in their welfare. Such a fund as that at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe no other country can boaſt, nor could England boaſt till the preſent time. The diſtreſſes of the widows and orphans of thoſe who fall in battle has long been deplored, and, we truſt, will hereafter be mitigated, as far as pecuniary aſſiſtance can effect that purpoſe. Life cannot be recalled by gold; but gold will ſupply a maintenance prematurely cut off. The evils of war cannot be annihilated; but all poſſible alleviation is now attempted by means of theſe liberal and honorable contributions.

"'Tis all a father, all a friend can give."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Fire at Aſtley's Amphitheatre, Weſtminſter-bridge.—The following are the moſt intereſting particulars relating to this calamitous event:—Mr. Teller, a baker in Amphitheatre-row, adjoining the gateway leading to the ſtables belonging to the theatre, being up with his men baking, about a quarter paſt two o'clock in the morning, diſcovered the theatre to be on fire, and the flames to be burſting through that part of the roof which was over the front of the ſtage; he and his men ran and knocked at the doors of the ſeveral houſes in the front of the theatre, and the alarm ſoon became general. It appears from this that no perſon was on the watch within the theatre, or the alarm would certainly have been earlier given, and prevented the fatal accident which befel Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. Aſtley, jun. This unfortunate lady reſided in the houſe in the front of the theatre, and which in leſs than twenty minutes was in flames, when Mrs. Smith, who was near ſixty years of age was ſeen at the two pair of ſtairs window neareſt the bridge, attempting to open it; Mr. Moore, a tin-man, who lives at the corner of Phœnix-ſtreet, mounted the balcony in the front, and thence to the window, but being unable to open it, was obliged to deſcend and uſe the end of the ladder to demoliſh the ſaſh; in the mean time Mrs. Smith diſappeared, and fell a victim to the flames, for under the back room her remains were diſcovered by the firemen, about half paſt ten o'clock in the forenoon, next day, ſo ſhockingly mangled that they were with great difficulty collected into a baſket, and being covered with a carpet, were conveyed over the way to the houſe of Mr. Richardſon. The moment the fire was diſcovered, Mr. Trampolin, one of the performers, and Mr. Searle, the boat-builder, cloſe by, went to the ſtables to ſave the horſes. Theſe ſtables were numerous and extenſive, formed by long ranges of brick walls, and covered by the ſtage. At this time the ſtage was completely on fire, that is all over head, but theſe gentlemen courageouſly perſevered. They blinded the horſes, to prevent them from taking alarm at the flames, and they got them all out in ſafety, though not till they had been well warmed. It is remarkable, that theſe were the very ſame gentlemen who ſaved the horſes when this place was burned down about nine years ago. With the exception of the horſes, ſcarcely any part of Mr. Aſtley's property was ſaved. A few ſcenes, not more than were ſufficient to load a cart, which were in the outer apartments, were ſecured, but nothing elſe. The muſic-room, with all its contents, was entirely deſtroyed. In this was depoſited the muſic of all the pieces which had ever been brought out at the Amphitheatre, and which, in all, had coſt Mr. Aſtley the ſum of 15,000l. All the muſical inſtruments, ſome of them very valuable, belonging to individuals of the band, were likewiſe deſtroyed. Indeed the ruins preſented many curioſities. The contents of the property-room, which had fallen into the ſtables through the ſtage, were curious. Here were ſwords, the barrels of muſkets, tin armour, and all the paraphernalia of kings and warriors, which the flames could not devour. Many individuals belonging to the Theatre, as well as the neighbours, loſt conſiderable property; and not the leaſt loſs to the performers, is that of their benefits, which were approaching. Mr. and Mrs. Aſtley, jun. were ſleeping at a ſmall country houſe they have about ten miles diſtant in Surrey. An expreſs was ſent as ſoon as the fire was known, and Mr. Aſtley was on the ſpot at five o'clock in the morning, juſt in time to know that the flames had completely devoured the whole of his property, valued at more than thirty thouſand pounds. Mrs. Aſtley followed, and on hearing

ing the fate of her mother, ſhe fell into violent hyſterics, from which ſhe hardly recovered all the following day. The ſituation of Mr. and Mrs. Aſtley is indeed truly deplorable. His mother died about a week ago; her mother was a few days after burned to death; his father is now detained a priſoner of war in France, at the moment his mother was expiring; and now the whole of his property and his hopes are, in one night, extinguiſhed. Mr. Aſtley has inſured part of the value of his premiſes, at various fire-offices, but by no means equal to the whole amount. The confuſion, occaſioned by the inhabitants who ſurrounded the Theatre, removing their goods, was beyond deſcription, and the damage to furniture has been immenſe; fortunately water was at hand, and the engines aſſembled in time to prevent the entire deſtruction of any houſe but that immediately connected with the Theatre, although on every ſide their offices and back premiſes are burnt, and ſeveral of them had actually taken fire. Of the houſes in front, moſt were but little damaged. Fortunately an high wall protected Mr. Elliot, the coach-maker's premiſes, and arreſted the progreſs of the flames in that direction, although the roof and turret of his workſhop were at one time on fire. Eight of the ſmall houſes in Amphitheatre-row are much damaged in their roofs by the fierceneſs of the flames from the old ſcenery depoſited in the long ſhed; and two of them were on fire in ſeveral places, but the engines extinguiſhed them. By half paſt three o'clock the whole of the Theatre had fallen in, and nothing was then left but the bare walls and ſmoaking ruins. A party of guards attended and protected the vaſt pile of goods collected in Mr. Richardſon's yard, and in other adjacent places. The columns of flames which at one time aſcended was inconceivably great, and the crowd aſſembled round the ſpot was, of courſe, immenſe. It is but little more than nine years ſince Mr. Aſtley's former Theatre on this ſpot was deſtroyed by a ſimilar calamity!

The following is a correct account of the Caſt Iron Bridge erected over the River Thames at Staines.—It is the firſt bridge wholly of caſt-iron that has been attempted ſince the famous one at Colebrook-dale.—The arch of this elegant ſtructure is the flatteſt ſegment ever built on a large ſcale, being the ſegment of a circle of 25,22 feet diameter, the chord or ſpan 180, and the verſed ſine, or height, 16 feet; it ſprings from abutments of ſtone built on piles, and is 27 feet 2 inches in breadth, it conſiſts of 6 ribs, placed 5 feet aſunder, kept in their poſition by perforated croſs-bars placed horizontally at the top and bottom of each arch-piece quite acroſs the bridge, each of the ribs is compoſed of 39 arch-pieces 4 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inc. long at top, and 4 feet $6\frac{3}{8}$ inc. at bottom, 4 feet deep, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inc. thick, they are caſt hollow, for the purpoſe of introducing dowels $4\frac{1}{2}$ inc. wide, and 2 inc. thick, through theſe dowels, and alſo the arch pieces, are caſt holes, into which wedges are driven, which bring the parts into cloſe contact and very conſiderably leſſen the ſhoot or thruſt of the arch—the ſpondrils are filled up with circles which diminiſh from the abutments to the centre, the whole is covered with plates 1 inch thick, and 2 feet broad, on the ends of which reſt the pannels, on which the balluſtrade is placed—the whole weight of iron is 270 tons, of which the covering plates weigh 100, the bridge was caſt by the Walkers of Rotherham, on an improved plan, for the invention of which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his Royal Letters Patent to Mr. T. Wilſon, engineer of Wearmouth-bridge, under whoſe direction the whole iron-work was thrown acroſs the River Thames, and completed in leſs than ſix months. The bridge was opened for public uſe on Saturday the 3d inſt. when the commiſſioners had the pleaſure of ſeeing 160 fat oxen, 10 horſes, and a great number of people upon the bridge at the ſame time, without producing the leaſt effect upon it; although the trotting of a horſe makes it vibrate, the king and royal family paſſed over in the firſt four coaches drawn by four horſes each.

MARRIED.

W. Le Blanc, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs A. Elliot, of Briſtol.

At Marybone, E. Lumby, eſq. to Miſs E. Phillips, of Roxby-lodge, Surrey.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, J. Bellamy, eſq. of Clarence-place, Pentonville, to Miſs Richardſon, of Fore-ſtreet.

W. Willis, jun. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Ponton, daughter of T. Ponton, eſq. of Batterſea.

At Richmond, P. Deſpard, eſq to Miſs Rainsford.

Lieut. Col. Fiſher, to Miſs Shaw, of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

At Cumberland Houſe, D. Erſkine, eſq. of Cardoſs, to Miſs Keith Elphinſtone.

B. Gream, eſq. of Godſtone, Surrey, to Miſs Daniell, of Brompton-grove.

W. Coleghtly, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, to Miſs Dodd, of Cowley, Middleſex.

T. Leverton, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Mrs. R. Craven, of Grove Houſe, Blackheath.

At the New Church, Strand, Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald, to Miſs A. L. Danvers.

T. P. Spencer, eſq. of Vauxhall, to Miſs Roſs.

At Camberwell, Mr. Blanchard, ſurgeon, to Miſs Reed, of Peckham.

At Chelſea, Capt. H. Hornby, to Miſs J. M. Smith.

G. Brett, eſq. of York-place, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Templeton, daughter of the late Capt. Templeton, of the 6th regiment dragoon guards.

P. Free, eſq. of Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Miſs Clarke, of Lombard-ſtreet.

Alexander Gray, eſq. of Argyle-ſtreet, to Miſs Bazette, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. G. P. Crowne, to Miſs L. Sophia Neſbitte.

R Edwards, eſq. of High Elms, Herts, to Miſs Howard, of Kenſington.

Colonel W. Dalrymple, groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Clarence, to Lady Andrews, widow of the late Sir Joſ. Andrews, bart. of Shaw-place, Berks

Alex. B. Morris, eſq. of the iſland of Berbice, Weſt Indies, to Miſs A. Beard, of Fenchurch-ſtreet

W. Ferguſſon, eſq. ſurgeon to the forces, to the youngeſt daughter of the late R. Rogers, eſq. and niece to T. Fydell, eſq of Boſton, county of Lincoln.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. Longden, rector of Rockbourne, Hants, to Miſs Davies, of Homerton.

Mr. Day, ſolicitor of Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs M. French, of Dover-ſtreet, daughter of the late provoſt French of Glaſgow.

At the Duke of Hamilton's houſe in Groſvenor-place, Lord Viſcount Fincaſtle, to Lady Suſan Hamilton.

At Hampton, Middleſex, T. Braddyll, eſq. to Miſs F. Cheſter.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Charles Manners, eſq. to Mrs. Clarke, daughter of Gen. Gardiner.

Rev. J. Smith, chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, and ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, to Miſs Barnett, youngeſt daughter of the late Hon. W. Barnett, of Jamaica.

At Pepper-Harrow, the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Middleton, Inigo F. Thomas, eſq. of Ratten, Suſſex, to the Hon. Miſs Broderick, his Lordſhip's eldeſt daughter.

T. Leverton, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Mrs. Craven, of Grove-houſe, Blackheath.

DIED.

At Putney, aged 91 years, *Mrs. Morrice*, relict of the late W. Morrice, eſq. late of Great Bettiſhanger, county of Kent.

At Chelſea, in child-birth, *Mrs. Smith*, of Little Chelſea, late of the Hay-market.

At Brentford Butts, in his 79th year, *J. Lewis, eſq.*

At Woolwich, *Mr. W. Murray*, ſurgeon of the Dock-yard.

J. Morgan eſq. barriſter, late of the Inner Temple.

In Glouceſter-place, *Mrs. Rider*, lady of J. Rider, eſq. of Bengal.

R. Charnock, eſq. of Finſbury ſquare.

At Chiſwick-hall, Middleſex, in her 67th year, *Mrs. Eſt. Chardovoyne.*

At Fulham, in his 86th year, *R. Cox, eſq.* of Quarley, Hants.

Aged 66, *Mr J. Lawley*, of Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, *Mrs. Morton*, relict of the late Hon. J. Morton, Lord Chief Juſtice of Cheſter.

W. Bleamire, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the Hatton-garden police office.

In Sloane-ſtreet, *Mrs. Manby*, widow, late of Bead's-hall, Eſſex.

At Ryegate, *Dr. Perlie*, formerly phyſician at Lincoln.

In Artillery-place, Finſbury-ſquare, *Mrs. Meilan*, wife of D. Meilan, eſq.

At Clapham, *W. Davidſon, eſq.*

At his houſe in Sun-court, Cornhill, in conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel of the lungs, *Anthony Mangin, eſq.* conſul general and agent of the Ligurian Republic.

Mr. John Hart, ſen. of Newington, Surrey, inſurance and ſtock-broker.

At Clifton, *E. Hamilton. Lambert, eſq.* major of the Middleſex militia.

At Tooting, aged 52, *Mrs. J. Hotchkis*, youngeſt and only ſurviving daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, under-maſter of the Charter-houſe, Cambridge.

Of a brain-fever, in Norton-ſtreet, Marybon, *Mr. J. Malton*, an ingenious and diſtinguiſhed artiſt.

At her ſon's houſe at South Lambeth, aged 82, *Mrs. Alexander*, relict of the late Mr. Shelton Alexander, of Norwich, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Stebbing, D. D. chancellor of the dioceſe of Sarum.

At Guildhall, *Miſs Tyrrell*, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Tyrrell, City Remembrancer.

At Hercules-hall, aged 61, *Mrs. Aſtley*, mother of Mr. Aſtley, jun. proprietor of the Amphitheatre, at Weſtminſter-bridge.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, *John Morgan, eſq.* late of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, and one of the conductors of the Monthly Law Journal.

At his houſe in Mawbey-place, the *Chevalier de Sainte Croix*, a French emigrant of much celebrity. He was held in high eſteem by the late King of France, and was equally attached to his ſovereign; there was a mutual confidence between them, which had ſubſiſted ſeveral years. After the peace of 1783, the King intended him for his ambaſſador to the Britiſh Court. But the parties and factions, which at that time prevailed in the French cabinet, thwarted his Majeſty's intention. However he has at different times been *Chargé des Affaires*, and Ambaſſador to almoſt every Court in Europe. He ſpoke the Engliſh language with tolerable fluency, and wrote ſome tracts in the Engliſh language. He was favourable to the Conſtitution of 1791, and for a ſhort time was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. But when the King was forcibly brought from Verſailles to Paris, he reſigned his ſituation; and ſoon afterwards came to England. He was held in conſiderable eſteem by the late Miniſtry, and was often conſulted by them. His knowledge and reading being very extenſive, his ſociety was much courted by the ſuperior claſſes. His perſonal manners were thoſe of the moſt polite and well-bred gentleman. He was ſupported in England by the munificence of his friends. And it is believed he received ſome elymoſinary benefits from perſons in England. He bore his misfortunes with ſingular good temper, and becoming magnanimity. He died in his 60th year.

In Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after a week's illneſs, in his 58th year, *Mr. Wm. Woodfall*, a celebrated journaliſt. He was early placed by his father under Mr. Baldwin, of Paternoſter-row, to learn the art of printing; from whoſe houſe he went back to his father's office, and aſſiſted in the printing and editing of a daily paper entitled "The Public Advertiſer." Mr. Woodfall became ſo warm an amateur of the drama, that, in his younger years, to gratify his *penchant* for the ſtage, he made an excurſion into Scotland, and performed ſeveral times for his own amuſement in the company of a Mr. Fiſher. He uſed to relate many pleaſant anecdotes of this jaunt, the moſt fortunate event of which, however, was his marriage with a moſt amiable woman, with whom he returned to the metropolis about the year 1772, and then engaged himſelf as editor of "The London Packet." From this he was called by the proprietors of "The Morning Chronicle" to the double ſtation of printer and editor, which he filled with much credit to himſelf until the year 1789, when he commenced a paper called "The Diary" on his own account. Mr. Woodfall was the firſt writer who undertook to detail the reports of the debates in the two Houſes of Parliament on the night of the proceeding. Before his time, a very ſhort ſketch of the debate was all that the news-papers attempted to give on the ſame night, and the more detailed reports were deferred to ſome ſubſequent day. Bleſt with a moſt retentive memory, Mr. Woodfall undertook the difficult taſk of giving a detail of the proceedings on the ſame night. Without taking a note to aſſiſt his memory, without the uſe of an amanuenſis to eaſe his labour, he has been known to write ſixteen columns, after having ſat in a crowded gallery for as many hours, without any interval of reſt. He even took no ſmall pride in this exertion, which, however, brought him it ſeems more praiſe than profit. It, indeed, inſenſibly wore down his conſtitution, which was naturally a good one, and, when other papers, by the diviſion of labour, produced the ſame length of details with an earlier publication, he reluctantly yielded the conteſt, and ſuffered his "Diary" to expire. Since that time he employed his talents in various publications. He ſought, in the decline of his life, to be appointed Remembrancer of the City, an office for which he was allowed by all to be peculiarly qualified. But private friendſhips and ſuperior intereſt prevailed here over modeſt merit. Mr. Woodfall poſſeſſed all the virtues of private life that can endear a man to ſociety, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his literary talents. His memory was uncommonly retentive; indeed, were it not for this quality, he would probably have riſen to affluence in a world upon which he certainly entered with a competence, but left in very humble circumſtances. Aided and incited, however, by this advantage, he explored a path hitherto unknown, and commenced and finiſhed a career of great but unprofitable labour. In this line he attained the higheſt degree of celebrity, as well for the fidelity of his report, as the quantity and rapidity of his execution. In the year 1784 Mr. Woodfall was invited to Dublin, to report the debates upon the Commercial Propoſitions; at which time, ſo great was his fame, crowds followed him through the ſtreets, eager to catch a glimpſe of a man whom they conſidered as endowed with ſupernatural powers. Mr. Woodfall was alſo devoted to the *belles lettres*; and, as ſuch, was the intimate friend of Garrick, Goldſmith, Savage, &c. &c. He was ſo paſſionately fond of theatrical repreſentations as never to have miſſed the firſt performance of a new piece for the laſt forty years; and the public entertained ſo high an opinion of his taſte, that his criticiſms were generally deciſive of the fall or fortune of the piece and the performer. Unfortunately for himſelf and his family, Mr. Woodfall had placed all his hopes on a moſt precarious ſpecies of property, he became the proprietor of a news-paper, which his talents, indeed, raiſed to eminence; but the talents of no individual could ſecure it a permanent ſtation upon that eminence. The paper unfortunately fell, and with it fell all his hopes. Though diſappointed, however, he was not to be diverted from his favourite purſuits. He was conſtant in his attendance at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, which he had viſited ſo lately as the 27th of laſt July. Although far advanced in life, he was active, animated, and in full poſſeſſion of his mental faculties, without the appearance of any conſiderable decay of his phyſical ſtrength. To a large family, entirely dependent upon his induſtry, his death is therefore an unexpected, deplorable, and truly calamitous event. As, however, the circle of his acquaintance was as wide as the circle of poliſhed life; as he was known by almoſt every man of rank, fortune, and literary acquirements in England; and as he was loved by many, and reſpected by all; it is hoped that a ſympathetic regard for the man will not be buried in his grave, but that it will ſurvive, and ſhew itſelf in acts of kindneſs to his diſtreſſed family.

The late *Rev. W. Collier*, [ſee our laſt Number,] was Hebrew profeſſor, at Cambridge, from the year 1771 to 1790. The diſtreſſes in which he involved himſelf by his life of diſſipation, compelled him, at length, to quit the Univerſity, and to publiſh, by ſubſcription, "Poems on various Occaſions, with Tranſlations from Authors in different Languages," dedicated to Prince William of Glouceſter.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to make and maintain a turnpike-road from and between the reſpective terms of Weldon-bridge and Rothbury-croſs; a meaſure from which it is preſumed that great benefits will accrue to the proprietors of lands and others of the town of Lothbury and the extenſive diſtricts adjoining;—and, in particular, as it will open a ready communication with the well-frequented markets of Morpeth and Newcaſtle.

The Commiſſioners of the river Wear, and of the port and haven of Sunderland, have lately cauſed a *new light houſe* to be erected upon the north pier of the ſaid harbour, in which it is intended that a light ſhall be exhibited, for the benefit of mariners, during the whole of the night.—It is likewiſe intended to place an additional light under the ſaid light, every night at tide time, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed regulations of the port and haven.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. N. Wetherell, bleacher, of Oſmotherley, to Miſs Botcherby.

At Gateſhead, Mr. J. Dryden, ſhipwright, to Miſs E. Thompſon.—Alſo Mr. J. Archer, hair-dreſſer, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs S. Thompſon, both daughters of Mr. Thompſon, of the South Shore.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Bell, grocer, to Mrs. Jackſon, cheeſemonger.—Mr. C. Curry, to Miſs E. Trotter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Trotter, flour-factor.—Capt. W. Parkinſon, to Miſs M. Thompſon.—Mr. Fenning, to Miſs D. Blakey, daughter of Mr. W. Blakey, taylor.—W. C. Hopper, eſq. of Belmont, in the county of Durham, to Miſs M. Shippardſon, third daughter of the late R. Shippardſon, eſq. of Hallgarth, in the ſame county.—Mr. J. Davie, enginewright, of Gateſhead, to Miſs A. Fenwick.—At Lamberton, Mr. Penn, to Mrs. Bannerman, both comedians in the company of Meſſrs. Graham and Stanfield.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Mackenzie, draper, to Miſs Chartres, daughter of Mr. T. Chartres, cooper.—Mr. J. Parker, of South Shields, to Miſs Robinſon, of Monk Wearmouth.—Mr. Fenwick, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miſs Spoors, of Broompark.—Lieutenant Yates, of the royal navy, lately reſident at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miſs Lilburn, of Holy Iſland.—Mr. J. Dodgſon, jun. linen-manufacturer, of Darlington, to Miſs Knight, of Finchinfield, Eſſex.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 76, Mr. W. Charnley, an eminent bookſeller and ſtationer. He was generally and juſtly reſpected as the father of the trade in this town, and indeed in all the north parts of England, as likewiſe for his literary and profeſſional talents, and for the native dignity of his mind, tempered with the pureſt urbanity of manners. He was never known to prevaricate or ſwerve from the dictates of rigid truth, and never had recourſe to any mean ſubterfuge, or never adopted any ſervile meaſure to obtain an object. As a man of buſineſs, his word and his written engagement were equally to be relied on; ſo that it may be truly ſaid of this venerable character—"Even his failings leaned to virtue's ſide."

Aged 73, J. Wilſon, eſq.—Aged 103, Anne Simpſon, widow.—Aged 74, Mrs. C. Coulthard, a maiden lady.—Of a locked jaw, in conſequence of an unfortunate wound received in one of his heels a few days before, aged 17, Mr. M. Scott, ſon of Mr. W. Scott, cartwright.—Mr. W. Smith, corn-merchant.—Mrs. Armour, a widow lady.

At Durham, aged 60, Mr. H. Colling, coachmaker.

At Sunderland, aged 79, Mr. J. Maddiſon, fiſherman. He died ſuddenly while fiſhing on board his cobble, in the roads off this port.

At South Shields, ſuddenly, Mrs. Tindall, innkeeper. While in the act of coughing a blood-veſſel burſt, from over ſtraining herſelf, and ſhe expired ſoon after on her chair.

Capt. Mack, ſhip owner, of Boſton.

At Tynemouth, Mr. W. Wilſon, maſter of the Maſon's Arms inn.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. W. Scott, cooper.

At Alnwick, in the Caſtle, aged 12 years, Lady Frances Percy, youngeſt daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

At Darlington, Mr. J. Coats, grocer.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. C. Simpſon, eldeſt ſon of C. Simpſon, eſq. of the Cuſtom Houſe, Sunderland.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 62, Mr. J. Daviſon, carpenter. During the abſence of the family, he had ſuſpended himſelf by a cord from the banniſter of the ſtair-caſe, at his houſe in this town. Mr. Daviſon had lately retired from buſineſs, having previouſly realized a handſome competence. He had laboured for many years under a ſpecies of mental derangement, which was even thought to be hereditary, as his father and grandfather had both prematurely periſhed by their own hands.

At Bedale, Mrs. Taylor, widow.—Mr. J. Ramſay, of Burnthouſe, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, many years colliery viewer to the Lambton family.

At Lancheſter, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Daviſon, youngeſt daughter of Capt. W. Daviſon.—Anthony Leaton, eſq. of Whickham, in the county of Durham.—Aged 84, at the Stakeford, near Morpeth.—Mr. Watſon.

At Low Heworth, aged 88, Capt. Ralph Shotten, of Newcaſtle, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Wooller, aged 17, Miſs Eleanor Shaftoe, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe, knight, of Bavington.

At or near Winlaton, aged 102, Mr. Baxter.

At Charton, Mrs. Gregg.

At the Greenſes, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, at the houſe of his uncle, Mr. A. Sibbitt, of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

At Memel, on board the ſhip Samaritan, of Sunderland, aged 60, Mr. D. Hugh, ſhip-owner, in Sunderland.

At Redden, Mrs. Crompton, widow of the late R. Crompton, eſq. of Carham.

At his houſe at Murdoſtown, General J. Inglis Hamilton, colonel of the 22d regiment of foot.

At Newton Hall, Mrs. Jobling.

At Pandon, Mr. W. Hall, houſe carpenter. While aſcending a ladder to aſſiſt in hoiſting a piece of ſtone, at a houſe newly building in the town, the ladder ſlipped, and Mr. Hall, falling through two floors, was unfortunately killed on the ſpot.

In his 23d year, Mr. J. Hudſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. G. Hudſon, of Briſlee, near Alnwick.—Miſs M. Farrer, of Stanwix.—Miſs Haggerſtone, of Sandhoe.

At Lauder, Mr. J. Lauder, formerly quarter-maſter of the Lanerkſhire cavalry, and ſince ſerving in the Eagle troop of Berwickſhire yeomanry cavalry.

Lately, at Gibraltar, on his return from Italy, where he had been travelling for the recovery of his health, Mr. S. Browne, brother of Mr. J. Browne, rope-maker, near Newcaſtle.

At Long Framlington, aged 80, Mr. T. Trewhitt, farmer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Hatfield, whoſe impoſtors and adventures we have noticed in our former Numbers was executed at Carliſle, on Saturday, September the 3d. As his crimes have attracted much of the public attention, we have recorded the following particulars reſpecting him. He was born at Mottram, in Cheſhire, in the year 1759. His firſt exploit in villainy procured him a wife, the daughter of a noble parent, and who poſſeſſed an handſome fortune. He ſquandered away her fortune, then left her with three daughters, whom ſhe had borne to him, to periſh, or depend on the charity of her relations. She did not long ſurvive. He next travelled in North America, in Britain and in Ireland. In the year 1792 he came to Scarborough, introduced himſelf to the acquaintance of ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons in the town and neighbourhood, and inſinuated that he was, by the intereſt of the Duke of Rutland, ſoon to be one of the repreſentatives in Parliament for the borough of Scarborough. After ſeveral weeks ſtay at the principal inn in Scarborough, his impoſture was detected by his inability to ſettle his reckoning. He was arreſted and thrown into priſon. He had been 8½ years in confinement, when a Miſs Nation, with whom he had become acquainted, paid his debts, liberated him from confinement, and gave him her hand in marriage. He ſoon after prevailed with ſome highly reſpectable merchants to take him into partnerſhip, and to accept his drafts to a large amount. On this foundation he made a ſplendid appearance in the metropolis, and, before the general election, even proceeded to a canvaſs in the borough of Queenborough. Suſpicions, however, ariſing, in regard to his character and the ſtate of his fortune, he retired from the indignation of his creditors—and after ſome ſhort time appeared under the name of Colonel Hope, in the valley of Buttermere, Cumberland, where he married the unfortunate young woman, commonly called Mary of Buttermere. He was detected and apprehended in Brecknockſhire, South Wales, and ſoon after ſent for trial to Carliſle, for forgeries committed by him in the name of Col. A. Hope. Notwithſtanding Hatfield's various enormities, his untimely end excited no ſmall commiſeration among a great number of thoſe who viſited him. His manners were poliſhed and inſinuating, and he was poſſeſſed of bright qualities and valuable accompliſhments which, if improved to a right purpoſe, might have rendered him a ſhining ornament to ſociety. A little before his trial cloſed he diſcovered a ſecret concern, but not a timorous ſhrinking, from his fate. After his condemnation he ate and drank heartily, converſed with eaſe and chearfulneſs, amuſed himſelf with writing and reading, and ſlept ſoundly. At the criſis of his exit he ſhowed a regard for decency, not unlike that which the firſt of the Cæſars evinced, when he compoſed his robe as he fell in the ſenate-houſe. He drew the cap over his eyes with his own hand; took his handkerchief from his neck, and bound it himſelf; and laſtly requeſted the gaoler to faſten down his arms that he might not appear to ſtruggle with them. His body hung an hour on the gallows, when he was cut down and interred in St. Mary's Church-yard; the uſual place of interment for thoſe who ſuffer as malefactors, the pariſhioners of Burgh, where Hatfield had expreſſed a wiſh that he might be buried, objecting to his being laid in their churchyard. The only words Hatfield ſpoke, in the nature of an addreſs to the great number of ſpectators preſent was "May the Almighty bleſs you all!" On firſt ſeeing the gallows, he exclaimed, "Oh! a happy ſight, I ſee it with pleaſure!" When he left the priſon, he merely wiſhed his fellow-priſoners might be happy.

The following is a literal, and verbatim copy from the original autograph, by the deceaſed John Hatfield, a few days previous to his execution, as it appears authenticated by the Editor of the Lancaſter Gazette, September 10. *Carliſle, 29th Aug.* 1803, *Monday.*

Dear and Rev. Sir,

“I take the earlieſt opportunity to ſay how very much I am obliged by your excellent Letter; it reached my hands whilſt Mr. Mark was doing duty in the chapel, after having beſtowed the comfortable ſacrament of our bleſſed Lord upon me. The ſtate of my mind is very pleaſing to Mr. Mark and Mr. Patterſon, whoſe attendance on me is very valuable; but ſolitude ſuits me beſt—alone with GOD, and his word, I find a peace which paſſeth all underſtanding; and it produces a deſire to go hence, not in ſpleen or diſguſt; Oh, no! very far, very far, from it. I feel a comfort in praying heartily for thoſe who have been the principal procurers of my death; and ſo I ought, for they have already cauſed me more real ſatisfaction than any previous moments of my eventful life had afforded. Be aſſured you will not hear of my departing with any thing like the “Bravo” in my manner—all my peace, all my ſtrength, ariſes from him in whom alone I truſt. Nine months of previous confinement, and an accurate knowledge of the diſpoſitions of thoſe who were ſet againſt me, have been circumſtances of great value—they led me to ſeek help. I long prayed for ſtrength to meet whatever was permitted to befall me, and have received ſufficient for my day—for ſtill my cry has been, Lord, let me go in thy ſtrength to every trial; and under whatever thou permitteſt to befall me, enable me to ſay, in the true ſpirit of humble reſignation, “Oh LORD, thy will be done!” I am indeed ſenſible of the goodneſs of GOD, in granting me the abundant preparation I have had; and have been taught to compare the vaſt difference between ſuch a looked for death, and the tremendous viſits it pays every moment around us. I am aware, dear Sir, that repentance requires more than mere ſhame for the acts, and ſorrow for the conſequence. The ſpirit of truth requires a far more efficacious atonement for our brutal violation of its majeſty. I have ſought, and hope I ſhall to the laſt continue to ſeek, all, through a bleſſed REDEEMER—in him only do I truſt—through HIS ſufferings and HIS mediation ALONE can I hope to ſee my God in peace. I have long been bleſſed with that faith, and it ſtedfaſtly abides in me—but I cannot talk of ſuch CERTAINTIES, ſuch EVIDENCES as certain zealous Chriſtians recount to me on paper—if I was to be damned, if I did not ſay ſo, I CANNOT, WILL NOT, SAY, “I know that I am Chriſt's, and Chriſt is mine—I am bleſſed with a firm truſt in his mercy, a firm belief in its efficacy, and a very earneſt ſeeking for it—the reſt I leave at the foot of GOD'S THRONE, where do I hope to be preſented in his name. The good people I have mentioned have taken great pains about me, but it having pleaſed Almighty GOD! to beſtow on me Chriſtian attendance from gentlemen of the eſtabliſhment, under which I formed my early opinions, and never having had any cauſe to doubt the ſoundneſs of them—I decline all other PERSONAL offices, HERE, though truly deſirous of being juſtly thankful for all their kind offers, which have indeed been tendered by almoſt every denomination of Chriſtians within ſearch of me. For your prayers on Saturday next I ſhall be truly thankful—for here, inſtigated doubtleſs by humane motives, they do not execute till after the poſt comes in, and that is ſometimes near three o'clock. My expectations on that day are of a very different kind. Mr. Mark has taken your addreſs, and will ſend the muſic you deſire,

With the trueſt reſpect,
Gratitude and affection,
Dear & Rev. Sir,
I am,
Your very much
Obliged humble Servant,
JOHN HATFIELD.

Reverend Mr.
Ellerton, Colton,
near Ulverſtone.

P. S. I could with much pleaſure to myſelf extend this Epiſtle very much, but many affectionate claims are made on the time I allot for writing, and four of yeſterday remain yet unanſwered. May every bleſſing be yours!

On Tueſday, Auguſt 9, at Whitehaven, the ſhipping of coals commenced, from the New Rail-road on the north wall; when every part of the proceſs anſwered in a very exact and ſatisfactory manner:—and the circumſtance will, no doubt, contribute largely to the future convenience and proſperity of the port and town. A hurry was fixed at a proper place (diſtant about 300 yards from the inner end of the wall) to which the brig Mary Anne, Captain J. Jordan, a veſſel belonging to the port had been previouſly hauled. The coals with which the Mary Ann was to be loaden, had been brought from the laſt ſunk pit, diſtant about 720 yards from the place of ſhipping.—A part of this New Rail-road lies over the handſome gateway, commonly known by the name of *Branſty Arch.* By the preſent mode of connecting the different parts of the coal works, this arch anſwers a ſimilar purpoſe to that of the aqueduct bridge of a canal. On the act of diſcharging the firſt five waggons reſpectively (which were ſeen majeſtically deſcending the inclined plane) and on dropping their cargoes down into the ſhip, a ſignal gun was fired, and immediately anſwered by a volley of ſmall arms from the ſhip, a ſalute from a number of field pieces planted on Windmill Hill, the Light Houſe, the Fort, the ſhipping, &c with a diſplay of flags on different parts of the adjacent grounds (with which all the ſhips in the harbour were likewiſe decorated) to the amount of between twenty and thirty. Other waggons were afterwards ſent down in like manner, and in the ſpace of about three hours, the veſſel, which was profuſely decked with colours, was completely loaden and hauled into the inner part of the harbour.—As the above event is certainly of conſiderable conſequence to the town and neighbourhood of Whitehaven, a few words may be added, in explanation of ſo intereſting a ſubject.—Theſe immenſe works are ſeparated into two diviſions, and are known to the public by the names of the Howgill and Whingill Pits. From ſome ſlight difference in the quality of the coal, it is an eſtabliſhed rule for the ſhips to take in a certain quantity of each kind, in proportion. The preference, however, is uſually given to the former. The turn-rails on this new road are conſtructed on a plan different from the others belonging to Lord Lowther's coal-works:—and from the obvious advantage which they poſſeſs, it is highly probable that the whole will in time be made conformable to theſe. It appears that Lord Lowther has already enlarged his coal-works conſiderably, and the moſt vigorous meaſures are purſuing to extend them ſtill further, and even to a degree of magnitude of which no accurate idea can as yet perhaps be formed. Among other matters of importance already concerted, preparations are actually making for ſinking a new pit at Branſty (a diſtance of about 840 yards from the Hurry upon the north wall) this pit is eſtimated to be of ſuch capacity as to employ one fire engine and two machines for drawing the coals.—On calculation, this new pit will furniſh 50,000 waggon loads of coal per annum. Here it may be proper to remark, that it is now a ſpace of 65 years ſince a coal waggon was firſt launched upon a rail road at this place:

> ————————" Since firſt,
> To the aſſembled crowds aſtoniſhed view,
> Down planes inclin'd, the ſelf-mov'd engine flew."

This was in the year 1738, when the only two vehicles of the kind (except thoſe employed in the Newcaſtle Colliery) were diſpatched from Harrithwayte and Woodhouſe, and diſcharged their burdens into a ſhip, under a temporary ſpout, near the preſent range of Hurries adjoining the Old Quay. Since that period there has been no ſimilar occurrence, nor any very material improvement relative to the Whitehaven coal works, immediately connected with the general intereſts of the town and adjacent county, or, at leaſt ſo worthy of public notice as the one above recorded.

Obſervations have been frequently made, of late, in the Cumberland papers, on the very diſgraceful ſtate of the buildings of the courts of juſtice in the city of Carliſle. Notice has been likewiſe taken of the ſtate of the bridges, ſtreets, and other public paſſages.—It is added, however, that few towns in Great Britain are more ſuſceptible of improvement than the above city; it enjoys an open ſituation, in a green, extenſive, fertile vale, watered by three ſweet rivers. The approach to the town from the north is particularly admired by every ſtranger, who, however, on a nearer view, is filled with diſguſt, in contemplating the narrowneſs and decay of the bridges, and the numerous obſtructions by ruined walls and turrets, &c. &c. now generally conſidered by the inhabitants as no longer neceſſary.

In the year 1796 the population of the city and ſuburbs of Carliſle amounted to about 10,000 perſons; in the year 1800, it amounted to upwards of 12,000. This rapid increaſe is very properly accounted for, by the numerous manufactories and print-fields that have ariſen in ſuch rapid ſucceſſion in all directions around the ſuburbs of the city.—The ſituation of the vicinity is indeed admirably calculated for carrying on any bleaching or printing works; while the Caldew and other rivers afford plenty of water, extremely ſuitable for any kind of manufactory where machinery is requiſite.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for lighting the ſtreets, lanes, and other public places within the city of Carliſle and the ſuburbs of the ſaid city; alſo for paving the foot-paths of the ſtreets of the ſaid city; alſo for opening a proper avenue from that part of the ſtreet called Botchergate, which lies within the liberties of the ſaid city, through the fort or citadel, into the ſaid city; and alſo for purchaſing and taking down a certain meſſuage or dwelling-houſe and out-houſe, with a view to effect the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Buſhby, common carrier between Carliſle and Whitehaven, to Miſs M. Robinſon.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Captain W. Dunn, of Workington, to Miſs M. Harriſon.

At Annan, Mr. T. Hutchinſon, merchant, to Miſs Dickſon.

Mr. R. Faulder, to Mrs. Faulder, widow, both of Beaumont, near Carliſle.—Mr. M. Falcon, banker, of Workington, to Miſs Chriſtian of Wigmore-ſtreet, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Chriſtian, of the Strand, London.

At Whitehaven, Mr J. Hayton, mercer, to Miſs Ruſſel.—Mr. J. Rule, ſhoemaker, to Mrs. J. Thompſon. This enamoured couple had each of them paſſed the term of threeſcore years and ten; one of the parties being 72, and the other 74!

Mr. J. Noble, dealer in flour, to Miſs Jenkinſon, of Ennerdale.—Mr. T. Weſtray, ſhoemaker, to Mrs. J. Plews, innkeeper.

At Kirk Bradden, Iſle of Man, M. H. Quayle, eſq. of Caſtletown, to Miſs Wilſon, of Farm Hill, near Douglaſs.—Mr. Lowden, of Staple Inn, London, to Miſs Hetherington, of Plumpton, in Cumberland.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Wythop, to Miſs S. Rudd, of Pardſhaw.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Hornſby, millwright, to Miſs R. Pearſon, daughter of Mr. R.

Pearſon, currier.—Mr. R. Birkett, pawnbroker, of Whitehaven, to Miſs A. Birkett.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Pitt, of the Old Brewery.—Mr. T. Taylor, innkeeper.—Mr. J. Hinde, maſter of the Royal Oak public-houſe.—Mr. R. Dalſton, ſon of Mr. J. Dalſton, upholſterer.—Aged 64, Mrs. B. Elliott, ſiſter of Mr. T. Elliott, innkeeper.

At Whitehaven, in her 55th year, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late S. Martin, eſq.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Clementſon, tobacconiſt

At Kendal, Mr. T. Atkinſon, card-maker.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Reed, ironmonger.

At Keſwick, in his 50th year, Mr. T. Elleray, fuller and dyer.

At Diſſington, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Jackſon, mariner.

At Penrith, Miſs B. Soulby, youngeſt daughter of Mr. A. Soulby, printer and bookſeller.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Brougham, widow; the laſt ſurvivor of twenty-ſix children of the late T. Wybergh, eſq. of Clifton Hall, in Weſtmoreland.

At New Biggin, in Low Furneſs, aged 41, Mr. J. Kendall.

At Wigton, Mr. A. Barnes.

At Breckmoſs, in Ennerdale, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Bragg.

At Cardew Hall, near Dalſton, Mrs. Milburn. Her death was occaſioned by the unfortunate circumſtance of her being gored by a bull; which misfortune ſhe ſurvived only about an hour.

YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to make a new cut or canal, with a new lock, pen or weir, and proper towing paths, through the lands of G. Uppleby, eſq. and Sarah his wife, in the pariſh of Pagula, otherwiſe called Paul, in the diſtrict of Holderneſſe, from a certain part of the haven of the town of Headon, near the Ferry Houſe, to a certain other part of the ſaid haven, above a place called Newfield Clough, and for otherwiſe altering, improving, and maintaining the navigation of the ſaid haven.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to enable the proprietors of the navigation of the river Dun, to improve the navigation of the ſaid river, by maintaining a permanent wear acroſs the river Dun, a little below the village of Mexboro' and likewiſe to keep up a ſufficient depth of water for navigation in the cut, known by the name of Denaby cut. Alſo to make a navigable cut or canal, of the length of 480 yards, with proper towing paths, &c. from the ſaid river Dun, ſixty yards above the ſtaith of the ferry, over the ſaid river, at Sprotboro', to the ſame river below the navigation lock at Sprotboro';—alſo for altering the courſe of the ſaid river Dun, for the ſpace of 135 yards in length, and removing it about ſeventy yards in breadth, at a place near the entrance of the river Dearne into the ſaid river Dun;—alſo to make ſeveral other collateral cuts or canals, and alterations; which ſaid cuts, &c. are intended to be carried through the ſeveral pariſhes or townſhips of Mexboro', Denaby, Hooton Roberts, Cadetz, Sprotboro', Warnſworth, and Doncaſter, all lying in the Weſt Riding of this county.

It is intended to apply to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to incloſe the ſeveral open fields, commons, &c. in the manor and pariſh of Collingham, in the Weſt Riding of this county;—alſo, for allotting and awarding a compenſation in lieu of the tythes ariſing from the ſeveral open fields, commons, waſte grounds, hereditaments, and premiſes, within the ſaid manor and pariſh of Collingham, or the tytheable parts thereof.

It is intended to build a new ſwing bridge over the river Derwent, at or near a place called Loftſome Ferry Houſe, near the town of Howden, in this county.

Medical ſtate, &c. of the Lunatic Aſylum at York.—Patients admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution, in the year 1777, to Auguſt 1, 1803—1624. Cured 720; relieved 383; incurable and removed by deſire of their friends 219; died 165; remain in the houſe 85 men and 52 women, amongſt whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a conſiderable ſum annually ariſing from the enlarged payments of a few patients in eaſy circumſtances.—Creditor account, or amount of benefactions, intereſt on ſecurities, Lady Gower's reduction fund, &c. 3040l. 2s. 1½d.—Debitor account of weekly and houſe bills, balance in Raper's and Wilſon's banks, &c. 3040l. 2s. 1½d.

The building called the Low Light, on the Spurn Point, lately took fire in the night by ſome accident, and was unfortunately burnt to the ground; a light, however, has been placed, where it ſtill continues to burn, on one of the adjoining ſand hills, until a new light-houſe ſhall be erected.

It is intended to take down the preſent Stand, called the Old Stand, on Malton race ground, and to erect a new one in a more compleat and faſhionable ſtile of elegance.—It is alſo intended to lay out the ground for a circular courſe.

The numerous landed improvements, chiefly relating to works of drainage and incloſure, which lately made wages ſo high in moſt parts of the Eaſt Riding, having now ceaſed, on the completion of the ſaid works, the rate of labourers wages has already fallen to nearly one half of their former amount.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to incloſe, divide, embank, and allot the ſeveral arable lands, fields, meadows, paſtures, moors, commons, &c. in the ſeveral townſhips of Thorne, Hatfield, Stainforth, Fiſhlake, and Sykehouſe, all within the manor of Haltefeld, in the Weſt Riding of this county; and alſo to allot and award a compenſation in lieu of the tythes ariſing from the ſeveral lands, hereditaments, &c. within the ſeveral pariſhes of Thorne, Hatfield, and Fiſhlake only. The ſaid ſeveral arable lands, fields, meadows, paſtures, moors, and commons, are likewiſe intended to be drained by neceſſary cuts and outlets to be made, widened, deepened, &c. within the ſeveral other townſhips or pariſhes of Adlingfleet, Snaith, Crowle, Belton, Wroote, and Althorpe, all lying in the counties of York and Lincoln, or one of them.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to pave, cleanſe, light, watch, widen, improve, and keep in repair the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, alleys, and other public places within the borough and town of Scarboro', in this county;—alſo for powers to prevent incroachments therein. Alſo for powers to licenſe and regulate hackney coaches, chairs, porters, trucks, carts, and carriers within the ſaid borough;—alſo for powers to make convenient approaches to the ſaid town and to appoint an additional number of juſtices or magiſtrates to act within the ſaid borough.

At the late meeting of the Eaſt Riding Agricultural Society held at Driffield, it was reſolved and declared as the unanimous ſentiments of the meeting, and, as ſuch, recommended by them to the notice of all farmers and other agriculturaliſts that the breed of the large, long-eared, long-ſnouted ſort of pigs ought to be diſcontinued, as they have always been found unprofitable;—they are commonly called the Yorkſhire breed.

Married.] At Richmond, in Surry, R.W. Peirſe, eſq. of Thimbleby Lodge, in the North Riding, to Miſs Clarke, of Thorpe Hall.

At Driffield, Mr. J. Pratt, ſurgeon, of New Malton, to Miſs S. Milbourn, late of Thirkley.

At Hull, Mr. B. Hebblewayte, draper, to Miſs E. Moſs, of Riverbridge.

At Doncaſter, J. Maſſey Stackpoole, eſq. captain of the ſixth regiment, or Inniſkillen Dragoons, to Miſs C. Carver.—Mr. T. Rickard, currier, to Mrs. S. Rhodes.

At York, Mr. T. Wray, merchant, to Miſs M. Baker.—Mr. Goodiſon, grocer, of Leeds, to Miſs Cawthorn, of Wakefield.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Milner, woollen manufacturer, to Miſs E. Preſton.

At Stokeſley, Mr. Claxton, of Picton, near Yarn, to Miſs Deaſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Deaſon, ſurgeon.—Mr. R. Atha, woolſtapler, of Wakefield, to Miſs Bingley of Hemſworth lodge.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Richardſon, ſhipmaſter, to Miſs Wilſon.—Mr. Wilſon, tanner, of Armley, near Leeds, to Miſs Muſgrave, daughter of the late Mr. Muſgrave, corn-merchant, of Leeds.—W. Chaytor, jun. eſq. of Spennithorpe, to Miſs J. Carter, of Richmond.—R. J. Thompſon, eſq. of Moat Hall, in this county, to Miſs E. Turton, third daughter of J. Turton, eſq. of Ruſſel-ſquare, London.

At Acomb, J. Bennington, eſq. of Stratford, Eſſex, to Mrs. Hill, widow.—Mr. C. Lawſon, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs A. Brows, of Kirkſtall.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Brammall, of the White Horſe Inn, to Miſs Hudſon.—Mr. Field, druggiſt, to Miſs Hunter, of Hunrick.

Died.] At York, in the Caſtle, Mr. J. Wood, late of North Cave.—Mr. Fred. Atkinſon; he ſerved the office of ſheriff of this city, in the year 1795. He was very generally reſpected as an ingenuous, ſenſible, modeſt, and humane man. The whole tenor of his life (as it is repreſented by one who aſſerts that he knew him from the day of boyhood) was uniformly virtuous, and his end was pious and exemplary.

Mr. Steele, publican, who was unfortunately drowned at Naburn. On his return home from a fiſhing excurſion, he was paſſing the battlement at the lock there, when the ſtones being ſlippery, his feet ſuddenly gave way, and he was inſtantly precipitated into deep water. His body was not found till a day or two after.

At his houſe in this city, after a long and ſevere indiſpoſition, Tate Wilkinſon, eſq. patentee of the theatres royal at York and at Hull; a gentleman who excelled moſt of his contemporaries in the very arduous duties of his profeſſion. His kindneſs to his performers, his judicious inſtructions, and his correct punctuality in pecuniary concerns, made them all conſider him as a father rather than as a maſter.

Aged 77, Mrs. Boulby, widow.—Aged 77, Mrs. Sellers, formerly of the Lion and Lamb Inn, without Micklegate Bar.—Mr. T. Court, coroner for this city and ainſty, and ſupernumerary ſurveyor of taxes.

At Hull, ſuddenly, Mr. Reimers, porter-merchant.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Fearne, brother to the late Dr. Fearne.—Mr. W. Brown, grocer.—Mr. Fred. Oats, merchant.—Mr. J. Harriſon, woolſtapler.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Twigge, wife of Mr. W. Twigge.—Mr. W. Naylor, jun. a young local preacher of promiſing talents amongſt the Weſleyan Methodiſts.

At Wakefield, in his brother's houſe, W. Oates, eſq.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Naylor, relict of the late Mr. J. Naylor, merchant.

At Scarboro', Mrs. Park, wife of Mr. R. Park, bacon-factor.

At Burlington, Mr. T. Moore, attorney.

At Bradford, aged 57, J. Moſs, eſq. a partner in the houſe of the preſent Lord Mayor of London.

At Ferrybridge, Mr. T. Moody, for many years maſter of the Greyhound Inn.

At Thirſke, aged 79, Mr. C. Addiſon, ironmonger.

At Tickhill, Mr. Healey, farmer.

At Patrington, aged 36, Mr. T. Dove, farrier, late of Hull. His death was unfortunately occaſioned by a pugiliſtic rencontre with a wheelwright of the ſame place, named Aaron Andrew.

At Rippon, in his 74th year, C. Oxley, eſq.

At Doncaſter, aged 70, the Rev. J. Ray, vicar of Cantley.

At Pontefract, Mr. Pawlett, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Foſs.

At Dewſbury, Mrs. Robinſon, of Liverpool.

At Whitby, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. Clarke, ſhip-owner.

At Richmond, in his 92d year, Mr. T. Leeming, gardener to J. Yorke, eſq. in whoſe family he had lived 72 years, with the well merited character of a laborious and rigidly honeſt man.

At Beverley, in her 28th year, Mrs. Clowes, wife of the Rev. J. Middleton Clowes, rector of Walkington.

At Dowgate Hall in Hartwith, aged 72, Mrs. Dowgil.

At Troy, in Cornwall, Mr. J. W. Wrightſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Wrightſon, of Thirſk.

At Nidd Hall, near Knareſboro' in his 63d year, chiefly lamented by the poor, whoſe humble ſuit he never rejected, F. Trapps, eſq.

At Welton, Mrs. Eggington, wife of J. Eggington, eſq. of Hull.

At his manſion houſe, at Duncombe Park, C. Slingſby Duncombe, eſq.

The Rev. Mr. Rowe, vicar of Caſtleford, near Pomfret.—Mr. Pearſon, keeper of the private lunatic aſylum at Bramham, near Wetherby.—Mr. W. Atkins, farmer, of Beverley Parks.

At Biſhop Burton, near Beverly, R. Watt, eſq.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of J. Edwards, eſq. of Pye Neſt, near Halifax.

At New York, in North America, Mr. J. Hopkins, merchant, late of Gilderſome, near Leeds.

At Spennithorne, Mrs. Strawben, the lady of Colonel Strawben, and daughter of the late Dr. Cookſon, of Wakefield.—In his 74th year, J. Armitage, eſq. of Hunſlett, near Leeds.—Very ſuddenly, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Buſſey, ſtone-maſon, of Woodhouſe, near Leeds.—In his 77th year, Mr. Strother, of Killing Hall, near Ripley.—Mr. Walton, dyer, of Bowling, near Bradford.

LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act, for making a turnpike-road, from a certain bridge over the river Irwell, in the townſhip of Barton, in the pariſh of Eccles, in this county, through Winton, and through the townſhip of Worſley, both in the ſaid pariſh of Eccles; and alſo through the ſeveral townſhips of Little Hutton and Farnworth, both in the pariſh of Deane, in this county, to a certain place called Moſes Gate, in the ſaid townſhip of Farnworth, there to communicate with the turnpike-road leading from Bolton to Mancheſter.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Jones, grocer, to Miſs Hudſon, daughter of Capt. Hudſon.—Mr. R. Forſhaw, ſurgeon, to Miſs Murphy.—Mr. J. Bearman, hatter, to Miſs H. Blackburne, of Wyerſdale.—Mr. T. Lightfoot, ſailmaker, to Miſs Herron, of Toteth-park.—Mr. Voies of Welbeck-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Chamley, late of Lancaſter.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Briggs, manufacturer, of Stand, to Mrs. Childerſon.—Mr. B. Booth, merchant, to Miſs S. Pooley, of Hulme.—J. Barter, eſq. merchant to Miſs Chapman.—H. Barton, eſq. to Miſs Watſon, of Riding's farm, near Preſton.

At Blackburn, Mr. Wood, baker, to Mrs. Shaw.

At Lancaſter, Mr. J. Barber, beadle to the corporation, to Mrs. M. Ellitt, dealer in fiſh. The bridegroom had been a ſolitary widower for the ſpace of nearly fourteen weeks!

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 21, Miſs Willock.

At Liverpool, in her 77th year, Mrs. B. Catterall.—Mrs. Gore, relict of the late Rev. R. Gore.—Mr. Croft, butcher.—Mrs. Banning, wife of Mr. Banning, poſt-maſter.—Mr. R. Wilkinſon.—Aged 63, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late Captain E. Browne.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Smith.

At the Lunatic Aſylum, Mr. A. Morehead, late a muſical performer at the theatre.—Mr. J. Parry, broker.—Mrs. Maſkew, confectioner.—Mr. C. Eyes, land-ſurveyor.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. Maſon, bruſh maker. Her death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of her having been unfortunately overturned in a one-horſe chaiſe. The horſe, it ſeems, had taken fright, and on Mrs. Maſon endeavouring to extricate herſelf from the vehicle, her cloaths caught the wheel, and ſhe was dragged to a conſiderable diſtance, by which means her ſkull was fractured, and one foot and one finger nearly torn off. Mr. Maſon, and a young lady (who were likewiſe in the gig), fortunately eſcaped with little or no injury.

At his houſe near this town, Mr. C. Smith.—Aged 47, Mr. T. Sandiford.—Mr. R. Barclay, linen merchant. He died very ſuddenly in his warehouſe, after a few minutes illneſs.

A Warrington, Mr. R. Gaſkell, ſen. merchant and manufacturer.

At Leigh, Mr. W. Henſhall, liquor merchant.

At Preſton, Mr. I. Horrocks.—Mr. T. Lawſon, printer.

At Blackburn, Mrs. A. Ward, midwife.—

Aged 37, Mr. J. Bailiffe, ironmonger, or formerly ſo.

CHESHIRE.

It is intended to erect a bridge acroſs the river Merſey, at or near the town of Stockport, in this county.

Married.] R. Smith, eſq. of Stretton, to Miſs Percival, daughter of the late R. Percival, eſq. of Norford Brook, Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Panton, tanner.

At Nantwich, P. Baley, eſq.

At Alderſey, aged 61, S. Alderſey, eſq.—D. Lee, eſq. of Llanerch Park.

DERBYSHIRE.

It appears from a letter of Mr. J. Walker, of Heage, to Mr. Drury, printer of the Derby Mercury, that a large living toad was lately found by a labourer at Crich, in this county, in the middle of hard ſolid ſtone, without any viſible aperture by which it might get there, and which died immediately after it became expoſed to the open air!

Married.] At Derby Mr. J. Hitchenor, hoſier, to Miſs Granger.

At Matlock, Lieut. Booth, of the 76th regiment, to Miſs Rawlinſon.

Died.] At Derby, after a ſevere bodily affliction of eight years duration, Mrs. M. Moneypenny, wife of Mr. G. Moneypenny, ſculptor.—Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. J. Withers, of the Marquis of Granby public-houſe. After coming out of the cellar with ſome ale, apparently in his uſual ſtate of health, he ſat down and expired immediately.

At Langley, near Heanor, aged 92, Mr. W. Millington, farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is intended to erect a new bridge over the river Trent, in the pariſh of South Muſkham in this county.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. M. Roe, linen draper, to Miſs S. Stretton, daughter of Mr. W. Stretton, builder.—Mr. Adams, hoſier, to Miſs Stevens, of Loughborough.—Mr. Goodburne, to Mrs. Turin, widow.

At Beeſton, near Nottingham, Mr. Gill, butcher, of Draycott, Derbyſhire, to Miſs S. Surplice.

Died.] At Nottingham, the Rev. A. C. Launder, Rector of Clifton and Elton, in this county.—Mr. W. Taylor.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Harriſon, widow.

At Leaton, far advanced in years, Mr. Killingley, ſen.

In the Weſt Indies, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Whittington, late of Newark.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Propoſed turnpike-road, from Grantham to Bridge End, intended to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Grantham, Spittlegate, Harrowby, Somerby, Welby, Ropſley, Hather, Braceby, Dembleby Newton, Scot Willoughby, Oſbourne, &c. to Bridge End, all in this county.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. S. Edwards, to Miſs A. Foſter, 5th daughter of the Rev. T. Foſter, of Tinwell.—Mr. Piercy, of Grantham, to Mrs. Harriſon, widow, of the Queen's Head Inn, in this town.—Mr. Haynes, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Hodges.

Mr. Lee, farmer, of Algakirk Fen, to Miſs Showler, of Swineſhead Lodge.

At Gringley, near Gainſborough, J. Maw, eſq. of Craiſelound, and A. Gibſon, eſq. of Haxey, the former to Miſs M. Croſs, the latter to Miſs S. Croſs.

At Gainſborough, Mr. J. R. Favaly, of Rome, to Miſs B. E. Hand.—Mr. Girdley, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Towne, daughter of Mr. Towne, ſhip owner.—Captain R. Saul, in the Newcaſtle-trade, to Miſs S. Smith.

At Epworth, Mr. E. Maw, to Miſs Maw.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 60, Mrs. Maltby, widow of the late Mr. W. Maltby, innholder.—Aged 26, Mr. J. Knaggs, ſon-in-law of Mr. Simpſon, ſilverſmith.—Mrs. Camm.—Aged 62, Mrs. Compton, widow, late of Doncaſter.—Aged 42, Mr. C. Simpſon, chymiſt and druggiſt.—Aged 45, Mr. J. Fiſher, junior, plumber and glazier.

At Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Ellis, an officer of the Corporation.—Mrs. Lawſon, wife of Mr. Lawſon, coach-proprietor.—Aged 24, Mr. M. Tilſon, cooper.—Aged 53, Mr. W. Croſkill, butcher.

At Boſton, aged 29, of a conſumptive habit, Miſs Perkins.

At Grimſby, Mrs. Markham, wife of Mr. J. Markham, coaſtwaiter.

At Holbeach, aged 33, Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Quincey, grocer, &c.

At Spalding, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Woods, of the Talbot Inn, late of Holbeach.—Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. G. Booth, ſen.

At Louth, aged 47, Mr. F. Bond, butcher.

At Grantham, aged 33, Mrs. Houghton, of the George Inn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Stanhope, widow.—Mrs. Hutchins.

At Sleaford aged 27, Mr. J. Hurton, cooper.—Aged 53, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. G. Robinſon, baker.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at the county meeting at Leiceſter, the Earl of Moira declined accepting the command of the Leiceſterſhire yeomanry cavalry, (an honour which was very properly and politely tendered to his Lordſhip by the company preſent,) on account of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales having requeſted that, upon the firſt notice of an enemy's landing, the Earl ſhould haſten to place himſelf by the ſide of his Royal Highneſs, (who has hereby declared his manly determination to face the invading foe,) unleſs in the interval his Lordſhip ſhould be ordered upon immediate ſervice by the King—a conſummation moſt devoutly to be wiſhed by all true patriots and honeſt Engliſhmen.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion for a bill to alter and amend the powers and proviſions contained in an Act formerly paſſed, entitled, "An Act for making and maintaining a navigation from the town of Leiceſter, to communicate with the river Nen, in or near the town of Northampton, and alſo a certain collateral cut from the ſaid navigation;" in which intended Act it is propoſed to introduce powers for extending the ſaid canal from the baſon ſituated in the pariſh of Gumley, in Leiceſterſhire, into an incloſed ground in the pariſh of Great Bowden, belonging to E. Dawſon, eſq. of Long Whatton, in the ſame county, and through the ſaid incloſed ground, ſo as to make a communication with the turnpike-road from Leiceſter to Market Harborough; which ſaid canal ſo extended will paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Gumley, Foxton, and Great Bowden, all in this county; alſo for powers to ſupply the ſaid canal, called the Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire Union Canal, with water from a certain brook called Glen, otherwiſe Wiſtow Brook, and for making ſuch channels, conveyances, and aqueducts as may be found requiſite for that purpoſe, which channels, &c. are intended to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Great Glen, Newton Harcourt, Wiſtow, Kilby, and Great Wigton, all in this county.

The Corporation of the borough of Leiceſter have lately come to the unanimous determination to apply to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for a bill to encloſe a large piece of ground adjoining the town, known by the name of the South Fields. To the public at large this propoſed incloſure is a very deſirable circumſtance, as the land will, no doubt, be made to yield, by an improved cultivation, a much larger portion of produce. By the inhabitants of Leiceſter this meaſure will be felt as more ſenſibly uſeful, inaſmuch as the increaſed produce will be enjoyed amongſt themſelves, and thereby will extend and augment the conveniencies of the place. The above land, after the incloſure, is expected to feed five times the number of cows which are now kept upon it; an alteration which muſt have a natural tendency to lower the price of milk. To the freemen in particular, the advantages, it is preſumed, will be ſtill greater, as they will profit by a privilege excluſively their own, which hitherto has, indeed, been little more than nominal. The commons, in their preſent ſtate, are uſed only by thoſe who rent other land, as the right of paſturage exiſts only during the winter months; but when this common plot ſhall be divided from the reſt, it is intended to let it remain open during the whole year. When the incloſure ſhall have taken place, it is propoſed that the freemen ſhall regulate the uſe of their allotment as they may think proper—they may appoint an overſeer to take care of their plot—divide it into three or four parts, that the paſture may be refreſhed, and regulate the ſtint as they ſhall find it moſt convenient to themſelves.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Watts, whiteſmith, to Mrs. Stockdale, widow of the late Mr. Stockdale, ſurveyor of windows.—Mr. Barlow, to Miſs Caunt, of Nottingham—Mr. J. Bruce, to Miſs Milward.

Mr. Adams, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Stevens, ſecond daughter of Robert Stevens, gent. of Loughborough.—Mr. Orton, maltſter, of Saddington, to Miſs Bruin, of Blaby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Lomas.—Mrs. Stephenſon, of the Manners Arms public-houſe.—Mr. W. Cartwright.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, aged 52, Mr. W. Berrington, wine-merchant, juſtly reſpected as a generous and uſeful man.

At Belgrave, Mr. Lumley.

At Gumley, Mr. Binley, farmer and grazier.

At the Lodge, Mr. Pettifor, farmer.—Mrs. Ayre, of Coleorton.—Aged 90, the Rev. J. Wilſon, vicar of Arneſby, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Kibworth Beauchamp.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Abel J. Ram, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel Ram, M. P. for the county of Wexford, to Miſs F. A Porte, of Ham, in this county.—Mr. J. Batte, of Birmingham, to Miſs A. M. Shilton, of Bloxwich, in this county.—F. H. Northen, M.D. of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, to Miſs Cotton, of Gilberts Lea.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Stuart, to Miſs H. Marſtone, both of Bilſtone.—Mr. J. Mander, chemiſt, to Mrs. Johnſon.—Lieut. Wilding, of the Staffordſhire militia, to Miſs Turner, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Hodgſon, of Uttoxeter, to Miſs C. Molyneux, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Bilſtone, E. Lunn, gent. late of Litchfield.

At Handſworth, Mr. J. Fallows.

At Bordeſley, Mrs. Finch, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Prieſtley.—Aged 62, Mrs. Cooke, of Coton Hill, near Stafford.—Aged 87, Mr. Lightwood, of Yoxall.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Lea, of Stoney Hill, near Aldridge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Ruſſell, farmer, of Anſtey, to Miſs Kendall.—Mr. Biſhop, to Miſs Brightland.

At Harborne, Mr. J. Turner, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Wilde.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Rock.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Palmer.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Farrer.—Mrs. Francis.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Hinchley, formerly an eminent ſurgeon.—Mr. T. Sadler.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Bywater.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Goſs, jun.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Gibbins, of the ſociety of Quakers.—Aged 25, Mr. W. Cole, ſtationer.—Mr. J. Willinger.

At Coventry, Mrs. Weightman, of the Pack Horſe public-houſe.—Mr. D. Lee, formerly a reſpectable ſilkman.

At Rugby, Mr. E. Kirby, grocer, &c.

At Iſlington, near Birmingham, of an apoplectic-fit, in his 47th year, Mr. W. Smith, late of Walſall.

At Weſt Bromwich, of a decline, Miſs Izon.

At Rugby, Miſs Butlin, in a conſumption.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to enable the proprietors of the Elleſmere canal to make a railway, or road, for the conveyance of merchandize. &c. from a certain brook near Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh, through the ſeveral pariſhes of Ruabon and Llangollen, in the townſhips of Boiyllin, Chriſtionedd, Kenrick, and Trevor Iſſall, in the ſaid county, to the Elleſmere canal.—Alſo to make a navigable water-line, or feeder, from the ſaid canal, near the north eaſt end of Pontylry aqueduct, to the river Dee, in the pariſh of Llandiniilo.—And alſo for an Act to enable the ſaid proprietors to take a ſufficient quantity of water out of the pool called Bala Pool, in the county of Merioneth, for ſupplying the river Dee, in dry ſeaſons, with an equal quantity of water to what ſhall be taken out of the ſaid river.

Married.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hardwicke, attorney, to Miſs Beaumont, of Shrewſbury.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. France, of the Wyle Cop, to Miſs Pugh.—Mr. T Bentley, taylor, to Miſs Hughes.—Mr. G. Pritchard, of Gibberidge, to Miſs Hodnett, of the Crown Inn, Ludlow.

At Hopeſay, Mr. W. P. Richards, to Mrs. M. Beedle.

Dr. Babbington, of Ludlow, to Miſs C. Whitter, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Home.

At Ludlow, the Rev. D. J. Cookes, of Aſtley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs M. H. Johnſtone.—The Rev. R. Corfield, of Hopeſay, to Miſs Peele, of Shrewſbury.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, aged 17, Mr. J. De Courcey, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. R. De Courcey.—Aged 79, Mr. Hervey, breeches-maker.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Cooke, jeweller and toyman.—Mrs. Gellion, widow of the late Mr. Gellion, proprietor of the ſtage-waggons travelling from this town to Cheſter.

At Bridgnorth, T. Pilkington, eſq.—Mr. S. Jones, ſen. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Ludlow, Mr. S. Shuter, long a comedian in Mr. Watſon's company, and generally admired by the audience as a capital performer; alſo Mrs. Hoy, of the Ludlow theatre.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Cooke, widow, formerly of the Knockin Heath farm.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Rodenhurſt, flour-dealer.—Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Mr. R. Taylor, currier.—Of a paralytic-ſtroke, Mr. Smith, attorney.

In her 67th year, Mrs. B. Broxholm, of Preſcot. This valuable woman was unfortunately burnt to death by a melancholy accident, viz. that of her muſlin neck-handkerchief catching fire, while ſhe was attempting to extinguiſh one of the candles on the table, prior to her retiring to reſt. Her ſcreams ſpeedily alarmed the family, and although the flames were ſmothered almoſt inſtantaneouſly, ſhe languiſhed only a few hours, and then expired. Her ſon-in-law, Mr. Lloyd, was likewiſe much burnt, but not dangerouſly hurt, in his aſſiduous endeavours to extricate Mrs. Broxholm from the fury of the flames.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Tench, of the Foreſt of Were, near Bewdley, to Miſs M. Hodges, of Dowles, Salop.—C. Langford, eſq ſon of the Rev. Dr. Langford, of Eton, to Miſs Penrice, of Droitwich, in this county.—Mr. T. Hopkins, ſtone-maſon, to Miſs Hill, both of Inkberrow.

At Harington, the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, prebendary of Worceſter, to Miſs James, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, prebendary of the ſame cathedral.

At Worceſter, J. B. Hollings, eſq. late of Eaton, in Shropſhire, to Miſs Burrow.

Died.] Mr. J. Davis, glover, of St. John's.—Mrs. D. Spinner.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. A. Newcombe, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Newcombe.—Mr. Taylor, of Wichenford.—Mr. Bell, of the Naſh-houſe, near Kempſey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It appears from a ſtatement of the Severn Humane Society, lately publiſhed, that no leſs than 392 ſucceſsful caſes of reſuſcitation have occurred within the limits of the ſociety ſince the commencement of the inſtitution.

Married.] At Roſs, Mr. Miles, of Harewood, to Miſs M. Phipps.

At Weobley, Mr. W. M. Wardell, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Lloyd, youngeſt daughter of E. Lloyd, eſq.—Mr. Wall, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miſs Gough, of Moccas.

At Ludford, Mr. W. Norgrove, ſadler, to Miſs E. Monnington, both of Knighton.

Mr. P. Burton, of Lower Hyde, near Hereford, to Miſs Sims, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Sims, of Biſhop's Frome, in this county.

At Ledbury, Mr. Lowe, of Coreley, Salop, to Miſs S. Seddowes.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 82, Mrs. Gardiner, late of Bath.—Mrs. Hague, relict of the late R. Hague, eſq. of the royal navy.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Ellis, to Miſs Poole, of Beckingham, near London.

At Stroud, Mr. Tucker, of Woodcheſter, to Miſs Price.

At Uley, Mr. Aſhmead, to Miſs Price.—Mr. S. Tanner, an eminent London carrier, of Road-houſe, to Miſs Buckingham, of the Bear Inn, Rodborough.—Mr. W. Heven, of Ebley, inſpector general of machinery, to Miſs S. Lewis, of Lock-houſe.

Died.] At Glouceſter, In conſequence of the bruiſes received by falling from her horſe and from having been dragged by the ſtirrup a conſiderable way, Mrs. Spillman.—Mr. H. Butler.

At Cirenceſter, in his 86th year, Mr. C. Hiett.

At Tewkeſbury,——Pinnock, eſq. banker.

At Cheltenham, J. Topham, eſq.—The lady of Sir John D'Oyley, bart. of Ireland.

At Berkeley, Mr. F. Norman, grazier.

At Aſhmead-houſe, near Durſley, Miſs M. Morſe, a maiden lady.

At Stowe, ſuddenly, R. Chamberlayne, eſq.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Hook, mother of Mr. R. Hook, butcher.—Miſs F. Harding, of Rockfield, near Monmouth.

At Hazlecote, in the pariſh of Kingſcote, Mr. Morſe, jun. ſteward to Col. Kingſcote.—Mrs. Robinſon, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Robinſon, rector of Treddington, near Tewkeſbury.—Mrs. Tolley, of Twining, near Tewkeſbury.—Mr. Poole, of Norton, near Glouceſter.—Miſs S. Iddols, of Grickſtone farm, near Sodbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Jeffcott, wife of Mr. Jeffcott, carpenter.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Thomas, butcher.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Hill, late of Holywell-mill.—Aged 72, Mrs. M. Stewart, late miſtreſs of the Star inn.

At Biceſter, Mr. T. Reading, poſt-maſter.

At Deddington, Mr. J. Hitchman, grocer.—Miſs M. Wood, of Cut mill, near Stanton Harcourt, in her 95th year.

At Chilworth, near Wheatley, aged 66, Mr. R. Griffin.

At Headington, aged 47, Miſs Preſtige.—Mrs. Haſtings.

Lately, on board the Victorieux, ſhip of war, in the Mediterranean ſervice, aged 24, ſincerely regretted, Lieut. P. Delamotte, ſecond ſon of Mr. P. Delamotte, of Oxford.

Miſs C. E. Downing, of Quainton, Bucks.

At Woolvercott, near Oxford, aged 66, Mr. W. Lock, mill-wright.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The committee of proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal have lately publiſhed an advertiſement, offering a premium of 21l to the perſon who ſhall cauſe to be built, a boat beſt calculated for the purpoſe of conveying fat cattle, ſheep, and hogs, by the ſaid canal, with a view to facilitate the conveyance of ſuch cattle, &c. to the markets of the metropolis and the environs. A premium of ten guineas, likewiſe, is offered for the ſecond beſt boat, and five guineas for the third. The boats to be built within the ſpace of ſix months, reckoning from the date of Auguſt 18.

Married.] W. Maſon, eſq. of Somerſham, to Mrs. Bond, daughter of the Rev. J. Wilſon, vicar of Emperingham, in Rutland.—Mr. G. Eaton, farmer, of Thorpe Malſor, in this county, to Miſs Hubbard, of Tamworth, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. J. Linnett, of Gayton, in this county, to Miſs E. Sutton, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 57, the Rev. G. Watkyn, B. D. vicar of St. Sepulchres.—Aged 47, Mr. T. Cole, of the Mitre, public houſe.—Mr. Groom, ſhoe-maker.—Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. Alderman Francis.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Key, many years verger of King's College chapel, and pantler of the College.

At Brent, iſle of Ely, the Rev. A. Clark, rector.

At Haddenham, iſle of Ely, the Rev. Mr. Wray, upwards of thirty years vicar of that pariſh.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Captain S. Barber, to Mrs. A. Barrell.—Mr. Allcot, purſer of the Ganges ſhip of war, to Miſs Heath.—Capt. J. Biſhop, to Miſs E. Hubbard.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 47, Mr. E. Horne, maſter of the Green Dragon public-houſe.—Aged 73, Mr. C. Todd, maſter of the Black Horſe public houſe.—Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. T. Rogers, of London, and formerly of Mourning Thorpe.—Aged 65, Mrs. Pettingale.—Aged 27, Mrs. M. Wrampley, of the Crown inn.—Aged 57, Mr. G. Newton, many years in the ſervice of Meſſrs. Marſh, in the capacity of a London ſtage-coachman.

At Yarmouth, aged 38, Mr. W. Armitage, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 27, Mrs. E. Milner, wife of Mr. J. Milner, druggiſt.

At Shottiſham, aged 40, Miſs Fulcher, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Fulcher, ſurgeon.

Aged 13, *Mary Hill*, of Thorpe. The death of this young woman was occaſioned by a melancholy accident, whereby a ſcene of feſtivity and gratification was ſuddenly reverſed by a dreadful repreſentation of unexpected miſery and diſtreſs. At the above village a number of perſons had aſſembled to witneſs the launch of a ſhip juſt built there, and about 150 perſons of all ages and ſexes had got on board her, to facilitate the veſſel's going off the ſtocks. This part of the buſineſs was compleated with great eaſe, and the people began to rock the ſhip in order to free the bowſprit from a tree which had entangled the ropes. All the rigging being up, ſeveral perſons mounted into the tops, when the veſſel ſuddenly overſet, from her rolling ſo violently, and upwards of 50 men, women, and children, were inſtantly precipitated into the river. Fortunately, the bye-ſtanders were prompt in giving aſſiſtance, and only the above young woman was drowned. The deceaſed was forced into the mud near the ſtern of the veſſel, and her body, although induſtriouſly ſought for, was not diſcovered until nearly three days after the accident.

At Cromer, Mrs. Gregory, (whoſe death was noticed in our laſt) daughter of the late R. Suffield, eſq. of Norwich. Her death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of her having been unfortunately thrown from a curricle, in which ſhe was riding with her brother.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Holden, to Miſs S. Purr; and Mr. H. Double, to Miſs S. Purr, all of Buxhall.

At Bury, Mr. S. Pittuck, to Miſs Darkins, of the Three Kings inn.

At Beccles, the Rev. Js. Sloper, diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs Gould, of Kenſington. —Mr. J. Willett, jun. butcher, to Miſs M. Capp, both of Brandon.—Mr. J. Ayres, linen-draper, to Miſs A. Fenn, ſecond daughter of Mr. R. Fenn, farmer, both of Hadleigh.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Hewitt, relict of the late Rev. M. Hewitt, rector of Beaconſthorpe, in Norfolk. She was a lady of truly Chriſtian principles, and of a benevolent character.

Mr. C Brand, edge-tool-maker.—Aged 90, Mr. J. Hunt, formerly a ſtay-maker in this town.—Mrs. Jaques, wife of Mr. Jaques, ſtay maker.

At Ipſwich, aged 57, Mr. M. Cole, cooper.

At Woodbridge, in an advanced age, ſuddenly, the Rev. J. Lumpkin, rector of Monewden.—Mrs. Fuller, widow, of Carlton.

At Wrentham, Mr. J. Tallent, farmer.—Mrs. Danby, of Riſby.

In London, Mr. J. Place, late keeper of the houſe of correction at Bury.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Bull, of North Bemfleet Hall, to Miſs Sharp, of Latchingdon.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Oſbourne, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs Norris, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Davis, ſurveyor of the works at the barracks.

At Chelmsford, Mr. P. Gyles, baker.

At Rochford, in his 64th year, Mr. F. Forner, clock-maker.—In her 21ſt year, Miſs A. Coolbear.—Mr Perry, farmer, of Herono, in High Eaſter.

KENT.

General State of the patients in the Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution at Canterbury, April 26th, 1793, to April 19th, 1803:—In-Patients, admitted 1650. Diſcharged—cured, 711; received benefit, 172; made out-patients, 523; received no benefit, 64; for irregularity, 8; dead, 146; in the houſe, 26; total 1650——Out patients, admitted 1991.—Diſcharged—cured, 894; received benefit, 205; made in-patients, 410; received no benefit, 54; for non-attendance, 167; dead, 168; on the books, 73; total, 1991.——Total of In and Out-patients admitted ſince the firſt inſtitution, 3641: Remain under cure, 93.

Married.] Mr. J. Wimble, coal-merchant, of Maidſtone, to Miſs Harding, of Teſton.

At Folkſtone, Mr. J. Honeſs, to Miſs A. Gittins.

At Dover, Mr. T. Hight, draper, to Miſs S. Taply, daughter of Captain F. Taply.—Mr. J. Elgar, of the Shakeſpeare tavern, Canterbury, to Mrs. Lacey, widow, at Woolwich.—Mr. Wardroper, ſolicitor, of Hawkhurſt, to Miſs Hamer, of New Lodge, ſecond daughter of the late J. Hamer, eſq. of Demerara, Weſt Indies.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. G. Chapman, grocer, to Miſs S. Hogwood.—Mr. Deane, butcher, of Canterbury, to Miſs Meade, of Boughton.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 20, Mr. W. Goldfinch, jun.

At Rocheſter, Miſs E. Graham, fifth daughter of the late W. Graham, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica.

At Maidſtone, aged 32, Mrs. Pope, wife of T. Bliſſett Pope, gent.

At Graveſend, Mr. C Kite.

At Feverſham, S. Creſſwell, eſq.

At Hearne, Mr. J. Palmer.

At Aſh, in his 78th year, Mr. J. Horne, formerly a quarter-maſter in the 4th regiment of dragoons, but who had retired for the laſt thirty years.

At Charing, in her 79th year, Mrs. Wakeley, relict of the late J. Wakeley, eſq.

At Brompton, Mrs Towers, wife of Mr. J. Towers, of the Maſter Attendants Office. —Mr. J. Sturgeſs, late a carpenter in the royal navy.

At Throwley, near Feverſham, in her 82d year, Mrs. Kemp, widow of Mr. J. Kemp, farmer.

At Cobtree, near Maidſtone, Mr. E. Fowle, a wealthy farmer, and principal contractor with Government for the troops encamped on Coxheath.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Newport, farmer, of Elmſtead.—Mr. Garner, ſen. of Beakeſbourne.

At Wrotham, in her 88th year, Mrs. Fuljambes.

At Putney, aged 91, Mrs. Morris, relict of the late W. Morris, eſq. late of Bettleſhanger.

At Godmerſham, Mr J. Vincent.

SUSSEX.

The houſes now building at Brighton on the North Steine, formerly called the North Parade, in point of ſituation and elegance of ſtructure, are univerſally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind hitherto attempted at that faſhionable watering-place.

Married.] At Broughton, Major Stewart, of the 65th regiment of foot, to Miſs Palmer. —The Rev. H. Pearſon, late of St. John's College, Oxon, to Miſs Elliot, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Madras, Eaſt Indies, Capt. C. Rand, ſon of Mr. C. Rand, of Lewes, to Miſs E. Collins, daughter of Major General Collins.

Died.] The Rev. C. Allcock, archdeadon of Chicheſter, and rector of Seddleſcombe, in this county.

At Southwick, in his 44th year, at his father's houſe, T. Norton, eſq. of Oakenden-place.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a late meeting, at Goſport, of gentlemen, merchants, and others, of the towns of Portſmouth, Chicheſter, Havant, &c. to conſider of the comparative advantage of a canal and a rail-way, intended to be made between London and Portſmouth, (E. Cobb Hurry, eſq. in the chair), a paper was read, wherein it was aſſerted that the Wandſworth and Croydon rail way had coſt the enormous ſum of 6,400l. per mile, and that goods conveyed by the rail-way coſt very little leſs than by the common turnpike road. Theſe ſtatements were, however, clearly, confuted by facts, and it was proved, to the ſatisfaction of the meeting, that the above rail-way coſt no more than 4500l. And that the expence of conveying goods by the rail-way, is little more than one half what is expended by the turnpike-road, and that, when completed, the expence will amount to no more than a third—ſo that the meeting, after a careful examination of the above facts, came to an unanimous reſolution, that a rail-way would be more beneficial in that line of country than a canal, and that the ſubſcription be continued for carrying the ſame into effect, &c. &c.

The beautiful new Theatre at Southampton, opened on Monday, the 12th of September. A moſt crowded audience, a conſiderable part of whom flocked from the country, evinced, by the loudeſt plaudits, their approbation of this admirably finiſhed ſtructure, Mr. Slater, on whom the building of the whole devolved, has added, in the higheſt manner, to his former reputation as an architect; and the liberal and ſpirited manner in which Mr Collins has decorated and ornamented it, merits the greateſt praiſe, as a more elegant, convenient, and brilliant theatre is not to be met with out of London.

Married.] At Droxford, Mr. James Dayſh, to Miſs Maria Knight, both of that place.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Primmer, of the Red-lion inn, to Miſs Cheſſer.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. C. Burdon, third ſon of the late Mr. Burdon.—Mr. Ellis, carpenter, but who had lately retired from buſineſs.—Mrs Munday, of St. Peter's, Cheeſehill, near Wincheſter.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Matum.

At Southampton, Mr. W. Stabbington, wine-cooper.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, painter and glazier.

At Hambleden, aged 74, Mr. Foſter.—Mrs. Courtney, of Barton Stacey.

At Bullington, T. Sidney, eſq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Moſs, ironmonger, to Miſs F. Weeks.—Mr. Warden, attorney, to Miſs Coombs, late of Berwick St. James.

R. Aſhe, jun. eſq. of Langley-houſe, to Miſs Watts, of Hornhill-houſe, Glouceſter.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. J. Bruce, maſter of the Old Crown inn.—Mr. A. Edmonds, ſen. farmer, of Biſhopſtone.—Mr. E. Hinton, of Ewen.

BERKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to divide, allot, and incloſe, the ſeveral fields, meadows, paſtures, and other commonable lands, within the ſeveral pariſhes of Beenham, Padworth, Aldermaſtown, and Woolhampton, all in this county.

A new road has been lately opened from the town of Reading, to Odiham, in Hants, through the ſeveral pariſhes or lordſhips of Mattingley and Hook; this is ſtated to be the neareſt as well as beſt road to the towns of Farnham, Guildford, Alton, Petersfield, Portſmouth, &c. as likewiſe to all parts bordering on the coaſt of Suſſex.

Married.] G. Warner, eſq. of Tiddington, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Maneſty, daughter of the Rev. J. Maneſty, of Purley, in this county.

At Newbury, Mr. D. Godwyn, of Bath, to Miſs Dyer, of Adbury.

T. W. Cooke, eſq. of Somer, in the county of Suffolk, to Miſs Mathews, of Wargrave.—Mr. Simmons, of Sindleſham, to Miſs Smith, of Snottiſbrook.—Mr. J. Phillips, of Chipping Norton, to Miſs Beeſley, of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Lyne, widow.—In an advanced age, Mr. Slaughter, formerly an eminent baker, but of late years retired from buſineſs.

At Wallingford, Miſs Flamank.

At Wokingham, Mr Collins, auctioneer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Field, watchmaker, to Miſs E. Saunders, daughter of Mr. Saunders, grocer, of Bath.—Mr. R. Vickary, linen-draper, to Miſs Bernington.—Mr. W. Ransford, to Miſs Files.—Mr. J. Buſh, attorney, to Miſs Wyndowne, of Kingſdowne.—Mr. Deeble, engraver, to Miſs Arnold.—Mr. Kent, taylor, to Mrs. Leonard, of London.

At Congreſbury, J. Whittingham, eſq. of Earl's Mead, near Briſtol, to Miſs J. Ludlow, of Chriſt Church, Hants.—Mr Stibbs, of Marſhfield, to Miſs Thomas, of Bath.

At Weſt Monkton, the Rev J. Fr. Doveton, to Miſs Croſſman, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Croſſman, rector of that pariſh.

At Bath, Mr. Slater, caſhier of the Bath Bank, to Miſs M. Philliott, ſecond daughter of C. Philliot, eſq.—Mr. Hazel, to Miſs M. Giddings.—Mr. W. Ransford, to Miſs Files.

Died.] At Briſtol, aged 70, Miſs E. Arthur, a maiden lady.—In his 89th year, Mr. Sanders, formerly a principal ſugar refiner of this city, but who, of late years, had retired from buſineſs. He was generally reſpected as a truly honeſt man and ſincere chriſtian.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. J. P. Noble, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Winter.—Mr. J. Matchin, ſteward of the privateer Eliza, of this port.

—Mr. A. Willie, of the Exciſe Export Office in this city In the prime of life, Mrs. Higgs.—Mrs. Winter—Mr. Booth, ſugar-baker.—Aged 43, Mr, J. Daniel, long an eminent miniature painter of this city and of Bath, and ſcene-painter to the theatres of theſe cities.

In her 17th year, Miſs Flook, daughter of Mr. T. Flook, cooper.—Mrs. Oatley.—Mr. W. Hunt, formerly of Mancheſter; a gentleman of amiable manners, engaging converſation, and complacent temper. He had been ſubject for ſeveral years to ſevere bodily affliction, but his patience was truly exemplary.

At Bath, Mr. Pritchard, many years maſter of the Parade Coffee-houſe.—In her 23d year, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Faulkner, wine-merchant.—Miſs J. Smeith, daughter of Mr. W. Smeith, brewer.—Mr. Halance, lodging-houſe-keeper.—In his 24th year, Mr. S. Soyce, ſecond ſon of Mr Soyce, brewer.—Mrs. Titley, wife of Mr. Titley, ſalt-refiner.

At Clifton, Major Ar. Moleſworth, formerly commander of the Bath Volunteer Aſſociation, about the year 1780.—The lady of Capt. G. Burdett, of the navy, daughter of Major General Whitelocke.

On Kingſdown, Mr. J. Vickary, ſhoemaker.—Mr. R. Gay.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. A. Tucker, of Whitchurch Canonicorum, to Miſs A. Domett, daughter of the Rev. W. Domett, rector of Hawkhurſt.

Died.] At Sherborne, at an advanced age, Mr. Rawes, tanner, one of the ſociety of Quakers; and, in a week or two after, Mrs. Rawes, his widow.

At Spitteſbury, near Blandford, aged 85, Mr. W. Mackrell. This gentleman, ſeveral years before his death, had erected two charity ſchools at Sturminſter Marſhall, for the benefit of poor children.

Lately, in this county, Mrs. Jacks, wife of Mr. W Jacks, merchant.

At Piddletrenthide, Mrs. Cox, wife of R. A. Cox, eſq.

At Upton Houſe, near Poole, Mrs. Hiley, wife of C. Hiley, eſq. of Gorely Cottage, Hants.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Teignmouth, Mr A Palmer, late of the theatre, Exeter, to Miſs G. Bartlet.

At Sidmouth, D. Bull, eſq. merchant of Oporto, to Miſs Tremien, daughter of Mr. Tremien, of Exeter, and late of Bath.—Dr. Babington, of Ludlow, Salop, brother to T. Babington, eſq. M. P. for Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs C. Whitter, ſecond daughter of the late J. Whitter, eſq. of Bradninch, in this county.

At Bath Eaſton, Capt. Littlehales, of the royal navy, to Miſs Cleather, of Plymouth.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Bala, coal-merchant, to Miſs Crawford.

Died.] At Plymouth, Capt Boger, of the navy.—Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of the regiment of Montgomery militia. The death of this gentleman was very ſudden, occaſioned by a truly deplorable accident. As he was riding his charger from Cowley's hotel, at the Dock, while in the act of leaning forward to rectify ſomething amiſs with the bridle, he inadvertently ſpurred the animal, which immediately ſet off full gallop down George-ſtreet; at this inſtant the girth unfortunately broke, and the Colonel was thrown with ſuch violence againſt the kirb ſtones of the flat pavement, as to fracture his ſkull ſo dreadfully, that he died in about two minutes. Colonel Browne was highly reſpected, and had only been married two months.

At Exmouth, Capt. J. Blake, of the royal navy. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the naval action of the 1ſt of June, and on the 11th of October, as firſt lieutenant of the Bedford.

S. Pyke, eſq. of Staddon-hill, near Bideford

At Minehead, E. Trott, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Teignmouth, the Rt. Hon. Cornwallis Maude Viſcount Hawarden, and Baron de Montalt, of Hawarden in Flintſhire.

At Topham, aged 65, Mr. Follett, timber-merchant.

CORNWALL.

J. Tillie Coryton, eſq. of Crocadon, to Miſs E. Leviſon Gower, daughter of the late Admiral Gower.

WALES.

It is intended to erect a new bridge over the river Aberglaſslyn, at a place called Cerrig y Rhwydwr, both in the county of Carnarvon, with a ſufficient cauſeway or embankment, to extend beyond high-water mark, from the end of the ſaid bridge, over part of Traethmour lands, near Yuysford, in the county of Merioneth, both counties in North Wales

The company of proprietors of the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, have lately ſignified their intention, by public advertiſement, to apply to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to enable them to raiſe money for the diſcharge of their debts, and to complete the works of the ſaid canal; this canal paſſes, or is intended to paſs, from the town of Brecknock, to the Monmouthſhire Canal, which it will enter near the town of Pontypool, in the laſt-mentioned county. It is intended, likewiſe, to make and maintain rail-ways and ſtone-roads from the ſaid canal to ſeveral iron-works and mines in the counties of Brecknock and Monmouth.

DIED ABROAD.

On the 29th June laſt, in the iſland of Barbadoes, in his 73d year, J. Prettejohn, eſq.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Cuſtoms have been highly productive in the laſt quarter of the account for the public revenue. The exceſs of the Conſolidated Fund for this quarter, will, it is ſaid, be more than 3,000,000l. This fact remarkably evinces, that the trade of England can have ſuffered comparatively little by the endeavours of France to exclude it from the Continent.

Our Public Funds have not lately known any of thoſe fluctuations which give ſuch ſcope to the play of ſtock jobbing. Their market value continues to be ſomewhat between that of an annuity not readily ſaleable, and that of money out at intereſt, and of which repayment may be without difficulty procured. Within theſe few laſt days, indeed, they have declined a little in price. Omnium has fallen the moſt.

Weſt India goods have not become lower, in general, during the laſt month. The importation of the produce of the Britiſh Weſt Indies to the Continent, goes on, notwithſtanding the hoſtile endeavours of France to ſhut us out from all her ports. The hoſtilities exerciſed between France and Britain in the Weſt Indies, the prevalence of the Negroes and People of Colour in St. Domingo, the danger of inſurrection among the Negroes in the neighbouring Iſles, and the continual increaſe in the Weſt India goods in this and other European countries, are neceſſarily the cauſes by which the ſtate of the prices is, in this inſtance, chiefly affected.

The exportation of Britiſh manufactures to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and to North America, is ſtill ſo aſtoniſhingly great, that our manufacturers do not, in general, as yet ſuffer ſo much as may have been imagined by the war.

Large purchaſes of wool are ſaid to have been lately made in Germany for manufacture in this country.

The difficulties are not inconſiderable which embarraſs the introduction of Britiſh goods into Germany by the way of Tonningen, Huſum, and Lubec; yet ſuch is the activity of traffic, that theſe are boldly ſurmounted.

Our trade with Ruſſia is ſtill very great, and even increaſing. We enjoy, however, the advantages of a part of the Ruſſia carrying-trade.

In conſequence of the abundance of the harveſt, almoſt all our capital articles of home-produce are now exceedingly cheap; hops, eſpecially, are in compariſon at very low prices.

The country has of late experienced a remarkable want of ſilver coin for circulation, as well as of gold. Meetings of the inhabitants of Briſtol and Worceſter have been held to conſider of a remedy; and an application to Government has been determined on.

The remarkable drought of Summer and Harveſt has been of conſiderable diſadvantage to the canals, to paper-makers, and to other modes of induſtry in which water is much employed.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Britiſh and Foreign Ships arrived at Peterſburgh for Twenty Years, and the Quantity of Hemp exported by each.

Year.	Britiſh Ships.	Hemp. Tons.	Foreign Ships.	Hemp. Tons.	Total Ships.	Total Hemp.
1781	464	25,142	339	9,252	803	34,394
1782	220	19,161	414	17,428	634	36,589
1783	270	9,912	344	10,271	614	20,183
1784	366	20,945	452	14,643	818	35,588
1785	348	17,374	331	13,336	679	30,710
1786	379	12,195	352	8,809	731	21,004
1787	394	16,258	358	6,506	752	22,764
1788	542	25,053	402	16,189	944	41,242
1789	460	21,952	377	10,734	837	32,686
1790	517	25,286	415	14,147	932	39,433
1791	525	14,444	513	14,541	1038	28,985
1792	606	26,534	355	12,034	961	38,568
1793	542	21,789	335	8,218	877	30,007
1794	533	25,012	417	8,582	950	33,594
1795	529	18,128	388	8,357	917	26,485
1796	684	25,012	469	8,582	1153	33,594
1797	440	19,679	434	11,096	874	30,775
1798	619	27,018	434	10,949	1053	37,967
1799	456	28,486	315	8,424	771	36,910
1800	353	17,009	341	3,032	694	20,041
Total	9,247	416,389	7,785	215,130	17,032	631,519

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſtate of the ſeaſon has continued unuſually fine for all the purpoſes of huſbandry ſince our laſt, and the remainder of both the grain and pulſe crops have been uncommonly well ſecured in every part of the kingdom. The late fine rains have been of vaſt ſervice to the paſtures, as well as the turnip crops, but the latter are thin upon the ground, and patchy, in many of thoſe ſituations where they have eſcaped the effects of the dry hot weather. The fallows are every where in the fineſt poſſible ſtate for the reception of the wheat crops. The potatoes do not turn out well in many of the more dry diſtricts; on being taken up, they are found ſmall, ſcabby, and much bored by inſects. On the wet ſoils they are however pretty good.

In the midland counties the early part of the month was employed in completing the harveſt, which was in general finiſhed by about the 8th or 10th. A conſiderable quantity of Clover-ſeed has been ſince got in, in fine condition; the crop will not be very large, but the quality of the ſeed remarkably good. Rain is exceedingly wanted, keeping is quite burnt up, and water very ſhort; this makes ſtock lower; in ſome places they have been obliged to fodder their cattle. The new wheat which is come to market is, from the light ſandy and gravel ſoils, very good; from ſome of the ſtrong lands, exceedingly damaged by mildew; ſome ſo much that it will not even do for ſeed.

The turnips have ſuffered more than has been often recollected, both from the grub and the black caterpillar, as well as from the drought; we expect winter keeping to be very ſhort.

The price of grain is rather lower. By the laſt return Wheat averages 55s. 5d. Barley 24s. 1d. and Oats 22s. 8d.

The fluſh of graſs produced by the late rains, as well as other cauſes, have alſo had ſome effect in lowering the prices of both lean and fat ſtock. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. and Mutton from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.

Hay is ſtill high, in St. James's market it averages 4l. 17s.

Hops.—Kentiſh, ſell, in bags, from 4l. to 5l. and in pockets from 5l. to 6l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Aug. to the 24th of Sept. 1803, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.35. Sept. 4—8. Wind W.
Loweſt 29.30. Sept. 20—1. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 68 hundredths of an inch. On the morning of the 21ſt the mercury ſtood at 29.30, the ſame hour the next day it had riſen to 29.98.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 76°. Aug 25, 27, 28, Wind W.
Loweſt 28°. Sept. 24, Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 19°. The greateſt heat on the 29th of Auguſt was 74°, on the 30th, the thermometer was not higher than the degree of temperate, or at fifty-five degrees.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.816 inches in height.

Although the barometer has been for two days lower than it has been during the whole of the preſent year, yet its average height for the month has been equal to 30.087. The great number of fine days, viz. 26, beſides two others on which there was but little rain, muſt have put it in the power of every farmer to have ſucceſsfully houſed an abundant harveſt.

The average height of the thermometer is much leſs than it was during the ſame month laſt year. It was then 59½° for the preſent month not quite 55°.

For the firſt five days the weather was very bright, and on the evening of the 29th ult. the atmoſphere was ſerene and clear, not a ſingle cloud was viſible above the horizon, neverthele ſs, it began to rain early the next morning, and continued to rain inceſſantly through the whole day. The barometer had during the two preceding days gradually fallen about 2 tenths.

The wind chiefly has blown from the Weſt. The laſt three nights the froſt has been pretty ſevere, and the glaſs, as will be ſeen above, has been four degrees below the freezing point.

**** Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY obſervations have appeared within theſe few years on the ſubject of the Credit of the Bank of England, and the Validity of Bank-Notes. The Authors have probably been actuated by pure and patriotic motives; but it can be made to appear, moſt eaſily, that all their reaſonings are unworthy of the ſmalleſt attention. Unacquainted with the routine of the buſineſs of the Bank of England, and with the reſtrictions under which Bank-Notes are iſſued, theſe writers have aſſumed miſtaken data and deduced falſe Concluſions.

No mathematical axiom, no ſelf-evident propoſition, no geometrical demonſtration, can be more apparent, than that the Bank of England is, and always has been, NECESSARILY ſolvent; and that every one of its notes MUST ALWAYS be worth twenty-ſhillings in the pound.

This poſition will be readily aſſented to on the bare perception of the two following FACTS:

I. *The Bank of England holds in pledge ſubſtantial and undeniable ſecurities for the whole amount of the notes which at any time it has iſſued.*

II. *And every Bank-Note in circulation has its repreſentative value in the Bank of England.*

Theſe two facts demonſtrate the abſurdity of all the *reaſonings* which have been publiſhed of late years on this ſubject!

However, for the information of perſons who are not acquainted with the routine of the Bank buſineſs, it may be ſtated as a ſatisfactory elucidation of the above poſitions, that no note is iſſued from the Bank of England, except in the purchaſe of Bullion, in the Diſcounting of good commercial bills, and in Loans granted on unexceptionable public or private ſecurity.

At a criſis like the preſent, it ſeems to me, Mr. Editor, worth while to ſet this queſtion in ſo clear a light as to prevent its diſtracting the attention, or diminiſhing the confidence of the country.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Lombard Street. PHILO VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *Marine Spencer*, mentioned in page 160, of your September Magazine,* having recalled to my mind ſome ideas which occurred to me a few years ſince, I commit them to paper, for inſertion in your valuable repoſitory, in caſe you deem them worthy of public notice.

Although the experiments of Dr. Franklin have demonſtrated the power of oil to ſmooth the waves of the ſea, it does not appear (at leaſt I have not been able to learn) that the knowledge of that important fact has yet been practically applied to the preſervation of ſhips or men's lives. Indeed, without proceeding ſomewhat further than the bare effuſion of oil, however large the quantity, I do not conceive that any great benefit can reſult from it to the diſtreſſed mariner. For, let us ſuppoſe a caſe of the moſt favourable kind—ſuppoſe a ſhip from the whale-fiſhery, laden with oil to the very deck, and, in a ſtorm, all hands buſily employed in pouring out the oil as expeditiouſly and copiouſly as poſſible—what is the conſequence? As faſt as they pour it out, the wind and the waves ſweep it all to leeward, where it may indeed allay the billows in that part of the ſea from which the ſhip has no danger to dread: but, all this while, the windward ſurges, which are ruſhing on to aſſail her, receive no part of the oil to ſmooth their roughneſs, but invade her with undiminiſhed fury; ſo that, after having exhauſted his laſt barrel, we may truly ſay of the poor weather-beaten mariner, "*oleum et operam perdidit!*"

To remedy this inconvenience, until ſome more ingenious perſon ſhall have deviſed a better plan, I beg leave to propoſe the following—

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* By the way, I will be much obliged to any of your Correſpondents who will take the trouble of informing me, through the medium of your Miſcellany, in what reſpect and how far this *Marine Spencer* differs from the *Marine Belt* publicly exhibited on the Thames, at London-bridge, in the year 1764, as mentioned in Dodſley's Annual Regiſter for that year, page [98].

Let balls of oakum be made, of a convenient ſize to be flung to a diſtance with the hand; and, to increaſe the diſtance by an increaſe of weight, let each contain in its centre a muſket-ball or grape-ſhot. Let theſe balls be kept in caſks filled over them with oil; and, in the hour of danger, let the ſailors hurl them, freſh dripping from the caſk, as far as they can, directly againſt the wind. Thus, the oil will diffuſe its pacific influence over the waves which are *coming to them*; and, if they have but a ſufficient ſtock of this kind of ammunition, they may perhaps finally ſucceed in pelting the billows to peace.

Perhaps, inſtead of theſe oakum-balls, which are partly liable to the old objection of being ſwept to leeward before they have produced their *full* effect, it may be thought more eligible to uſe hollow balls of caſt metal or earthen-ware, (ſuppoſe hand-grenades, or thoſe little earthen globes in which children ſometimes keep their money), each having two oppoſite apertures, that the water may ruſh in at the one, and force out the oil through the other. Theſe, like the former, ſhould be kept in caſks of oil; and, in taking them up for uſe, the ſailor would naturally place his finger and thumb on the holes, to prevent any waſte of the oil previous to his throw. They could be thrown much farther than the others, and, inſtead of being wafted to leeward before they had diſcharged the whole of their unctuous contents, would ſink in or near the ſpot where they fall; and the oil would riſe to the ſurface at a ſufficient diſtance from the ſhip to produce its effect on the *coming* waves.

To enable perſons on ſhore to give aſſiſtance to a diſtreſſed veſſel in places where there is no life-boat, or in weather which might render its progreſs too tardy, ſuppoſe a ſmall mortar or howitzer * were kept in conſtant readineſs, and with it a ſufficient number of wooden balls, painted red, each faſtened to a ſmall but ſtrong cord, of ſufficient length to allow the ball its full range—the cord alſo to be red, as well as the ſmall corks which ſhould be faſtened to it at the diſtance of one or two fathoms aſunder, for the purpoſe of keeping it afloat and in ſight. One or more of theſe balls may be fired toward a ſhip in diſtreſs—a little to windward of her, if practicable, that ſo the ball and line may rather float to her than from her. When the people on board have caught one of the lines, they will draw it to them, and, after it, a ſtronger rope or halſer tied to its other end on ſhore, and made faſt to ſome ſecure hold. The advantages of ſuch an aid are, from experience, too obvious to require any further remarks; wherefore, leaving the poor fellows to make the beſt uſe of it they can, and cordially wiſhing that every man on board may, by means of it, ſafely reach the ſhore, I proceed to aſk—

If this plan, or any improvement upon it, ſhould be thought uſeful, would it not well become the generous humanity of the Britiſh nation—nor only her humanity, but alſo her intereſt, while ſo many valuable lives of Britiſh ſubjects, and ſo many millions of Britiſh property, are daily expoſed to ſhipwreck on her ſhores—to erect ſtations * all along the coaſt, within ſight of each other—at each of which ſhould be conſtantly poſted a few men, ready at all times to afford this or any other practicable aſſiſtance to diſtreſſed mariners, inſtead of leaving their lives and property at the mercy of the mercileſs horde of *wreckers?*

Theſe ſtations would anſwer another uſeful purpoſe—that of preventing the clandeſtine ingreſs or egreſs of improper perſons, and watching the motions of ſmugglers and enemies. The expence, for any number of men kept on this duty, would be little or nothing, if ſoldiers from the ſtanding army or militia were employed for the purpoſe†—ſuppoſe, at each ſtation, a corporal's guard from the neareſt regiment, to be relieved at ſhort intervals. Perhaps, for many reaſons, it might be thought more adviſable to have thoſe ſmall parties each under the command of a commiſſioned officer; but, whether commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned, probably neither the officer nor the private men would think it any great hardſhip to ſpend, in turn, an occaſional week or fortnight in theſe lonely quarters, if certain of a handſome *ſalvage* on all ſhips and goods reſcued from deſtruction, and a reward from the treaſury for every life ſaved.

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* A *baliſta*, or croſs-bow of ſufficiently large dimenſions, might equally well anſwer the purpoſe; perhaps even better, as the firing of a gun might ſometimes be productive of alarm, particularly in war-time.

* To the credit of the Americans, be it mentioned, that the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts has houſes erected on the iſlands with which her extenſive bay is dotted, and on different parts of its ſhores—where ſhipwrecked mariners are at all times ſure of finding ſhelter, together with every requiſite for making a good fire, to preſerve them from the otherwiſe fatal effects of the ſevere winters of New England.—Another inſtance let me add of American attention to the comfort and ſafety of ſea-faring men. On the recommendation of Mr. Jefferſon when ſecretary of ſtate, the Congreſs paſſed a reſolution, ordering the beſt proceſs for the diſtillation of freſh from ſalt water to be printed on the back of every ſhip's clearance delivered in any part of the United States.

† In war-time, land-ſoldiers; in time of peace, the unemployed *marines* from the navy, who,

Iſlington, I am, Sir, yours, &c.
September 10, 1803. J. CAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT muſt have been remarked by all who read books with attention and diſcernment, that paſſages in the moſt eminent writers, which were at firſt peruſed with unqualified admiration, are frequently, on a more deliberate examination, found to contain ſome ſtriking defect, which, when diſcovered, occaſions ſurpriſe that it ever could have been paſſed over. An inſtance of this kind lately occurred to me on a peruſal of Gray's admired "Fragment of an Eſſay on the Alliance of Education and Government." By the way, I muſt obſerve, that it is too great an indulgence to an author to ſuppoſe, as is commonly done, that he *could* have finiſhed all his fragments with the ſame ſpirit that he has commenced them, had he not been prevented by indolence; for it may eaſily happen, that he has exhauſted the moſt obvious and brilliant ideas offered by his ſubject, and, to borrow a ſportſman's metaphor, has run himſelf to a fault. This, I think, clearly appears to have been the caſe with Gray in the piece in queſtion, as the defect I have to mention occurs at the concluſion, and ſhows a vacuity in his train of thought. Having advanced the poſition, that national manners will be influenced by the circumſtances of ſoil and ſituations, and happily illuſtrated it by the example of a race of mountaineers, whom neceſſary hardſhips render both courageous to defend their own property, and diſpoſed to pillage their richer neighbours; he proceeds to a contraſted ſcene, and gives, in a fine ſtyle of poetical painting, a ſketch of Egypt under an inundation.

What wonder, in the ſultry climes that ſpread
Where Nile redundant o'er his ſummer bed
From his broad boſom life and verdure flings,
And broods o'er Egypt with his wat'ry wings;

a noble exordium! but what is the ſequel?

If with adventurous oar and ready ſail,
The duſky people drive before the gale;
Or on frail floats to neigh'bring cities ride,
That riſe and glitter o'er the ambient tide?

That is to ſay, What wonder, if, when a country is all under water, the inhabitants ſhould uſe boats or floats for their conveyance!—No wonder, certainly! the wonder would be if they ſhould go from place to place in any other mode. But what has this to do with manners or character, and how is it a counterpart of the preceeding inſtance? If, indeed, ſuch a circumſtance had made them a commercial and maritime people, the parallel would have been a good one; but this was little the caſe with the native Egyptians at any period, as they have always been moſt diſtinguiſhed as cultivators of the land. The poet miſtook a mere incident of rural economy, for a trait of character; and has made from his ſplendid premiſes what Shakeſpeare terms "a moſt lame and impotent concluſion!"

Yours, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when it is the duty of every Engliſhman to contribute his perſonal ſervice, or his advice, in defence of his country, I aſk permiſſion to communicate, through your Magazine, the two following Queries to thoſe whoſe duty it may be to attend to them.

1. If the enemy's army ſhould make good a landing, would it not tend to enſure victory, if every man in our infantry were provided with a HORSE-PISTOL? It might be carried in a belt adapted to the purpoſe; and as the enemy are fond of cloſe quarters, and of the charge with the bayonet, it is obvious every infantry-man in the Britiſh ſervice would, by means of this additional weapon, BE SURE to kill his man!

2. Is it not equally important, from the ſame cauſe, that the bayonets of the Engliſh infantry ſhould be as long as thoſe of the French? I am informed THAT AT PRESENT THEY ARE ONE OR TWO INCHES SHORTER!—And why, in

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who, being accuſtomed to the ſea, would be better qualified to render effectual ſervice on ſuch occaſions.

God's name, are they not two or three inches longer?—In a charge with the bayonet it is clear that the victory muſt be on that ſide which is able to inflict the firſt wound!

The Ruſſians, it is well known, were indebted ſolely to the unuſual length of their bayonets, for their victories over the French in Italy.

Theſe obſervations claim inſtant attention, becauſe the charge with the bayonet is notoriouſly a favourite meaſure of French military tactics, and the expence of horſe-piſtols and of full-ſized bayonets, can be no object in the conteſt in which we are engaged.

COMMON SENSE.

London, Oct. 11, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PROLIX as I may have lately been, I have really much leſs time than inclination for *metaphyſical diſcuſſions.* An incidental remark, however, of your *Correſpondent,* * who obſerves on ſome poſitions in Mr BURKE's Eſſay on the *Sublime* and *Beautiful,* induces me to ſay ſomething.

Your *Correſpondent* ſuppoſes that *words* might and did convey to BLACKLOCK, the poet, although *blind* from his *birth,* "the *picture, or repreſentation, of the thing ſignified*" by the word. And that in fact, from his great deſire to have a conception of *viſual* objects, BLACKLOCK acquired that conception through the inſtrumentality of words; as a man who has never ſeen a pyramid may acquire an idea of it by verbal deſcription. And he argues, that, had he not acquired this conception, he never could have combined in a *new* way with great propriety, energy, and inſtruction, images of the objects of ſight. And again, your Correſpondent repeats from the ſame Eſſay the inſtance of Profeſſor SANDERSON, and of his knowledge, as your Correſpondent ſuppoſes, of light and colour.

I think it is evident from this, that your *Correſpondent* imagines that *words* are the *proper repreſentatives* of *viſible* objects. And farther, that they do more by far, infinitely more, than the viſible objects have the power of doing: that they can excite the *original* ſenſation in thoſe who want the *means* of receiving it, and can give an idea of whatever is the object of ſight, to thoſe, who are without ſight, and have always been without it.

Now, words are *not* the proper repreſentatives of *viſible* objects. They convey not any natural image or idea of ſuch objects; as they do, though imperfectly, imitate ſound, motion, extent, harſhneſs, ſmoothneſs, and ſuch qualities. With reſpect to *viſible* objects, they are mere *ſigns* for the purpoſe of *recollection, combination, arrangement* and *abſtraction.* If I have ſeen *red* or *green* objects, and am told how they are named, the *word,* written or pronounced, conveys to my imagination the recollected idea of the *colour* once *ſeen.* But it is not more an image or repreſentation of that colour, ſuch as can give thoſe an idea of it who have never ſeen it, than *Rouge* or *Verd* is, or any other words of any other language. A man who *has* the uſe of *ſight* can be readily made to comprehend an idea of the figure of a *pyramid,* and can form an outline in his mind of its *appearance,* without having ever ſeen it. A man without ſight might be made, from feeling, to diſtinguiſh it from a ſphere or cube; but would have no idea of its *viſible* figure.

Yet a man *blind* from his *birth* may poetically deſcribe viſible objects with great effect on the imagination. Why he can do this, will be very apparent on conſidering the nature of poetical deſcription. The power of this deſcription is very greatly derived from the *aſſociated* ideas of the accompanying *ſenſes,* of moral ſentiment, of the affections and of the intellectual analogies. *Viſible* objects, by perpetual and infinitely variable aſſociations, preſent the moſt intereſting and full aſſemblage of theſe ideas. And by means of them, taking *general* hints of the objects from the deſcription of others, a *blind* poet may paint to the imagination very impreſſively; and the more impreſſively, from the ſurpriſe which the attempt excites; and from our ſympathy for the condition of the writer, which the very nature of ſuch deſcription very forcibly awakens. But in his direct delineation of *viſible* objects, as he is neceſſarily a *copyiſt* on truſt without ideas of his own, he can be no more particular than his powers: and muſt either be general, or incur manifeſt plagiariſm. He cannot paint like *Homer* (who was certainly not born blind) or like *Virgil, Spenſer, Taſſo,* or *Rouſſeau.* He cannot paint like the inimitable THOMSON: nor like POPE, in his deſcription of a Moonlight Landſcape, in his *Iliad.* Tints, gradations, ſhades, reflections, diſtances, *aërial perſpective,* all theſe a man muſt have ſight to deſcribe to others. Where Blacklock was a direct deſcriber, he could no otherwiſe be affected by his own deſcription of viſible objects than by general analogies of pleaſurable idea: but by means of the aſſociated ſentiments, he could convey high pleaſure to others and to himſelf.

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* P. 216.

On the writings of SANDERSON, no more needs to be ſaid than this: he *could* have no knowledge of *light* and *colours*: but of the laws of *reflection* and *refraction*, which are mathematical deductions and *intellectual* relations, his want of ſight was no obſtacle to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge. In fine, ſight, like other ſimple *ſenſations*, cannot be learnt, nor can its images be conveyed by deſcription, otherwiſe than as that revives the *recollection* of objects already ſeen, and variouſly *combines* them. I am Your's, &c.

Oct. 6, 1803. CAPEL LOFFT.

In my little *Latin* Poem, for *annus* I requeſt an Erratum to be inſerted, to read *annuus*; for *levia*, read *lævia*; for TROSTUNE, to read TROSTUNÆ. Be ſo good as alſo to correct a falſe quantity of my own which I have detected: and read, "Quæ MATRI ſimilis ſuæ."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RELY upon your well-known candour for the admiſſion into your Miſcellany of a few lines in reply to the queries of G. D. concerning the exiſtence or non-entity of Poggio's Italian compoſitions; for neglecting to give ſpecimens of which, in my Life of that eminent ſcholar, I have been reprehended in the third number of the Edinburgh Review.

I have reaſon to ſuſpect, that, though I ſhall in all probability convey no new information to G. D. I may impart inſtruction to the writer of the critique on my work, which appeared in the above-mentioned Journal, when I ſtate that Poggio flouriſhed in that period which has been ſo preciſely pointed out by Mr. Roſcoe; when, after the death of Petrarca and Boccaccio, the Italian language for the ſpace of a century, was neglected by the learned, and ſeemed to be faſt reverting to barbariſm. "At this period, (to adopt the words of the accompliſhed biographer of Lorenzo de' Medici) no longer the vehicle of elegant or learned ſentiment, the Italian language was conſigned over to the uſe of the vulgar, corrupted by neglect, and debaſed by the mixture of provincial dialects. It was only on the moſt common occaſions, or in the freedom of epiſtolary intercourſe, that men of learning condeſcended to employ their native tongue; and even then it appears to have been conſidered as inadequate to the purpoſe; and the aſſiſtance of the Latin language was often reſorted to, and intermixed with it in order to render it intelligible."*

If then the ſpecimens of Poggio's Italian compoſitions, which Meſſrs. the Edinburgh Reviewers think I ought to have exhibited, do really exiſt, they muſt, as G. D. ſays, be "great curioſities." But in all my reſearches into the literary hiſtory of the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, (reſearches which have not been confined within very narrow limits) I have not found any alluſion to any ſuch compoſitions.

Accident, however, or ſuperior ſagacity ſometimes accompliſhes what is in vain attempted by induſtry; and it may perhaps be imagined by ſome, that the Edinburgh Reviewers have been more ſkilful or more fortunate than myſelf, and that in the courſe of their extenſive travels or of their multifarious reading they have met with documents of this deſcription, which eluded the vigilance of my reſearches.—In reply to thoſe who may be inclined to fall in with the above train of reaſoning, rather than ſuppoſe it poſſible that a grave critic could be ſo abſurd, or ſo ill-diſpoſed, as to blame an author for not producing a non-entity, I muſt, in juſtice to myſelf, ſtate, that I have before me a letter from the author of the critique, which has occaſioned G. D.'s inquiry, in which he confeſſes, that he is unable to point out any ſuch compoſitions. When apprized of this circumſtance, ſuch of your readers as intereſt themſelves in theſe matters will perhaps be inclined to ſubſcribe to G. D.'s concluſion, and to think that the critic "bears rather hard" upon me in finding fault with me for not producing what it was impoſſible for me, or himſelf, or indeed any one elſe, to produce.

I do not, however, in this particular inſtance, impute to my cenſor any intention of taking an unfair advantage of me. I am very willing to put down this moſt unreaſonable demand to the ſcore of ignorance; an ignorance, however, which I cannot but eſteem as extremely groſs. For after the widely-extended circulation of Mr. Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, even mere Engliſh readers who lay claim to the credit of accuracy of obſervation, are inexcuſable in being ignorant, that at the time when Poggio flouriſhed, Italian compoſition, though it had previouſly been brought to perfection by

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* Roſcoe's Life of Lor. de' Medici, vol. i. p. 241.

Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio, was moſt ſingularly neglected by the learned. What then ſhall we ſay, when a profeſſed critic is ignorant of ſo ſtriking a circumſtance? Why, that his acquaintance with literary hiſtory is well parallelled by the profundity of political knowledge which he diſplays in gracing the ſovereign of the Milaneſe with the title of "Emperor of Milan."

It would be unreaſonable, however, to expect all manner of accompliſhments from a gentleman of this critic's ſtanding, who, at the time when he undertook to eſtimate the character of literary productions, and to decide upon the comparative value of various branches of knowledge, had not completed the firſt ſeſſion of his medical ſtudies. In one of his juvenile years, a profound and accurate acquaintance with literary hiſtory would be a phenomenon indeed. Excuſing him, therefore, for not being aware that at the time when Poggio wrote, Italian compoſition was out of faſhion, I ſhall take the liberty of expreſſing my hope, that he will learn, in proceſs of time, that it is a dangerous experiment to intrude upon the public flouriſhes upon ſubjects which he has not duly examined. From the generality of men, indeed, the public do not demand or expect literary exertions. "Il leur pardonne aiſément d'avoir peu d'eſprit, pourvu qu'ils ne veuillent pas lui faire accroire qu'ils en ont beaucoup." From critics by profeſſion, however, we juſtly demand maturity of judgment and a previous knowledge of the ſubjects of which they undertake to treat. When theſe requiſites are wanting, ignorance will betray itſelf, and the aſſumption of the lion's ſkin will be no diſguiſe to an ignoble animal. When it is diſcovered, for inſtance, that this juvenile cenſor is the Ariſtarchus who aſſigns as a reaſon for looking down with contempt upon the literature of the 15th century, that young men were at that period occaſionally invited to exerciſe the office of inſtruction, who can refrain from ſmiling to ſee his ſhaft recoil upon himſelf? I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that when I find this gentleman ſuperciliouſly conſigning to oblivion the writings of thoſe who adorned that period, I am ſtrongly tempted to addreſs him in the words of the old proverb, and to aſſure him that "Ariſtotle is not ſuch a fool as thoſe who never read his works take him to be." I remain your ſincere well-wiſher,

William Shepherd.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is acknowledged that the pronunciation of no language is ſo vague and anomalous as that of the Engliſh; a defect not only extremely inconvenient to foreigners in learning it, but to ourſelves, who are expoſed to perpetual miſtakes and variations in words of rare uſe or foreign etymology. Proper and technical words in particular are liable to conſtant miſpronunciation, on account of the different ſounds affixed to the ſame letters in the Engliſh, and in moſt other languages; and as it is now very rightly made a rule to give to proper names, as nearly as poſſible, the ſame enunciation that they have in their native countries, a perſon little acquainted with that circumſtance is continually ſubject to be laughed at for his blunders. Nothing but a good pronouncing dictionary can entirely correct this evil, but I think a few general ſources of miſtake may be uſefully pointed out.

There is a great difference among the learned themſelves, reſpecting words of Greek origin. Theſe have uſually come to us through a Latin medium, and therefore have followed our mode of pronouncing the Latin. Thus, the Greek *k* (*κ*) being converted into *c*, has had the ſound of *s* before the vowels *e* and *i*, as *Cebes* for *Kebes*. In like manner, the Greek *g* (*γ*), which is always hard, has been ſoftened into *dj* before the ſame vowels. A friend of mine, who had taught himſelf Greek, was once put out of countenance in a learned company by mentioning Ariſtotle as the *Stagyrite*, which he pronounced as if it had been *Stagyerite*. He was very uncerimoniouſly told, that he ſhould ſay *Stadgerite*. My friend remonſtrated that the word came immediately from the Greek *Σταγυϱα*, that it had nothing to do with the Latin, and that the native Engliſh and Greek correſponded in this ſound of the *g*. But his reaſoning had no effect againſt the cuſtom of *the public ſchools*; and he has ever ſince been afraid to venture upon a Greek name before a claſſical ſcholar. I find, however, that there is now a party in favour of giving ſuch words their true pronunciation, and I have been edified by hearing *heteroghenεous* and *Iphighenia* from a deeply-learned mouth. As the matter, however, is yet *ſub judice*, I can give no determinate rule about it. A century may probably elapſe before propriety, in this caſe, gets the better of cuſtom.

French words are another ſtumbling-block. It is in vain to give any rules for their pronunciation to one who does not underſtand the language, but I ſhall make a remark or two on ſome words tranſmitted through the medium of the French. The Engliſh reader ſhould be apprized that the French *ch* ſounds *ſh*, and ſhould never be converted into our *tch*, or our *k*. I have lately obſerved, that ſome of our writers have borrowed from the numerous French books on Egypt and the Eaſt the ſpelling of the word *pacha*, which has introduced among ignorant people the groſsly erroneous pronunciation of *paika*. Undoubtedly our old way of ſpelling *baſhaw* gives the right ſound in Engliſh letters, unleſs the *b* ought to be changed for the kindred *p*, which I can neither affirm nor deny.

The French *u* being a ſound peculiar to the language, they always, in proper names, render the *u* of the Germans and other people into *ou*; thus, they write *Hambourg*, *Straſbourg*, &c. When the name is not familiar to us, we are apt, in tranſlating from the French, to copy this ſpelling, and with it the lengthened ſound of *ou*, or *oo*, which is often wrong. When the long *u* is the real ſound, it is better written in Engliſh *oo* than *ou*, which laſt we often pronounce *ow*.

The German ſpelling is alſo a frequent ſource of miſtake. The following rules are eſſential to be obſerved in pronouncing their proper names:—the *g* is always hard, like the old Engliſh; thus *Geſner* is *Gheſner*, and not *Djeſner*: the *ſch* is our *ſh*, and not *ſk*; thus it is *Shellenburg*, not *Skellenburg*; *Shwerin*, not *Skwerin*: the German *aw* is our *ow*; their *ei* is our *i*; and their *ie* our *ee*.

All the nations of Europe differ ſo radically from us in the pronunciation of the vowels that, notwithſtanding ſome differences among themſelves, the following general rules may be laid down:—Of the three ſounds of the firſt vowel, *ai*, *ah*, and *aw*, they have only the two latter; their long *e* anſwers to our *ai*; their long *i*, to our *ee*: the German and Italian *u* is nearly our *oo*.

Moſt of theſe obſervations, Mr. Editor, I am ſenſible will be nothing new to many of your readers; but if they are likely to afford any utility to the greater part, I preſume you will not refuſe them a place in your juſtly popular Miſcellany.

Yours, &c.
PHILOPREPON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TRAVELLING lately in the county of Berks, I had the good fortune to meet with and purchaſe a beautiful miniature of Alexander Pope, the poet; it is mounted in a braſs carved and gilt frame: the back was ſoldered down, which, upon removing, had this inſcription, "*Benj. Arlaud, pinxit*, 1707," ſo muſt have been painted in his eighteenth year.

I take it this picture was in the poſſeſſion of his patron, Sir William Trumbull, of Eaſthampſtead, Berks, and being painted in the ſame year he wrote the Windſor Foreſt, had a wreath of oak-leaves curiouſly engraved on the back of the picture in compliment to the bard. Nothing can exceed the luſtre expreſſed in the eyes and countenance of this engaging portrait, and it is perfectly characteriſtic of the tender and feeble ſtate of body all his biographers deſcribe him to have had. It differs from all the pictures of a more advanced age, and it muſt be almoſt impoſſible to conceive a true likeneſs from them, as they are all too large-featured.—He is dreſſed in a bright blue velvet coat, with gold buttons; his face perfectly round; the hair white, with a tinge of the red, and the eyes hazel.

I have been endeavouring to find ſome further particulars of the artiſt; he is quite unknown to Mr. Walpole, but I ſhould ſuppoſe he is of the family of James Anthony Arlaud, an artiſt of uncommon merit, who, I believe, was born the yeart he poet was born; of whom there is a long and curious article in the Anecdotes of Painting.

Benjamin Arlaud, beſides the above, had the felicity of painting another great genius, Shakeſpeare, which I ſhould ſuppoſe muſt be a true likeneſs, though it is overlooked. It is the portrait prefixed to Rowe's Shakeſpeare, publiſhed in 1709, painted by B. Arlaud, and engraved by Duchange. This edition, at the time it was publiſhed, was conſidered a ſplendid one, in which were united the beſt talents both literary and graphic.*

In this edition, Mr. Pope had ſome ſhare: therefore Meſſrs. Pope and Rowe would not authoriſe, without well-atteſted conviction, "painted from the life" to be put at the bottom of of the plate, without its being a genuine portrait. The original, I preſume, was the portrait Mr. Pope left by will.

The above is all I have been able to

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* Mr. George Stevens, in his edition to Shakeſpeare, ornamented and enriched with numerous portraits, now in the poſſeſſion of Earl Spencer, ſays "From the following ſeries of plates all ideal and theatrical repreſentations were meant to be excluded; the cuts, however, to Rowe's Shakeſpeare are here

collect concerning the artiſt, and from the above ſpecimens of his abilities I ſuppoſe he was in the employ of the wits of thoſe times. If any of your Correſpondents can oblige me with any thing further, they will much oblige

Your humble ſervant,

Chapter Coffee-houſe, F. A——.

October 9, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long been a collector of books of the habits of different nations of rare antiquity; and, as London is by far the ſpot I have found beſt adapted to procure every thing that is rare, will you be pleaſed to permit me to aſk your Readers, if any one of them have ever met with the firſt edition of the following work of that nature; as from the coarſe re-touching of the edition I deſcribe, I have reaſon to think it is not only a work of genius, but a great curioſity; this re-touched edition having only once come in my way, and then at a very extravagant price.

The title was as follows, in that copy which I ſaw, and contained three volumes in one, quarto.

All Gl$^{mo.}$ Sig. Battiſta Dotto Nobile Padovano.
Padova Novem$^{r.}$ MD XCIII. Alleſſandro *Fabri* Padovano.
Diverſarum Nationum ornatus
Cum ſuis iconibus, &c. &c.

The firſt part containing 104 dreſſes,

Ornament: A Salamander hammerd on an anvil.
Motto: Tale chi offende altrui ſenza ragione.

And after which follows the puff direct of Sig. Fabri, as follows:

> E di queſti ſi ſono fatti due volume, îquali par me reſtampati, e, ſi non m'inganno, fatti migliori, e non poco accreſciuti, per eſſeſvi aggiunti anche gli habiti Antichi di Padova.

Second volume—

Diverſarum Nationum Habitus,
Nunc primum editi ab Alexandro di *Fabri*, &c.
Tomo 2do. (Seventy dreſſes.)

Third volume—

Additio—ad Duos ſuperiores Libros de Habitibus diverſarum, &c.

Yours, &c.

G. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OUR ſenators have of late been ſo abſorbed in political ſpeculations that ſubjects of a ſcientific nature ſeem entirely to have been diſregarded. An offence againſt common propriety and common ſenſe induces me to attempt rouſing our legiſlators from the ſupine lethargy with which they treat all attempts at ſcientific reform. By the alteration of the ſtyle in 1752, the birth-day of our ſovereign was changed from the 24th of May to the 4th of June; and, ſtrange to tell, although another day was omitted in 1800 making the difference between the old and new ſtyles twelve complete days, the King's birth-day is ſtill kept on the ſame day as before, whereas it is evident, that the 5th of June is the only day on which it can now be celebrated with propriety. Old Chriſtmas-day has ſince 1800, been placed in the Calendar on the 6th inſtead of the 5th of January, and the other feaſts have, ſince that period, been properly placed by our almanac-makers twelve days forwarder than before the alteration: then why muſt a day peculiarly dear to every Briton be celebrated the wrong day of the year? If any of your Correſpondents can aſſign a reaſon why his Majeſty's birth-day ſhould not be celebrated on the ſame day as that of his ſon the Duke of Cumberland, I ſhall be obliged by his communicating them to the world, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.

GREGORIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Ruſticus, p. 104, has been miſled by Monſ. D. Hancarville to ſearch for words in Virgil that he certainly never wrote. That learned but haſty writer had miſconceived a paſſage in Macrobius's Sat. lib. III. c. 8, who is there criticiſing the line "Diſcedo, ac *ducente Dea* flammam inter et hoſtes," whereas Virgil, ſays he, had learnedly written *ducente Deo*: for Acterianus in his commentary on Calvus has affirmed that the expreſſion *Pollentem Deum Venerum* in that author, ſhould be ſo written, and not *Deam*. Licitrius Calvus was a celebrated poet who lived in the time of Cicero, his writings reſemble thoſe of Catullus, and fragments of them may be found in the Corpus Veterum Poetarum.

October 15, 1803. D.

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here introduced, as they are the firſt efforts of the pencil towards the ornament of the author, and ſerve at leaſt to aſcertain the mode in which his characters were dreſſed about the year 1709.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHO WROTE THE WISDOM ?

(Continued from our laſt.)

BE it remarked that the Platonic epithet ὁ δικαιος, *the juſt one*, which is applied to Jeſus in the Wiſdom, (II. 18), is already in the mouth of Peter (Acts III. 14) at a very early period indeed of his miniſtry. The concluding part of Stephen's dying ſpeech, (Acts VII. 52—56) and eſpecially the finely-imagined viſion of his peroration, are plainly derived from the ninth chapter of the Wiſdom. This book therefore wandered already at that rathe time among the lettered Chriſtians of Jeruſalem; ſo that the account of the crucifixion contained in the ſecond chapter of the Wiſdom (v. 11—21) muſt be the earlieſt extant alluſion to that tranſaction, and prior even to the account in Mark's Goſpel.

John was the ſon of Zebedee and Salome, and a younger brother of the James, whom Herod Agrippa ſlew. He became, after the death of Jeſus, very intimate with Peter, and, like him, was (Acts IV. 13) deficient in education; in ſuch minds, which cannot eſtimate the limits of human intellect, the flights of eloquence often paſs for the aſſertions of information; the allegories of the rhapſodiſt for the communications of the epopt. Thus from the Wiſdom (IX. 9) may eaſily derive the credulous introduction to John's Goſpel. This Goſpel ſeems to have been written with the view of preſerving thoſe anecdotes of Jeſus, which had eſcaped or had been curſorily mentioned by Peter; and to have been written at a time when the hero of the narrative was become in the writer's mind a far more extraordinary and wonderful perſonage than he had appeared during actual acquaintance. Every little circumſtance is brought out with complacence, which ought ſeemingly to have betrayed his then unperceived ſuperiority of nature to other men. The humble friend is become the attached worſhipper; and ſeeks the conſolation for remembered inferiority in the opinion that intelligence of a higher ſphere had animated the being which deigned to ſelect him as a companion. This progreſs of veneration implies time; and would naturally be favoured by, and reſult from, the growing reputation of all that Jeſus taught and did and bore. John cannot have finiſhed his Goſpel until after the death of Peter, (John XXI. 19) who was expecting to ſuffer at the time of writing his ſecond Epiſtle (2 Peter I. 14), and who poſſibly ſuffered about the year 58, and in conſequence of thoſe diſturbances at Ceſarea, where he reſided much, which are mentioned by Joſephus in the Hiſtory (book 2. ch. 13) of the Jewiſh War. The Goſpel of John may then with ſome probability be dated as early as the year 60. Prior to this Goſpel is the Firſt Epiſtle General, ſays Michaelis; becauſe the Goſpel refutes with reaſons thoſe opinions againſt which the Epiſtle only proteſts, and it would be uſeleſs to enter a proteſt if there had already exiſted a refutation. Still the paſſage (1 John IV. 14) and the previous paſſage (I. 5) ſeem to intimate ſome prior publication, which cannot well be other than the fourth Goſpel.

As Paul accompanies his Epiſtle to the Coloſſians with a private letter for Philemon, ſo John accompanies his General Epiſtle with two private letters called his Second and Third Epiſtles. This Second Epiſtle is apparently addreſſed to the mother of Jeſus. The peculiar relation in which John ſtood to her, the appropriate title "choſen lady," the various adapted alluſions (v. 1, 4, 5—13) and the tradition preſerved in an old Latin verſion that it was addreſſed to the Parthians, an error originable in a miſinterpretation of the Greek title of the Virgin, all conſpire to render this deſtination likely. The Second Epiſtle therefore cannot with any probability be dated much after the year 60, as Mary muſt by that time have attained already a very venerable old age, and had loſt (v. 13) her cotemporary and ſiſter. Where ſhe dwelt, is unknown. Yet the number of Greek names occurring in the other private letter (or Third Epiſtle) forbid the ſuppoſition of a correſpondence in Paleſtine: and it is not natural that Mary ſhould have withdrawn further from Nazareth or from Jeruſalem, than to Antioch or to Damaſcus. Of Antioch much is known from the Acts of the Apoſtles; but no mention occurs of a Gaius, a Diotrephes, or a Demetrius, eminent among the believers there; it is therefore probably not addreſſed to one of the faithful of Antioch. But as the General Epiſtle diſcuſſes that doctrine of Zoroaſter that God is the light, and other queſtions of oriental philoſophy, ſuch as were likely to be afloat at Damaſcus, that city may well have been the reſidence of theſe perſons, and of Mary. Demetrius was, perhaps, one of the itinerant Chriſtian prieſthood, and the bearer of the three letters.

In the writings of John the following, and other leſs obvious, alluſions to the Wiſdom occur.—Compare

John's Goſpel I. 1—3	with Wiſdom	IX. 9.
——— 18	———	VII. 22.
——— III. 13,	———	IX. 10.
——— V. 19,	———	IX. 7.
——— 27,	———	VII. 2.
——— 29,	———	V. 15.
——— VII. 7,	———	II. 14.
——— VIII. 12,	———	VII. 26.
——— X. 36,	———	II. 16.
——— XII. 31,	———	VIII. 15.
——— XVI. 30,	———	VII. 17.
——— XIX. 7,	———	II. 13.
John's 1ſt Epiſt. I. 1,	———	IX. 1.
——— 5,	———	VI. 26.
——— III. 8,	———	II. 24.
——— IV. 9,	———	VII. 22.
——— V. 10,	———	II 18.

With James, Peter and John terminate the original evidences of the Chriſtian ſyſtem. Paul's is a derivative teſtimony repoſing much on the experience of others. He was converted to Chriſtianity during a journey into Arabia, perhaps by a peruſal of the Wiſdom, after which Jeſus appeared to him in a new and ſhining light. At leaſt he had already been three years a convert (Gal. I. 18) when he firſt became acquainted with James and with Peter at Jeruſalem; and fourteen years a convert (II. 1) at the time of his viſit to Jeruſalem in company with Barnabas and Titus. At this time he had a Goſpel with him, Luke's probably, which he communicated privately (II. 2) to the men of reputation in the church; in order no doubt that it might be rendered in every thing conformable to the truth. Theſe private examinations led to a ſort of ordination, or reception into the ſuperior ſynod of the Chriſtian miniſtry, both of Paul and Barnabas, ſignified by offering the right-hand (II. 9) of fellowſhip. And it may be inferred from 2 Peter (III. 15) that a copy of the Wiſdom was beſtowed at the ſame time. At this period the plan for converting the Gentiles ſeems to have been arranged (compare Acts XV. 22); and Paul began his apoſtolic errand. Allowing three years, which is little, for the multiplying of the number of the diſciples (Acts VI. 1) and the conſequent perſecution by Saul (IX. 1), three years from the converſion until the firſt and fourteen years more until the ſecond journey to Jeruſalem, and about twenty years may have elapſed between the crucifixion and the commencement of Paul's apoſtleſhip. The Galatians were not the firſt congregation on his progreſs, and they were to be viſited and exhorted before they could be written to; ſo that the Epiſtle to the Galatians, which is thought to be the firſt of Paul's works, ſubſequent to the completion of Luke's Goſpel, cannot be placed before the year 53, and might rationally be dated later.

If Paul brought with him to Jeruſalem the Goſpel according to Luke, and there corrected it into conformity with the obſervations of the ſynod; and received from them the Wiſdom as a canon of doctrine—the alluſions to the Wiſdom would be few and accidental in the Goſpel, numerous and ſtudied in the ſubſequent Epiſtles. This is exactly the caſe. —Compare

Luke, VI 35,	with Wiſdom	V. 5.
——— VII 25,	———	VII 12.
——— XII. 20,	———	XV. 8.
——— 47—48,	———	VI. 6.
Galatians V. 22,	———	I. 6.
1ſt Theſſal. IV. 4 & 5	———	III. 13—14.
——— V. 8.	———	V. 18.
1ſt Corin. II. 16,	———	IX. 13.
——— IV. 5,	———	I. 9.
——— XV 32,	———	II 6.
——— 49—50,	———	IX. 15.
2d Corin. IV. 4,	———	VII. 26.
——— V. 1,	———	IX. 15.
——— VI. 7,	———	V. 18.
2d Tim. IV. 8,	———	V. 15—16.
Romans II. 11,	———	VI. 7.
——— XI. 34,	———	IX. 13.
——— XIII. 1,	———	VI 3.
Epheſians II. 21,	———	IX. 8.
——— VI. 13—17	———	V. 18—20.
Coloſſians I. 15	———	VII. 26.
——— III. 25,	———	VI. 7.
Philippians II. 15,	———	V. 5.

As it appears that Peter provincialized (Matthew XXVI. 73), and was (Acts IV. 13) unlearned, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue, and while the misfortunes of Jeſus were a freſh topic of ſympathy. His Hebrew, or Syriac, or Galilean original of Mark was no doubt prior, perhaps five or ſix years prior, to the year 40. The Greek verſion was probably made in conſequence of its popularity. As it appears that Paul had brought with him to Jeruſalem a Goſpel (Galatians II. 2) which, as Luke was his habitual companion, is ſuppoſed to be the third, this Goſpel, the author of which conſults the Greek Mark, muſt have been already written in the year 53. As the Goſpel of Matthew implies the previous exiſtence both of Mark and Luke; but betrays no ſymptom of any conſultation of John; it muſt have been written after 53 and before 60, when John publiſhed, or thereabouts. Yet neither Luke nor Matthew can have been publiſhed long before the work of John; as he appears to have conſulted Mark only ; ſo that the date 57 would beſt meet the center of gravity of the more obvious contending probabilities reſpecting the publication of Matthew. The object of religious biography is more ſatisfactorily accompliſhed by Matthew, than by any other Evangeliſt; he aſſigns to moral precept a preponderance over mere anecdote ; and this judicious turn he probably owes to his more intimate ſtudy of the Wiſdom.—Compare

Matthew	IV. 17	with Wiſdom	V.23&VI.5
———	V. 9,	———	V. 5
———	VIII. 12,	———	IV. 19
———	X. 26,	———	18
———	XII. 32,	———	I. 7—8
———	XIII. 43,	———	III. 7
———	XIX. 12,	———	III. 14
———	28,	———	IX. 12
———	XX. 23,	———	IX. 12
———	XXII. 16	———	VI. 7
———	XXIV. 6,	———	VI. 5
———	XXVII. 19,	———	II. 18
———	40,	———	II. 16—17

The author of Hebrews (ſurely not Paul) conſults the Wiſdom, and ſtill more carefully the Eccleſiaſticus. The Apocalypſe and the Epiſtle of Jude, are of too late a date to have any weight in this queſtion; both are poſterior by a full century to any other writings eſteemed canonical ; the citation of the Wiſdom might at ſo late a period be accidental, it was become a public book. That the citation begins with the beginners, and ſpreads with the ſpread of Chriſtianity, has ſufficiently been ſhown.

The Wiſdom teaches a Platonic, the Eccleſiaſticus an Epicurean, ſort of doctrine, reſpecting the ſoul : both are very pious and very moral productions. It is not an unlikely ſuppoſition therefore, that the author of the Wiſdom ſhould have tranſlated the Eccleſiaſticus into Greek. The firſt prologue to that work is by an uncertain author, and cannot confidently be relied on ; the ſecond prologue, indeed, has every ſymptom of genuineneſs and authenticity : yet if the words "when Evergetes was king" 'επι του 'Ευεργέτου βασιλεως be ſuppoſed a gloſs or interpolation; and the 38th year from the battle of Actium, (by which æra the Egyptians dated) were to be conſequently conſidered as the true date of the enterpriſe of tranſlation ; there would be no chronological obſtacle to this ſuppoſition. The firſt quotations of the Eccleſiaſticus begin with Chriſtianity. Compare Matthew XVIII. 15, with Eccleſiaſticus XIX. 14, and ſo forth. Barnabas, Clemens, and Ignatius alſo quote it : and Syncellus, after Euſebius, aſcribes (p. 276) to one writer, both the Greek Eccleſiaſticus, and the all-virtuous Wiſdom. A ſtronger argument for their common and cotemporary origin may be drawn from the epilogue to the Eccleſiaſticus. This concluding prayer plainly emanates from the tranſlater ; it agrees remarkably in opinion and in phraſeology with the Wiſdom, and it contains alluſions, thrilling alluſions, to the nearly mortal puniſhment of the author, in conſequence of falſe accuſation. Surely then this prayer, like the introductory part, or two firſt chapters of the Wiſdom, muſt be a poſthumous addition, and by the ſame auguſt author. In this caſe we have even the evidence of his own ſuperſcription, for aſcribing to him the deſervedly hallowed, the juſtly worſhipped, name of JESUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *from the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE, *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

THE wiſe and beneficial regulation of Pariſh-regiſters is ſaid to have been firſt introduced in 1538, by the direction of Lord Thomas Cromwell, then vicar-general : before which time, probably, the parochial clergy were not often ſufficient penmen to keep ſuch regiſters, nor were there at this period exciſe-officers who could be employed as amanuenſes. The great convenience ariſing from this ordinance of Cromwell's occaſioned its being enjoined during the reigns of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and James I. Since which laſt period, with the exception of certain intervals during the great rebellion and the plague in 1666, they have been for the moſt part regularly kept.

FEAST OF FOOLS.

In France they had formerly an holiday called the Feaſt of Fools. The prieſts and clerks went maſqued to church, and, at their return from thence, went about the ſtreets, and mounted on ſtages, performing the moſt ridiculous and impudent buffooneries. This feſtival continued in France about an hundred and fifty years, from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries.

PHYSICIANS.

Trivial as the remark may ſeem, it is yet a curious fact that the earlieſt phyſicians of every nation were the prieſts. This was the caſe not only among the remoteſt inhabitants of Egypt, but among the Syrians and Hebrews. Aſia firſt uſed the aſſiſtance of proper phyſicians and was reproved for it. (2 Chron. xvi. 12). The ſame cuſtom prevailed in India, and all over the Eaſt. The Tartars and Moguls are other inſtances; and we find it the ſame at preſent among all the ſavage nations of Siberia and even in America. In England, particularly to the time of the Reformation, the profeſſion of phyſic was intirely appropriate to the clergy; and the inſtances which perpetually occur in our hiſtorians, are too numerous to be cited here. One or two may ſerve as examples: Kinefrid, phyſician to St. Etheldreda, who died ſo long ago as 679, is the oldeſt inſtance we meet with. Ralph de Lincoln, abbot of Croxton, was phyſician to King John, at the time he died at Newark. (See Matt. Paris, 288). And Burns, in the Hiſtory of Weſtmoreland I. 99, has given a curious indenture between Sir Walter Strickland in the 18th of Henry VIII. and a doctor of phyſic who was to have twenty pounds to cure him of an aſthma.

ORIGINAL LETTER *written by the Command of the* KING *of* DENMARK, *to* DR. KENNICOTT, *at the time he edited the Hebrew Bible.*

REV. SIR,

The king being informed of the learned work, which you are ſparing no pains to accompliſh, viz that of reſtoring by the help of antient manuſcripts the original text of the divine writings of the Old Teſtament; his Majeſty thinks fit to aſſiſt you by all poſſible means, in order to promote a deſign ſo truly uſeful to religion and learning, and conſequently ſo much deſerving the greateſt encomiums.

In this view I am honoured with his royal commands to acquaint you, Sir, with the arrival of ſome antient copies of the Hebrew Bible lately purchaſed in Egypt for the Royal Library, and ſent hither by ſome gentlemen, who are actually making a voyage into Arabia Felix by his Majeſty's orders.

You receive here incloſed a ſhort account of the condition of theſe valuable remains of antiquity. The King intends with pleaſure, to give you leave to make uſe of them. It depends only of you, Rev. Sir, to appoint ſome able perſon here, who may examine, and, if you think it proper, collate theſe manuſcripts with printed copies; in order to gather out of the former ſuch various readings as may occur therein. I hope you will be perſuaded before hand, that the perſon employed by you to this purpoſe, will meet with all imaginary readineſs to facilitate his taſk. And I beg you will be ſure of my beſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your arduous undertaking, that cannot fail to immortalize your name; and, what to a man of your religious way of thinking muſt be of infinitely more value, will draw down upon you God Almighty's bleſſing. I am with great eſteem and ſincerity, Reverend Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Copenhagen, BERNSTORFF.
March 31, 1764.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from* LORD ORFORD *to the* REV. MR. COLE,

Arlington-ſtreet, Aug. 25, 1772.

I thank you for your notices, dear Sir, and will deliver you from the trouble of any further purſuit of the Paleryne of Thomas. I have diſcovered him among the Cottonian manuſcripts in the Muſeum, and am to ſee him.

If Dr. Browne is returned to Cambridge, may I beg you to give him a thouſand thanks for a preſent he left for me at my houſe, a goar ſtone, and a ſeal that belonged to Mr. Gray? I ſhall lay them up in my cabinet at Strawberry among my moſt valuables. Dr. Browne however was not quite kind to me; for he left no direction where to find him in town, ſo that I could not wait upon him, nor invite him to Strawberry-hill, as I wiſhed to do.

Do not theſe words, *invite him to Strawberry*, make your ears tingle? September is at hand, and you muſt have no ſore throat. The new chapel in the garden is almoſt finiſhed and you muſt come to the dedication.

I have ſeen Lincoln and York; and to ſay the truth, prefer the former in ſome reſpects. In truth I was ſcandalized in the latter. William of Hatfield's tomb and figure is thrown aſide into a hole; and yet the chapter poſſeſs an eſtate that his mother gave them. I have charged Mr. Maſon with my anathema, unleſs they do juſtice. I ſaw Roche Abbey too, which is hid in ſuch a venerable chaſm, that you might lie concealed there even from a ſquire parſon of the pariſh. Lord Scarborough, to whom it belongs, and who lives at next door, neglects it as much as if he was afraid of ghoſts. I believe Monteſino's cave lay in juſt ſuch a ſolemn thicket, which is now ſo overgrown, that when one finds the ſpot, one can ſcarce find the ruins.

I forgot to tell you, that in the ſcreen of York miniſter, there are moſt curious ſtatues of the Kings of England, from the Conqueror to Henry VI. very ſingular, evidently by two different hands, the one better than the other, and moſt of them, I am perſuaded, very authentic, Richard II. Henry III. and Henry V. I am ſure are; and Henry IV. though unlike the common portrait at Hampton Court, in Herefordſhire, the moſt ſingular and villainous countenance I ever ſaw. I intend to try to get them well-engraved. That old fool James I. is crowded in the place of Henry the VIth that was taken away to make room for this piece of flattery. For the chapter did not ſlight live princes.

Your's, ever,

H. W.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the reſults of the late Act for aſcertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Commons, of which no more were printed than ſupplied the members of both Houſes, and certain officers of ſtate, we propoſe to preſent the whole of theſe reſults to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We ſhall begin this intereſting ſeries with the Obſervations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent, and after theſe obſervations we ſhall inſert the ſummary of every county containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.*

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we preſume none of our Readers will conſider two or three pages, upon ſo intereſting a ſubject, in every Number, during the next two years, as miſapplied.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* RESULTS *of the* POPULATION ACT, 41 GEO. III.

ON the laſt day of the year 1800, was paſſed "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increaſe or Diminution thereof."

The ſix following are the queſtions to which, agreeably to the afore-named Act, written anſwers were to be returned by the rector, vicar, curate, or officiating miniſter, and overſeers of the poor, or (in default thereof) by ſome other ſubſtantial houſeholder, of every pariſh, townſhip, and place, (including thoſe places alſo which are extra-parochial) in England; and by the ſchoolmaſters or other perſons appointed under the ſaid act for every pariſh in Scotland; ſigned by them reſpectively, and atteſted upon oath or affirmation by the ſaid overſeers, or (in default thereof) by ſuch other ſubſtantial houſeholders as aforeſaid, in England, and by the ſchoolmaſters or ſuch other perſons as aforeſaid in Scotland; for which purpoſe they were directed to attend the juſtices of the peace, within their reſpective juriſdictions, at ſuch times and places as the ſaid juſtices of the peace appointed, on pain of incurring the penalties impoſed by the ſaid act for every wilful default or neglect.

1ſt. How many inhabited houſes are there in your pariſh, townſhip, or place; by how many families are they occupied; and, how many houſes therein are uninhabited?

2d. How many perſons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your pariſh, townſhip, or place, at the time of taking this account, diſtinguiſhing males and females, and excluſive of men actually ſerving in his Majeſty's regular forces or militia and excluſive of ſeamen either in his Majeſty's ſervice, or belonging to regiſtered veſſels?

3d. What number of perſons, in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, are chiefly employed in agriculture; how many in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; and how many are not comprized in any of the preceding claſſes?

4th. What was the number of baptiſms and burials in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, in the ſeveral years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each ſubſequent year, to the 31ſt day of December 1800, diſtinguiſhing males from females?

5th. What has been the number of marriages in your pariſh, townſhip, or place, in each year, from the year 1754 incluſive to the end of the year 1800?

6th. Are there any matters which you

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* Theſe volumes conſiſt of two ſmall folios, and are very ſcarce; and not to be purchaſed for leſs than five or ten guineas.

think it neceſſary to remark in explanation of your anſwers to any of the preceding queſtions?

I.

The firſt of theſe objects was to be effected by a general enumeration of houſes, families, and perſons; and the proper officers of the ſeveral pariſhes and places were directed in what manner to proceed in taking the account, on the 10th day of March 1801, in England and Wales, and in Scotland as ſoon as poſſible after that day. This difference was neceſſary, becauſe in the colder climate of Scotland, it was not certain that all parts of the country would be eaſily acceſſible ſo early in the year.

An abſtract of the anſwers and returns made, was directed to be laid before both Houſes of Parliament; and the ſummary of the enumeration appeared to be as follows:

SUMMARY OF ENUMERATION.

	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND - - -	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
WALES - - - -	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
SCOTLAND - -	294,533	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	1,599,068
ARMY, including Militia - -		- - -	- -	198,351	- - -	198,351
NAVY, including Marines - -		- - -	- -	126,279	- - -	126,279
SEAMEN, in regiſtered Shipping		- - -	- -	144,558	- - -	144,558
CONVICTS, on board the Hulks		- - -	- -	1,410	- - -	1,410
Totals -	*1,875,456	2,269,902	†67,013	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646

1. The total population of Great Britain probably exceeds the number of perſons ſpecified in the above ſummary, inaſmuch as from ſome pariſhes no returns were received.

2. The number of houſes in Ireland has been nearly aſcertained by the collection of a hearth-money tax, and therefrom it has been computed that the population of that part of the United Kingdom ſomewhat exceeds four millions of perſons.

3. The iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sark, the Scilly iſlands, and the Iſle of Man, were not compriſed in the enumeration. The total population of theſe iſlands has been uſually eſtimated at about 80,000 perſons.

4. On theſe conſiderations, with a very moderate allowance for omiſſions in the returns, the total population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 15,100,000 perſons; and, beſides theſe, its eaſtern and weſtern poſſeſſions and colonies contain many natives of the Britiſh iſles.

II.

The ſecond object of the Population Act was to aſcertain the increaſe or diminution of the population of Great Britain, throughout the laſt century.

To effect this object, certain queſtions were appointed to be anſwered by the officiating miniſter of every church and chapel throughout Great Britain.

The queſtions were to the following effect:

"What was the number of baptiſms and burials in your pariſh in the ſeveral years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each ſub-

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* The total of the firſt column is larger by 5,000, and of the ſecond column by 9,100, than in the volume of enumeration; the ſummary of the county of Wilts appearing to require this correction.

† In this number are included all ſuch new houſes as were not ſo far completed as to have received inhabitants.

ſequent year to the 31ſt day of December 1800, diſtinguiſhing males from females?

"What was the number of marriages in your pariſh in each year, from the year 1754, incluſive, to the end of the year 1800."

The clergy of England and Wales were enabled to anſwer theſe queſtions by having recourſe to the pariſh regiſters, which have been eſtabliſhed in the church of England ever ſince the Reformation.

When it was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII. that the church of England ſhould be no longer obedient to the Pope, Thomas Cromwell was appointed the King's Vicegerent for Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; and in that capacity iſſued certain injunctions to the clergy in the year 1538.

One of theſe injunctions ordains, that every officiating miniſter ſhall, for every church, keep a book, wherein he ſhall regiſter every marriage, chriſtening, and burial; and the injunction goes on to direct the manner and time of making the entries in the regiſter-book weekly; and any neglect therein is made penal.

In the firſt year of Edward VI. (Anno 1547) all epiſcopal authority was ſuſpended for a time, while the eccleſiaſtical viſitors then appointed went through the ſeveral dioceſes to enforce divers injunctions, and among others that reſpecting pariſh-regiſters.

This injunction was again repeated in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, who alſo appointed a proteſtation to be made by the clergy, in which, among other things, they promiſed to keep the regiſter-book in a proper manner.

The canons of the church of England, which are now in force, date their authority from the beginning of the reign of James I. (Anno 1603). One of them preſcribes very minutely in what manner entries are to be made in the pariſh-regiſters; herein reciting the injunction of 1538, and ordering an atteſted copy of the regiſter of each ſucceſſive year to be annually tranſmitted to the Biſhop of the dioceſe or his chancellor, and to be preſerved in the ſaid biſhop's regiſtry.

This canon alſo contains a retroſpective clauſe, appointing that the ancient regiſters, ſo far as they could be procured, but eſpecially ſince the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, ſhould be copied into a parchment book, to be provided by every pariſh. This wiſe regulation was ſo well obeyed, that moſt of the ancient pariſh regiſters now extant, commence with that Queen's reign, and ſome of them earlier, quite as far back as the date of the original injunction.

That part of the canon which directs the regiſter-book to be kept in a coffer in the church, is not enforced, as it was found by experience that the book was liable to be damaged by the moiſture prevalent in uninhabited buildings, and alſo to be purloined with the other contents of the church coffer. The regiſter-book is at preſent uſually kept in cuſtody of the officiating miniſter, at his own houſe.

Many inconveniences having ariſen from the undue ſolemnization and regiſtry of marriages, an act was paſſed in the 26 Geo. II. which directs a certain formula for the regiſtry of marriages, to be atteſted and ſigned by the miniſter officiating, the perſons married, and two or more witneſſes; and declares any eraſure or mutilation of the marriage-regiſter, or any falſe entry therein, to be felony without benefit of clergy, which implies a capital offence; nor can a marriage be legally ſolemnized in any chapel conſecrated ſince this law was made.

This Marriage Act was not in force until the 25th March, 1754, ſo that little more than 3-4ths of the full number of marriages in that year could be brought to account under the Population Act.

In England and Wales the regiſters of baptiſms and burials were found to be in a ſtate ſufficiently correct for any general purpoſe; but as the injunctions of Henry VIII. and his ſucceſſors, and the ſubſequent canon law do not extend to the church of Scotland, it is not ſurpriſing that few correct regiſters are to be found in that country.

Even the Marriage Act above-mentioned does not extend to Scotland, and the regiſtry of marriages there ſtill remains at the diſcretion of the perſons married, and conſequently is very irregular.*

Concerning the Regiſtry of Marriages.

The ſolicitude of the female and her kindred, aided by the preciſion and ſeverity of the Marriage Act, leaves no occaſion to ſuſpect any deficiency in the marriage regiſtry from negligence; and the deficiency from other cauſes cannot be very important.

Some few perſons are known to evade the proviſions of the marriage act by a marriage in Scotland; but the regiſtry of marriages in England is not much affected thereby, becauſe the kindred of the female who has been thus irregularly married, uſually cauſe the evil to be repaired by an indiſſoluble marriage in the church of England.

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* See Pariſh Regiſter Abſtract, p. 458.

The marriages of diſſenters of every denomination are ſolemnized in the eſtabliſhed church; excepting thoſe among Quakers, who are permitted to intermarry in their own congregation. To theſe may be added the Jews, who marry according to their own peculiar ceremonial; but neither of theſe religious ſects are numerous.

With theſe exceptions the marriage regiſtry of England and Wales may be deemed complete and unexceptionable.

Conſequently the returns made, purſuant to the Population Act, ought to have comprehended almoſt the total number of marriages; but from about 280 places, returns could not be procured; and this deficiency, added to that occaſioned by the aforeſaid religious ſects, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 1000 marriages per annum.

A great variation in the annual amounts of marriages is cauſed by the circumſtances of the times, and eſpecially by the price of proviſions; ſo that no ſafe inference concerning the increaſe or diminution of population can be drawn from the compariſon of any ſingle years with each other; but the average amount of the marriages for five years together, or for a longer period, is the beſt of evidence on the ſubject, becauſe the regiſter of marriages may be deemed perfectly correct.

The following Table exhibits the average amount of every five and ten years ſince the marriage act has been fully in force. It will appear in the ſequel of theſe obſervation, that reſults drawn from this Table would be very ſimilar to the reſults drawn from the regiſtered baptiſms.

IN THE YEAR 1755 THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES WAS 48,400.

	Medium Average of Five Years.	Medium Average of Ten Years.
From thence to 1760, incluſive, - -	51,600	54 800
Ditto - - - 1765, ditto - - -	58,000	
Ditto - - - 1770, ditto - - -	58,000	58,500
Ditto - - - 1775, ditto - - -	59,000	
Ditto - - - 1780, ditto - - -	62,000	63,500
Ditto - - - 1785, ditto - - -	65,000	
Ditto - - - 1790, ditto - - -	68,000	69,500.
Ditto - - - 1795, ditto - - -	71,000	
Ditto - - - 1800, ditto - - -	73,000	

Concerning the Regiſtry of Burials.

The regiſtry of burials may be ſuppoſed to be deficient on the following conſiderations.

1. Many congregations of Diſſenters, inhabiting towns, have their own peculiar burying-grounds; as have the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, who reſide in London.

2. That ſome perſons, from motives of poverty or convenience, interr their dead without any religious ceremony; this is known to happen in the metropolis, in Briſtol, and Newcaſtle-upon Tyne, and may happen in a few other large towns.

3. Children who die before baptiſm are interred without any religious ceremony, and conſequently are not regiſtered.

4. Negligence may be ſuppoſed to cauſe ſome omiſſions in the regiſters, eſpecially in thoſe of ſmall benefices, where the officiating miniſter is not reſident.

5. The returns which could not be procured are eſtimated at ſix burials each per annum; this deficiency may be reckoned at about 1,700 in England and Wales.

6. Many perſons employed in the army and in navigation die abroad, and conſequently their burials remain unregiſtered.

Whatever may be the total number of deaths and burials not brought to account, it has been computed that about 5,000 of them may be attributed to the metropolis, and a large portion of the reſt may be aſcribed to the other great towns, and to Wales, where the regiſters are leſs carefully kept than in England.

The annual amount of the burials, as collected conformably to the Population Act, authorizes a ſatisfactory inference of diminiſhing mortality in England ſince the year 1780; the number of marriages and baptiſms indicates that the exiſting population is to that of 1780 as 117 to 100, while the amount of regiſtered burials has remained ſtationary during the laſt 21 years; the firſt five years of which, as well as the laſt five years, and all the 21 years taken together, equally average at about 186,000 per annum.

Therefore the average duration of life in England appears to have increaſed in the proportion of 117 to 100; for tho' the regiſtry of burials is certainly deficient, no cauſe can be aſſigned for believing that the deficiency has been increaſing in the laſt 21 years. Indeed the progreſſive increaſe of population in theſe years, has cauſed an augmented proportion of young perſons; which circumſtance may have contributed to leſſen the proportion of the mortality to the population.

Concerning the Regiſtry of Baptiſms.

The regiſtry of baptiſms is deficient from the ſame cauſes as that of burials, and from the firſt of thoſe cauſes in a greater degree.

1. Many Diſſenters of every denomination, who uſually bury in the cemeteries of the eſtabliſhed church, do not baptize in it. This cauſe alone is ſufficient to prevent the number of regiſtered baptiſms from approximating to the number of births.

2. Some irreligious perſons do not cauſe their children to be baptized at all. This is ſuppoſed to happen chiefly in the large towns.

3. Some children, whoſe parents are of the eſtabliſhed church, die immediately after birth, unbaptized; and a much greater number who are privately baptized, are not afterwards brought to the church for public baptiſm, and therefore are not always regiſtered. The practice of the clergy is not uniform in this point, as the canon concerning regiſters applies to chriſtenings; which word is uſually ſuppoſed to mean public baptiſms only. In parts of the county of Northumberland it is ſuppoſed that one third of the whole number of baptiſms is omitted from this cauſe; and doubtleſs in many other counties, omiſſions from the ſame cauſe alſo take place.

4. Negligence may be ſuppoſed to cauſe the ſame proportion of omiſſions in the regiſtry of baptiſms as in that of burials.

5. The returns which could not be procured are eſtimated at about eight baptiſms each per annum; this deficiency may be reckoned at 2200 in England and Wales.

From all theſe combined cauſes of deficiency, the amount of regiſtered baptiſms falls very ſhort of the real amount of births.

The whole number of baptiſms, collected for the purpoſes of the Population Act, appears to be 6,436,110; of theſe 3,285,188 males; 3,150,922 females; ſo that the baptiſms of males are 10,426 to 10,000 baptiſms of females. The whole number of the burials appears to be 5,165,844; of theſe 2,575,762 males; 2,590,082 females; ſo that the burials of males are 9,944 to 10,000 burials of females.

It may be inferred hence, that of 10,426 males born in England only 9,944 die at home; therefore about one in twenty-two dies abroad in the employments of war and commerce; a proportion which ſtrongly marks the enterpriſing character of the nation.

(To be regularly continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

Authentic PARTICULARS *of the* PRODUCE *and* TRADE *of the* SPANISH PART *of the* ISLAND *of* ST. DOMINGO.—*From the French.*

WE give the name of Spaniſh to this part of the Iſland, not that it belongs any longer to Spain, being ceded to France by the Treaty of Bale, but becauſe it ſo much differs from the French part, that it may well retain its former name, when its trade and culture come under conſideration.

The Spaniſh part of St. Domingo is ſituated between the 17° 50′ and 20° of north latitude.

Its longitude weſt of the meridian of Paris, extends from the 71ſt to the 75th degree. Allowing its utmoſt length to be about 80 leagues, and its breadth to vary between 40 and 60, it may be computed to contain nearly 3200 ſquare leagues.

Previouſly to the confuſions that happened in the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, during the colonial war, it contained 125,000 inhabitants; 110,000 of whom were free, and 15,000 were ſlaves; which did not amount to 40 individuals for a ſquare league.

The two principal towns are Santo Domingo, and Sant Yago.

Santo Domingo is built upon a flat that riſes above the harbour and the road; the climate is very temperate.

Sant Yago is alſo ſituated on a flat above the Yaqui. This town never had any incloſure. It has a large ſquare; the ſtreets are ſtrait, and the houſes moſtly of ſtone or brick. It has ſeveral churches. The other ſettlements are Neybe, Azua, Bani, Seybo, Bayaguna, Monte Plate, Boya, Hyguey, Samana, Samana lá Mar, Puerto Plata, Monte Chriſto, Le Cotuy, La Vega, Laxavon, St. Raphael, Hincha, Banique, and St. Juan. Each of theſe ſettlements has a church or chapel of eaſe.

Notwithſtanding that the Spaniards were the firſt who cultivated the ſugar-cane, indigo, rocoo, and ginger, and that they once had rich plantations, ſtill it may be truly ſaid, that in this part of the iſland cultivation is yet in its infancy.

There are in the whole colony but 24 ſugar plantations; moſt of which are only tourniquets for the making of molaſſes, either for preſent uſe, or to be converted into Taffia.

The firſt ſugar-canes were brought hither by one Aquilon; and their propagation, and the firſt ſugar-mill, were due to a ſurgeon named Velloſa.

Coffee, which ſucceeds every where, is but little cultivated.

Cacao appears to be an indigenous plant here. After it had been diſcovered, a great quantity was produced and exported to Europe. Its cultivation has diminiſhed, like that of every other ſpecies of produce, and hardly enough is procured for the conſumption of the colony; the high winds that rage in the ſouthern diſtricts, have poſſibly occaſioned the diſcontinuance of its culture; but it might be reared in the plain of Savega, where the chain of mountains of Cibao and Monte Chriſto, would protect it from their blaſts.

Long ſince, only a few traces remained of the cultivation of Rocoo and indigo; the ſame may be ſaid of that of ginger. Though tobacco might ſucceed throughout the whole colony, ſcarcely is it cultivated any where but in the diſtricts of Sant Yago, Delavega, and Cotuy. It is generally of a good quality, equal ſometimes to the tobacco of the Havannah. The French have always preferred that which they call Andouilles, to that which comes from North America.

The Spaniards alſo cultivate rice, which is ſuperior to that of the Carolinas, maize, millet, and corn. This latter grows perfectly well in the country about Sant Yago, and in the valley of Conſtantia.

There are paſture lands which are in common, and others, through particular grants, held as private property. Theſe paſture lands conſiſt of vaſt fields in their natural ſtate, almoſt always ſurrounded with woods, and well-watered. When a long drought has deprived the cattle of the means of ſubſiſtence, they repair to the woods, where they remain till after the rainy ſeaſon. Such is the power of vegetation here, that in conſequence of a few days rain, a ſavanna dried up, recovers its former verdure.

No uſe is made of the plough, though it might be employed to great advantage in the grounds intended for tobacco, Indian corn, rice, potatoes, and other productions of that ſort.

In the foreſts, trees are found fit for all uſes. Among the moſt valuable is the kutchew tree, plain and ſpotted; the former is more abundant in the weſt of the iſland than in any other part; the beſt of the ſpotted kind are thoſe of Azua; there is plenty of brazil-wood in the diſtricts of Azua and Bani.

The oak, the walnut-tree, the gayac, the maple, the iron-wood, the ſavin, the green balſam-tree, the pine, the cedar, the ebony, the marble-wood, the acomat, adorn every where the banks of the rivers, and the ſummits of the mountains. Formerly, and at this day, veſſels ſail out of the harbours of this colony, that have been conſtructed with wood of its own growth.

Since the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of the iſland to France; ſeveral Frenchmen have begun to clear the woods in the proximity of Puerto-Plata.

The exhauſted ſtate of our foreſts, the wants of our harbours, and the advantages ariſing from the employment of our funds on a ſoil which it is our intereſt to fertilize, every motive, in ſhort, lays before us the neceſſity of drawing from this iſland ſupplies for our marine. Twenty navigable rivers will convey its naval ſtores to the ſea.

The rich pine foreſts of Samana, and Neybe, may be rendered of peculiar utility; the pine-tree being reputed too juicy for immediate uſe, it might be drained of its juice, and the roſin extracted, and thus would become ſerviceable for various purpoſes.

There is no climate where poultry thrives better than at St. Domingo. The

Spaniards however rear but a ſmall quantity; the ſame ſpecies are uſually found there as in France.

The houſes in the country offer no ſort of luxury; they want even ſeveral neceſſary appurtenances; they are uſually conſtructed of the bark of palm-trees, applied ſlatewiſe to poſts fixed in the grounds; the covering of the houſe conſiſts of the leaves of the palm-tree, or of the latanier. No other candles are uſed in the country than ſuch as are made of roſin, or of pieces of pine, or the candle-wood; they alſo make uſe of matches mixed with tallow, and placed in a wooden veſſel.

The food of the Spaniards conſiſts for the moſt part, of beef and pork, prepared in various ways, and ſeaſoned with thyme, pimento, and love-apple. They have alſo poultry and fiſh in plenty. Their uſual drink is water; few of them are in the habit of drinking taffia; they have generally coffee at breakfaſt, and chocolate for ſupper. Inſtead of bread, they eat rice, potatoes, bananas, yams, and caſſava.

The value of land in this part of the iſland, is far below that to which it will riſe in time. Excellent lands have been ſold at 10 livres the acre. This low price however, was occaſioned by the prohibition to foreigners to ſettle in the Spaniſh precincts, and alſo by the readineſs of owners, uncertain of their deſtiny, to diſpoſe of their property, in order to quit the country.

The daily pay of a labourer employed in the cultivation of land, in the felling of wood, and in other country occupations, is commonly four reals of plata, amounting to about 53 ſous, French money. Sometimes indeed labour is cheaper.

Domeſtic and Foreign Trade of the Spaniſh Part of St. Domingo.

What has been ſaid clearly ſhews to what a ſtate of poverty this part of the iſland was reduced, and that its connections muſt have been feeble with Spain; which often left it in want of the moſt neceſſary commodities; the ſmall number of cargoes it received, were paid for in coarſe ſugar, in leather, wood, and hard money.

Its chief trade with the French part, conſiſted in horned cattle; the number of which, diſpoſed of in the year, might amount to 11,000, valued from 25 to 30 gourdes a-head, including the expence of drovers, and of fodder on the road. Beſide theſe, the Spaniards traded alſo in horſes, mules, ſmoked meats, ſacks and cords made of ſtringy plants, leather, and ſome tobacco. The total produced by thoſe articles, did not exceed three millions; a great part of which went back in payment of neceſſaries and for objects of luxury.

The war having cauſed the deſtruction of cattle, the number formerly ſold is now reduced to a third. Cultivation alſo being much diminiſhed through the departure of ſo many of the proprietors of land, it is evident that this colony muſt quickly fall to ruin, unleſs ſpeedily regenerated by a more auſpicious management.

The Americans at preſent ſupply it with proviſions, and receive in exchange ſome ſugar, leather, wood of gayac and cutchew, wood for dying, and hard dollars.

Its domeſtic trade conſiſts of the ſale of tobacco, large and ſmall cattle, and in ſome articles of haberdaſhery.

It is certain that the firſt Spaniſh ſettlers opened communications between the different parts of the colony. Ovando, a governor at the commencement of the ſixteenth century, cauſed a magnificent road to be made, leading from Puerto Plata, through the chain of mountains at Monte Chriſto, and through the plain of Lavega, to the mountains of Cibao, and through the plain of Conſtantia to that of St. Juan.

The principal roads at this day, are that which leads to the Cape through Le Cotuy, and another from this place to Port-au-Prince. Beſides theſe two roads, there are many others for the purpoſe of neceſſary communication between the different ſettlements; but they are generally in bad order, and almoſt impaſſable.

Inland Navigation of this Part of the Iſland.

The river Yuna is navigable up as far as Cotuy, and might with ſome pains be made ſuch as far as Lavega. Poſſibly before long, a plan will be formed for opening a canal, which, joining the Camu to the Yaqui, will facilitate the communication by water, from the bay of Samana to that of Monte Chriſto. The river Ozana is alſo navigable ten leagues inland from that port. In order to render ſuch the Neybe, part of its waters ſhould be united into one channel. Time alone can bring about the improvements of which ſome other rivers are ſuſceptible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NATURAL SMALL-POX, INOCULATED SMALL-POX, AND INOCULATED COW-POX.

BY JOHN ADDINGTON.

Publiſhed by Order of the MEDICAL COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY *for the* EXTERMINATION *of the* SMALL-POX.

NATURAL SMALL-POX.

HISTORY, GENERAL CHARACTER, MORTALITY.

For TWELVE CENTURIES this Diſeaſe has been known to continue its ravages, deſtroying in every year an IMMENSE PROPORTION of the whole Population of the WORLD!!

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE: in ſome inſtances Mild; but for the moſt part VIOLENT, PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS to LIFE.

ONE in SIX, who have the diſeaſe, DIES. At leaſt half of mankind have it; conſequently, ONE in TWELVE of the Human Race periſh by ONE DISEASE!! In London 3000 annually. In the United Kingdom 40,000.

CIRCUMSTANCES independent of CONTAGION and MORTALITY; viz. *Danger, Eruptions, Confinement, Loſs of Time, Expenſe, Requiſite Precautions, Medical Treatment, Deformity, and Subſequent Diſeaſes.*

1. One in Three has the Natural Small-pox in a *Dangerous* form.
2. It produces *Eruptions*, numerous, painful, and diſguſting;
3. Occaſions *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, and
5. *Expenſe*, more or leſs conſiderable, affecting Individuals, Families, Pariſhes, &c.
6. Renders *Precautions* for the moſt part unavailing;
7. *Medical Treatment* neceſſary both during the Diſeaſe and afterwards:
8. Leaves *Pits, Scars, Seams*, &c. disfiguring the Skin, eſpecially the Face; and
9. Is followed by *Scrofula* in every form, Diſeaſes of the Skin, Glands, Joints, &c. Blindneſs, Deafneſs, &c. &c.

INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE; for the moſt part mild; but in ſome inſtances VIOLENT, PAINFUL, LOATHSOME, and DANGEROUS to LIFE.

ONE in THREE HUNDRED Inoculated DIES. In London probably, ONE in ONE HUNDRED.

The Inoculation of the SMALL-POX having been but partially adopted, has become the means of ſpreading the infection, and has thus increaſed its general mortality.—In London this increaſe has been in the proportion of SEVENTEEN in every THOUSAND.

1. One in Thirty or Forty has the Inoculated Small Pox in a *Dangerous* form;
2. It produces *Eruptions* in greater or leſs numbers:
3. Occaſions *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, and
5. *Expenſe*, ſometimes conſiderable:
6. Requires *Preparation* by Diet and Medicine: Care to avoid certain Seaſons, as Extremes of Heat and Cold: Certain periods of Life, as early Infancy and Old Age; and certain States of Conſtitution, as General Ill-health, Teething, Pregnancy, &c. &c.
7. Renders *Medical Treatment* uſually neceſſary:
8. Is liable to produce *Deformities* whenever the Diſeaſe proves ſevere;—and to be
9. Followed by the ſame Diſeaſes as above enumerated, though leſs frequently.

INOCULATED COW-POX,

NOT CONTAGIOUS; and, when properly conducted, uniformly MILD, INOFFENSIVE, free from PAIN or DANGER, and an IFFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE of the SMALL-POX.

NEVER FATAL.

During a long ſeries of Years, the Cow-Pox, accidentally received, has been conſidered as a PRESERVATIVE againſt any future attack of the SMALL-POX. Many Perſons in the dairy-countries, who nave had the former in their youth, have remained to old age unſuſceptible of the latter.

1. The Inoculated Cow Pox is attended by no *Danger*;
2. Produces a *Puſtule* on the *Inoculated Part only*:
3. Occaſions neither *Confinement*,
4. *Loſs of Time*, nor
5. *Expenſe*.
6. Demands no other *Precautions* than ſuch as reſpect the *Conduct of the Inoculation*:
7. Requires no *Medicine*;
8. Leaves *no Deformity* nor *Diſfiguration*: and
9. Excites *no ſubſequent Diſeaſes*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *upon the* THEORY *adopted by* MR. BURKE *in his* EXAMINATION *of the* EFFECTS *produced upon the* MIND *by* WORDS.

Concluded from our laſt.

I CANNOT paſs without a comment what Mr. Burke obſerves preſently after theſe inſtances—"If I ſay, I ſhall go to Italy next ſummer, I am well underſtood—yet I believe nobody has by this painted upon his imagination the exact figure of the ſpeaker paſſing by land or water, or both; ſometimes on horſeback, ſometimes in a carriage, with all the particulars of the journey—Still leſs has he an idea of Italy, the country to which I propoſe to go; or of the greenneſs of the fields, and ripening of the fruits, and the warmth of the air, with the change to this from a different ſeaſon, which are the ideas for which the word *ſummer* is ſubſtituted; but leaſt of all has he any idea of the word *next*, for this word ſtands for the idea of many ſummers, with the excluſion of all but one: and ſurely the man who ſays '*Next ſummer*,' has no images of ſuch a ſucceſſion and ſuch an excluſion." This really proves nothing—it is wandering from the point—he is determined, becauſe words will not repreſent a great variety of ideas, for which they do *not ſtand*, to deny them the power of raiſing ideas at all. If I ſay, I ſhall go to Italy, it is not neceſſary that all the images Mr. Burke has enumerated ſhould be preſented to the imagination, in order to prove that the words raiſe the *ideas they ſtand for*—Certainly not—it is enough that the ſituation of Italy ſhould be comprehended—it is all the words in this place imply—Nor is it to be expected that the *mode of travelling* is to be conveyed to the mind, when not one ſingle word concerning it was delivered. The obſervation upon the word *next* is as trifling: there needs but to be determined what ſummer is referred to in the diſcourſe; and which will be the next, is obvious enough.

Our next examination is of what he ſays with reſpect to poetry—"So little does poetry depend for its effect on the power of raiſing ſenſible images, that I am convinced it would loſe a very conſiderable part of its energy, if this were the neceſſary reſult of all deſcription—becauſe that union of affecting words which is the moſt powerful of all poetical inſtruments, would frequently loſe its force along with its propriety and conſiſtency, if the ſenſible images were always excited." To this aſſertion I muſt beg to reply, that I am convinced the effect of poetry does *greatly depend* upon its power of raiſing images; and that if the *ſenſible images* were always excited, the union of affecting words would not loſe its force, propriety, and conſiſtency. Between theſe two aſſertions, I intreat the candid reader to examine what follows, and then judge for himſelf. Perhaps no one will deny that deſcription enters largely into the compoſition of poetry. The queſtion therefore only is, whether theſe deſcriptions raiſe correſponding ideas—Mr. Burke ſays, "If we attend coolly to the ſenſible images which ſome combinations of ideas muſt form, though in themſelves admirably ſublime, the chimeras of a madman cannot appear more wild and abſurd." This I conſider abſolutely impoſſible; if the images correſpondent to the words are more *wild* and *abſurd* than the chimeras of a madman, it is *bombaſt* not *ſublimity*—But the fact is, there are certain ſubjects, on which a Poet may be allowed to ſay almoſt any thing—ſuch a one is the paſſage in Virgil, wherein the formation of thunder by the Cyclops is deſcribed:

> Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquoſæ
> Addiderant; rutili tres ignis & alitis Auſtri;
> Fulgores nunc terrificos, ſonitumque, metumque
> Miſcebant operi, flammiſque ſequacibus iras—
>
> Three points of rain, three forks of hail conſpire;
> Three arm'd with wind; and three were barbed with fire.
> The maſs they tempered thick with livid rays,
> Fear, wrath and terror, and the lightning's blaze. PITT.

"This paſſage," ſays he, "ſeems to me admirably ſublime; yet if we attend coolly to the ſenſible images which a combination of ideas of this ſort muſt form, nothing can appear more wild and abſurd than ſuch a picture—three rays of twiſted ſhowers, three of watry clouds, three of fire, and three of the winged South Wind; then mix they in the work terrific lightnings, and ſound, and fear, and anger, with purſuing flames".—Here is a paſſage, quoted to prove that deſcriptions themſelves do not raiſe images; "becauſe, (ſays our author,) the images which theſe words would preſent to our imaginations, muſt be highly *abſurd*"—Now this abſurdity is the hinge upon which the argument turns; it therefore becomes neceſſary to inquire with what juſtice the images are pronounced *abſurd*. The only ground I can diſcover, is, becauſe the elements of this compoſition do not ſuit with our notions of combination—That they do not, is true; but we ſhould recollect, the ſubject is ſuch as demands ſomething extraordinary—if Virgil is to deſcribe the formation of thunder, which no man ever ſaw, or heard of being formed, there is hardly an ingredient that can be deemed too extravagant: if it were, I ſhou'd repeat what I have ſaid above, that it would not be ſublime but ridiculous.

However, I perfectly agree with Mr. Burke, in conſidering this paſſage admirably ſublime; but am convinced that ſuch an image as belongs to the import of the words, is repreſented. What, to my own mind, carries conviction upon this point is, that I perfectly recollect reading this paſſage, when I had no great acquaintance with poetry or its images, and remember ſtopping to conſider the import of the words, my comprehenſion not being quick enough, at the time, to receive ideas ſeemingly ſo incongruous. After reading the note of the Delphin edition, I returned to it with ſatisfaction, becauſe the ideas were then preſented to my imagination, which were before, to me, incomprehenſible. This note I ſhall here inſert.

"Fulmina in antiquis marmoribus duodecim radiis effinguntur, in circulum diſpoſitis, non rectis illis quidem, ſed varios in angulos inflexis qui trifidam in cuſpidem ſinguli deſinunt. Talis eſt forma Virgiliani hujus fulminis, de qua ſic fere Cardanus: Solent torqueri fulmina, vel *grandinante cœlo*, vel *ruentibus magnis pluviis*, vel *aëre fulgoribus æſtuante*, vel *ventis flantibus*. Grandinem intelligo per *imbrem tortum*, pluviam immenſam per *aquoſam nubem*: æſtuantem aërem per *ignem*: flatus ventorum per *Auſtrum*; hic enim præ cæteris frequens tempeſtatibus eſt."

Thus when we ſeek into the origin of theſe images, we find them infinitely more appropriate than they appeared at the firſt view; Cerdanus gives a very good comment upon the paſſage. By the three rays of twiſted ſhowers, *tres imbris torti radii*, is underſtood hail: by the watry cloud, rain: by the fire, lightning: and by the winged ſouth wind, any ſtorm of wind: becauſe thunder is heard for the moſt part during violent ſtorms of *hail* or *rain*; *lightning* or *wind*. The reſt of this paſſage is peculiarly appropriate to the nature of thunder; for it is heard *inter fulgores terrificos*, amidſt terrific lightnings: it produces *ſonitum*, ſound or noiſe; *metumque*, and fear; eſpecially upon the Pagans, by whom it was conſidered as ominous; *iras*, anger; it was ſuppoſed by them to originate, at times, from the anger of the Deity; and what can be more expreſſive of the nature of fire than the epithet *ſequax*, purſuing. Mr. Pitt in his tranſlation falls greatly ſhort of the dignity of the original, and in this laſt particular he has not at all been able to convey the idea of the Poet. *Livid rays* is a trite expreſſion, whereas Virgil has produced a forcible picture of fire, by one word. I fear too much has already been ſaid upon this paſſage, but the queſtion is of conſequence; Mr. Burke quotes it to prove that it would loſe a conſiderable part of its energy, if the ſenſible images were excited. To moſt of my readers the explanation I have given no doubt is ſuperfluous. I introduced it here to ſhew what was its effect upon my own mind, at a time when I had never read Burke upon the Sublime.—I underſtood not the paſſage at firſt, becauſe I did not comprehend its images; I learned the propriety of thoſe images, and enjoyed its ſublimity.

The next quotation that appears in ſupport of the ſame poſition, is what Homer has ſaid of the beauty of Helen by the perſons of Priam and the old men of his council.

Ου νεμεσις, Τρωας και εϋκνημιδας Αχαιȣς
Τοιη δ' αμφι γυναικι ϖολυν χρονον αλγεα ϖασχειν·
Αινως αθανατοισι θεοις εις ωϖα εοικεν

They cry'd, no wonder ſuch celeſtial charms,
For nine long years have ſet the world in arms:
What winning graces! what majeſtic mien!
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen.
POPE.

"Here, (ſays Mr. Burke,) is not one word ſaid of the particulars of her beauty; nothing which can in the leaſt help us to any preciſe idea of her perſon; but yet we are more touched by this manner of mentioning her, than by thoſe long and laboured deſcriptions of Helen, handed down by tradition or formed by fancy, which are to be met with in authors." This is certainly true; but we are affected by this deſcription, if ſuch it can be called, becauſe we muſt be ſure that a very extraordinary beauty alone could ſet the world

———for nine long years in arms.

We are left to form our *own conceptions*, and conſequently are not to ſuppoſe we ſhould receive from the words a *particular idea*; yet Homer, by thus avoiding particulars, has put it out of the power of any mind to conceive a more beautiful woman than Helen; whereas if he had deſcended to her particular features, the imagination might have preſented a form ſtill more engaging. The laſt inſtance we ſhall examine is taken from Lucretius, the monſter under which he has repreſented Religion, to diſplay the magnanimity of his philoſophical hero in oppoſing her. This terrible picture, ſays he, is thought to be deſigned with great boldneſs and ſpirit—

Humana ante oculos fœde cum vita jaceret,
In terris, oppreſſa gravi ſub Religione,
Quæ caput e cœli regionibus oſtendebat
Horribili ſuper aſpectu mortalibus inſtans;
Primum Graius homo mortaleis tollere contra
Eſt oculos auſus———

Mankind by fear lay long oppreſſed,
Beneath the gloomy impulſe of Religion,
Whoſe head terrific from the ſkies were ſeen
To frown on men, and fright them with its
ſternneſs———

Again our author aſks "What idea do you derive from ſuch a picture? Certainly none at all, becauſe the poet has not ſaid one word which might ſerve to mark out a ſingle limb or feature." Is this reaſon concluſive? Why is it to be denied, becauſe images are obſcure, that they are not ſtill images? And has not Mr. Burke himſelf obſerved that, to render any thing very terrible, obſcurity is neceſſary? If I behold a form where there is only light enough to make, 'darkneſs viſible', though I ſee it but indiſtinctly—though I cannot determine the exact form of the different parts, I ſtill ſee the object; and by this obſcurity the horror, provided the ſubject be in itſelf terrible, is augmented. The true excellence of a poet conſiſts in his obſervation of nature, and his application of thoſe obſervations; conſequently when he perceives the effect laſt mentioned, he will repreſent with obſcurity what is intended to be terrible. Such is the preceding deſcription by Lucretius, and ſuch is the ſublime picture of Death in Milton. Now to me it appears as fallacious, to argue, that by thoſe ſort of deſcriptions images are not preſented to the mind; as it would be to affirm that I could not ſee an object becauſe the want of ſufficient light would not allow me to diſcern the exact form of the different parts.

Longinus has a ſection expreſsly upon images: his authority muſt have ſuch conſiderable influence, that a quotation from him will need no apology for its length:

Ογκȣ, και μεγαληγοριας, και αγωνος εϖι τȣτοις, ω νεανια, και άι φαντασιαι ϖαρασκευαςικωταται· ȣτω γȣν ειδωλοϖοιιας αυτας ένιοι λεγȣσι· καλειται μεν γαρ κοινως φαντασια, ϖαν εννοημα λογȣ γεννητικον, όϖωσȣν ϖαριςαμενον· ηδη δ' εϖι τȣτων κεκρατηκε τ'ȣνομα, όταν ά λεγης, ὑϖ' ενθȣσιασμȣ και ϖαθȣς βλεϖειν δοκης, Και ὑϖ' οψιν τιθης τοις ακȣȣσιν. Ὡς δ' ἑτερον τι ἡ ῥητορικη φαντασια βȣλεται, και ἑτερον ἡ ϖαρα ϖοιηταις, ȣκ αν λαθοι σε, ȣδ' ότι της μεν εν ϖοιησει τελος εςιν εκϖληξις, της δ' εν λογοις εναργεια· αμφοτεραι δ' όμως τȣτ' εϖιζητȣσι, το συγκεκινημενον.

Ω μητερ, ἱκετευω σε· μη ϖισειε μοι
Τας ἁιματωϖȣς και δρακοντωδεις κορας·
Αυται γαρ, αυται ϖλησιον θρωσκȣσι μȣ.
και
Οι μοι, κτανει με· ϖοι φυγω;

Ενταυθ' ὁ ϖοιητης αυτος ειδεν εριννυας· ὁδε εφαντασθη, μικρȣ δειν θεασασθαι και τȣς ακȣοντας ηναγκασεν

"Viſions, which by ſome are called images, contribute very much, my dear youth, to the weight, magnificence, and force of compoſitions. The name of an image, is generally given to any idea, however repreſented in the mind, which is communicable to others by diſcourſe: but a more particular ſenſe of it has now prevailed; ‘When the imagination is ſo warmed and affected, that you ſeem to behold yourſelf the very things you are deſcribing; and to diſplay them to the life, before the eyes of an audience.’

"You cannot be ignorant, that rhetorical and poetical images have a different intent. The deſign of a poetical image is ſurpriſe, that of a rhetorical is perſpicuity. However to move and ſtrike the imagination, is a deſign common to both.

> Pity thy offspring, mother, nor provoke
> Thoſe vengeful furies to torment thy ſon.
> What horrid ſights! how glare their bloody
> eyes!
> How twiſting ſnakes curl round their venom'd heads!
> In deadly wrath the hiſſing monſters riſe;
> Forwards they ſpring, dart out, and leap
> around me.

"The poet here actually ſaw the furies with the eyes of his imagination, and has compelled his audience to ſee what he beheld himſelf."

Thus does the greateſt critic of antiquity ſupport the opinions I have urged in oppoſition to Mr. Burke—under ſo venerable a protection, were the ſubject in itſelf leſs obvious, I might feel aſſurance; but as it now ſtands, the facts ſpeak ſo clearly for themſelves, that in them alone do I confide, for eſtabliſhing the foregoing obſervations.

There are ſtill two ſections remaining of what has paſſed under our review, but they are ſufficiently accurate, except where an adherence to the favorite hypotheſis I have endeavoured to controvert, has drawn aſide Mr. Burke from the truth, but when this occurs there is no new argument; I ſhould therefore in taking notice of them, only have to repeat what has been ſaid already, in different language.

It will not conclude this paper without declaring that, notwithſtanding the fallacy of one part of this Treatiſe has been, as I conceive, expoſed, I perfectly agree with Mr. Shenſtone, when he ſays,

"Of all books whatever, read Burke on the
Sublime."

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read a Paper in your Magazine for Auguſt, ſigned *Common Senſe*, on the ſubject of invaſion. I read it at the time of publication, and I have again peruſed it lately. Your Correſpondent conſiders "a deſcent as a moſt ridiculous bugbear, [*] and the alarm of invaſion as miſchievous, [†] though he would by no means diſcourage the preparations which are making to meet the threatened attack." [‡] It might be obſerved, that nothing could be a greater diſcouragement to our preparations than a conviction that the alarm on which they are founded is both ridiculous and miſchievous. But it is not my intention to cavil about inconſiſtencies, and inconſequences. All criticiſm on the compoſition is ſuſpended and loſt in the ſuperior conſideration of the ſubject. I reſpect the perſpicuity with which your Correſpondent conceives and delivers his ſentiments, as well as the knowledge he appears to poſſeſs of naval affairs, and the confidence he places in the exertions of the navy.

He ſuppoſes 1. That in an attempt to aſſemble an armament of ſufficient magnitude "very few of the enemy's veſſels, not four out of five, would eſcape." 2. Suppoſing them to be ſo aſſembled he aſſumes "that our ſailors and ſoldiers would enter their port, or ports, and burn, ſcuttle, and ſink the whole of the fleet;" and 3, he ſuppoſe that in the caſe of "all our attempts to deſtroy their armaments in port being fruſtrated, an iſſue which he thinks not reaſonably to be anticipated, they muſt then meet our naval force aſſembled, and prepared to deſtroy them. [§].

Since the date of this letter, July 6th, the two firſt of your Correſpondent's propoſitions have been refuted by facts. The intrepid and active bravery of our ſailors has been nobly illuſtrated; but the enemy as in 1801 has been able to aſſemble a conſiderable number of gun-boats in different ports, nor have we, after repeated attempts, been able to deſtroy them. They have crept along the ſhores, and eſcaping our ſhips by means of ſhallows and ſand-banks, arrived at their deſtinations. All this has a poor and pitiful air, but ſtill in this manner a great number of their veſſels have effected, and others, no doubt, will effect, their object.

As to the ſecond point, the burning or ſcuttling their ſhips in their harbours, this too has hitherto been found impracticable; nor after the unſucceſsful attempt of Lord Nelſon on Boulogne in 1801, and by Sir J. Saumarez, and other daring and ſkilfull leaders, on various French ports lately, is there any reaſon to place much confidence on deſtroying our enemy in this manner. It is undoubedly right to keep up an alert, if poſſible, on the whole line of their coaſt; but, moſt unfortunately, our bombardments have been a greater annoyance, and ſtruck greater terror into poor fiſhermen and the peaceful inhabitants of maritime towns, than into the French Government:—the peaceful inhabitants of towns that deteſt the preſent Government of France as much as we do! With regard to your Correſpondent's third poſition, that, if the enemy dare to come out of his ports, he muſt face our naval forces, it is, indeed, ſtrongly ſupported by probabilities, but is far from amounting to a certainty. It is poſſible that the enemy in a climate ſo variable may elude our fleets, and, notwithſtanding all our vigilance, accompliſh a landing on ſome point or points of a coaſt ſo extended—The poſſibility of this event the wiſdom of the Britiſh Government and Nation has wiſely admitted, and provided an inſuperable barrier for defence in a vaſt combination of force by ſea and land, of which the intermediate and connecting link is the ſea-fencibles. That this barrier will prove inſuperable, may be pronounced with the higheſt degree of aſſurance, provided that our force by land as well as by ſea be wiſely directed. —Strength or force does not conſiſt merely in numbers or quantity, but in the communicated impulſion, and the line in which it is directed—conformably with the maxim in phyſics, that the momentum of bodies conſiſts in the quantum of matter multiplied into the velocity. If different impulſes were communicated to different portions of the maſs, and the whole were not to co-operate uniformily and ſteadily for the attainment of one diſtinct end or object, the impetus or velocity would be impeded and diminiſhed by different and even oppoſite movements. In proportion to the very numbers of ſuch a chaotic maſs would be the general reſult of confuſion, diſtraction, and diſaſter.

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[*] Note, page 1.
[†] Page 2, col. 2.
[‡] Page 3.
[§] Page 2. col. 2.

Concerning the direction or application of our immenſe force at land there are two capital queſtions on which military men and others appear to be divided. The one relates to the promptitude or the delay to be obſerved on our part, in engaging the invaders. The other, to the propriety of ſecuring the capital, and other parts, by circumvallations and other modes of fortification.

It is doubtleſs the beſt way, for the ſparing of blood on both ſides, to reduce an enemy to ſubmiſſion by ſtraitening his quarters and ſurrounding him. It was thus that the American cauſe triumphed at York-town and Glouceſter. It was thus alſo that General Waſhington, without the effuſion of blood, ſubdued, by the very appearance of a mighty force, in 1794, a body of inſurgents who had aſſembled at Pittſburg, the principal place of the diſaffected countries, to the number of 4000 and upwards. Againſt this body Gen. Waſhington advanced in perſon, but not till the force he collected was ſeven thouſand ſtrong, and another ſeven thouſand was on its march to join them. His humane plan ſucceeded completely. The inſurgents, on the approach of the General, gave up all ideas of reſiſtance.

In the circumſtances in which the American General was placed, his mode of warfare was equally humane and prudent.

But it was not equally prudent in our Commander in Chief in Ireland, in 1798, on whom, probably, the example of Waſhington had made a deep impreſſion, to delay his march againſt 800 French until he had aſſembled an army of 30,000. In war, as in every thing elſe, regard is to be had to ſituations and circumſtances. If the French were to land in England, the general who ſhould ſuffer them, without oppoſition, to approach the capital, would deſerve (as was juſtly obſerved by an illuſtrious general, ſtateſman, philanthrophiſt, and patriot * and whoſe retirement all men, at the preſent criſis, regret and deplore) to loſe his head.

Yet I do not ſuppoſe ſo able a commander would reſt the fate of the Britiſh Iſles on the iſſue of one general and deciſive engagement; although what I have now quoted has been urged by ſome who declare for meeting the French on their landing, directly in their teeth, whatever their numbers. If they ſhould be 50,000 ſtrong, the wiſeſt courſe for us to follow, is the Fabian mode of warfare. This, indeed, I apprehend is the general and prevailing opinion. But as it is, perhaps, in ſome danger of being ſhaken by the noble ardour of our brave countrymen, it may not be improper to confirm its propriety by the authority and reaſoning of TWO GREAT MEN, of our own country, the renowned SIR WALTER RALEIGH, and the more renowned JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

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* The Earl of Moira, in a Speech on the State of the Nation, in the Houſe of Peers.

In the vaſt and almoſt unbounded field of hiſtory, different hiſtorians are guided in their ſelections by their reſpective turns of thinking; the objects and views moſt familiar to their imaginations, and what, to them, appears moſt intereſting and important. Under the reign of philology, a veneration for antiquity, and that of religious enthuſiaſm, hiſtorians ſeem to addreſs their narrative to ſchool-boys and zealots, and arrange every thing around the heathen heroes, gods, and philoſophers, or the moſt prominent characters and events in the hiſtory of the Jews. In the period when Sir Walter Raleigh wrote, the dawn of experimental philoſophy, a reſpect for the ancient writers, ſacred and profane, began to be mixed with obſervations on actual ſcenes, phyſical and moral. Raleigh, who could not be "perſuaded, to uſe his own words, that God had ſhut up all light of learning within the lanthorn of Ariſtotle's brains," took a manly view of men and things with his own eyes, and in his range through the three firſt monarchies, the Aſſyrian, the Perſian, and the Macedonian, was very much directed, in his ſelection of matters of fact, by what he conſidered as moſt important in his own times and the world in which he lived; and drew parallels with paſt and preſent conjunctures, characters, actions and reſults. He was a cavalier, a courtier, a ſcholar, a philoſopher, a ſtateſman, and, above all, a ſoldier equally experienced and renowned in war by land and ſea. Let us liſten to the obſervations of this illuſtrious perſon, on the ſubject of INVASIONS, made not long after the threats of the Spaniſh Armada, and apparently addreſſed to his countrymen of the preſent day. His doctrine on that ſubject is founded on a very wide and comprehenſive induction, according to the moſt legitimate laws of inveſtigation. "In all invaſions, "ſays he," where the nations invaded have once been beaten upon a great advantage of the place, as in defence of rivers, ſtraits, and mountains, they will ſoon have perſuaded themſelves that ſuch an enemy upon equal terms and even ground can hardly be reſiſted. Few regions of any great circuit are ſo well fenced that armies of ſuch force as may be ſufficient to conquer them can be debarred all entrance by the natural difficulty of the ways; one paſſage or other is commonly left unguarded. If all be defended, then muſt the forces of the country be diſtracted. And yet likely ſome one place ſhall be found that is defended very weakly. How often have the Alps given way to armies breaking into Italy? "Yea, where ſhall we find that they kept out an invader? They afflict with all difficulties thoſe that travail over them, but they give no ſecurity to thoſe that lie behind them, being of too large extent. He that hath men enow to defend all the length of his own frontier, hath alſo enow to beat his enemy; and may, therefore, doe better to let him come over to his loſs, than by ſtriving in vain to hinder the paſſage, as a matter tending to his own diſadvantage, fill the heads of his ſoldiers with an opinion that they are in ill caſe, having their means of ſafeguard taken from them by ſuch as are too good for them."—The truth of this maxim in war he proves by a copious induction from hiſtory—Of which induction we here extract only a part.

"Alexander, having croſſed the Helleſpont and beaten the Perſians at the Granicus, advanced, by a forced march, toward Cilicia, with a view of occupying the ſtraits there before the arrival of Darius.

"The governor of Cilicia, hearing of Alexander's coming on, left ſome companies to keep the ſtraits, which were indeed very defencible, and withall, as Curtius noteth, he began overlate to priſe and put in execution the councell of Memnon; who in the beginning of the war adviſed him to waſte all the proviſions for men and horſe, that could not be lodged in ſtrong places, and always to give ground to the invader, till he found ſome ſuch notable advantage as might aſſuredly promiſe him the obtaining the victory. For the fury of an invading army is beſt broken by delayes, change of diet, and want; eating ſometimes too little, and ſometimes too much; ſometimes repoſing themſelves in beds, and oftener on the cold ground. Theſe, and the like ſudden alterations bring many diſeaſes upon all nations out of their own countries. Therefore, if Darius had kept the Macedonians but a while from meat and ſleep, and, refuſing to give or take battle, had wearied them with his light-horſe, as the Parthians afterwards did the Romans, he might, perchance, have ſaved his own life, and his eſtate. For it was one of the greateſt incouragements given by Alexander to the Macedonians in the third and laſt fatall battell, that they were to fight with all the ſtrength of Perſia at once.

"Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, and fought abroad, in being beaten, loſt only his men; but, Darius, being invaded by the Greeks, and fighting at home, by being beaten, loſt his kingdome. Pericles, though the Lacedæmonians burnt all in Attica, to the gates of Athens, yet could not be drawn to hazard a battell: for the invaded ought, evermore, to fight upon the advantage of time and place. Becauſe we read hiſtories to inform our underſtanding by examples therein found, we will give ſome inſtances of thoſe that have periſhed by adventuring in their own countries to charge an invading armie.

"The Romans, by fighting with Hannibal, were brought to the brink of their deſtruction.

"Pompey was well adviſed for a while, when he gave Cæſar ground; but when, by the importunity of his captains, he adventured to fight at Pharſalia, he loſt the battell, loſt the freedom of Rome, and loſt his own life.

"Ferdinand, in the conqueſt of Naples, would needs fight a battell with the French, to his confuſion, though it was told him by a man of ſound judgement, that thoſe councels which promiſe ſurely in all things, are honourable enough.

"The Conſtable of France made fruſtrate the mighty preparation of Charles the fifth, when he invaded Provence, by waſting the countrie, and forbearing to fight; ſo did the Duke of Alva wearie the French in Naples, and diſolve the boiſtrous army of the Prince of Orange, in the Low Countries.

"The Leigers, contrary to the advice of their generall, would needs fight a battell with the Burgonians, invading their country, and could not be perſuaded to linger the time, and ſtay their advantages; but they loſt eight-and-twenty thouſand upon the place. Philip of Valois ſet upon King Edward at Creſſie; and King John, when the Engliſh were well-near tired out, and would in ſhort time by an orderly purſuit have been waſted to nothing, conſtrained the Black Prince, with great fury, near Poitiers, to join battell with him; but all men know what lamentable ſucceſſes theſe two French kings found. Charles the fifth, of France, made another kind of Fabian-warfare; and though the Engliſh burnt and waſted many places, yet this king held his reſolution to forbear blowes, and follow his advice, which told him, that the Engliſh could never get his inheritance by ſmoak; and it is reported by Belloy and Herrault, that King Edward was wont to ſay of this Charles, that he wan from him the dutchy of Guyen without ever putting on his armour.

"The courſe which Memnon had propounded, muſt, in all appearance of reaſon, have brought the Macedonian to a great perplexity, and made him ſtand ſtill a while at the Streights of Cilicia, doubting whether it were more ſhameful to return or dangerous to proceed. For, had Cappadocia and Paphlagonia been waſted while Alexander was far off; and the Streights of Cilicia been defended by Arſenes, governour of that province, with the beſt of his forces; hunger would not have ſuffered the enemy to ſtay the triall of all means that might be thought upon, of forcing that paſſage; or, if the place could not have been maintained, yet might Cilicia, at better leiſure, have been ſo thoroughly ſpoiled that the heart of his army ſhould have been broken, by ſeeking out miſeries by painful travell."*

It is needleſs to obſerve that this reaſoning of our military hiſtorian and philoſopher does not extend to the reſiſtance to be made by our navy, gun-boats, and batteries on the ſea-ſhore, but to the mode of conducting a defenſive war, in caſe that the enemy ſhould, after all, notwithſtand-our vaſt ſuperiority at ſea, be able to effect a landing.

As the great Raleigh ſhews us how to conduct our military operations at the preſent criſis, ſo he alſo encourages us in the moſt perſuaſive manner to meet the French in arms, boldly, and with the moſt confident aſſurance of ſucceſs. He obſerves, that neither Rome nor all the world beſides, had ever ſo brave and ſkilfull a commander as Julius Cæſar, and that no Roman army was comparable to that which ſerved under the ſame Cæſar, that the country of the barbarous and ignorant Gauls, when invaded by Cæſar, was rent into ſundry lordſhips; and that the Gauls were conquered ſince by a people braver than themſelves, the Franks. He compares the moſt ſplendid atchievements of the Romans in France, with the things performed in the ſame country by our common Engliſh ſoldiers, under our HENRYS and EDWARDS, levied in haſte from following the cart, or ſitting on the ſhop-ſtall; and concludes, on the whole, "That the military vertue of the Engliſh prevailing againſt all manner of difficulties, ought to be preferred before that of the Romans, which was aſſiſted with all the advantages that could be deſired.—Why did not the Romans attempt the conqueſt of Gaule before the time of Cæſar?—Surely, the words of Tully were true; that with other nations the Romans fought for dominion, with the Gauls for preſervation of their own ſafety.

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* Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, book iv. chap. 2. ſec. 3.

"Therefore, they attempted not the conqueſt of Gaule, until they were lords of all other countries, to them known. We, on the other ſide, held only the one half of our own iſland; the other half being inhabited by a nation, unleſs, perhaps, in wealth and numbers of men ſomewhat inferior, every way equal to ourſelves; a nation anciently and ſtrongly allied to our enemies, the French, and in that regard an enemy to us. So that our danger lay both before and behind us; and the greater danger at our backs; where commonly we felt, always we feared, a ſtronger invaſion by land, than we could make upon France, tranſporting our forces over ſea.

"It is uſual with men, that have pleaſed themſelves in admiring the matters which they find in antient hiſtory, to hold it a great injury done to their judgement, if any take upon them, by way of compariſon, to extol the things of later ages. But I am well perſwaded, that, as the divided virtue of this our iſland, hath given more noble proofe of itſelf, than under ſo worthy a leader, that Roman army could do, which afterwards could win Rome, and all her empire, making Cæſar a monarch; ſo, hereafter, by God's bleſſing, who hath converted our greateſt hindrance into our greateſt help, the enemy that ſhall dare to try our forces will find cauſe to wiſh, he had rather encountered as great a puiſſance as was that of the Roman empire."*

The opinion of Sir Walter Raleigh coincides with that of the great John Duke of Marlborough, declared on the occaſion of a threatened invaſion, in 1719. In the privy council, one propoſed this route for the troops in or near London, and one another. Every eye was turned to the Duke of Marlborough; for the Duke, though now wholly neglected, thought it decorous ſometimes to attend at the Cock-pit, as well as at his Majeſty's levies. Being called on by the preſident of the council to favour them with his opinion,† the Duke, riſing up, ſaid, that "tho' he did not intend to trouble the council with any obſervations of his, yet, ſince his opinion was aſked, he would give it. The preparations, he ſaid, for an invaſion of ſuch a country as England, were not the work of a day, nor a month, nor a few months. That it was ſcarcely credible that the news of a deſcent ſhould come firſt from Haverfordweſt.* It was right, however, to be provided againſt the worſt. With regard to the different routes and poſts that had been propoſed for the troops, it was his opinion, that what force we could command ſhould not be divided, but collected and concentrated. It was impoſſible to know, for certain, at what place the enemy might intend to land, or whether, as was probable, he might not, for the ſake of diviſion and diſtraction, intend to land in ſeveral places. But this was certain, that if the invaſion had for its object any thing beyond a mere predatory incurſion, he muſt direct his march to the capital.

"Let our main force then," ſaid the Duke, "be drawn and kept together, at ſome convenient place between the ſouthern coaſt and London. If the enemy ſhould land in one body, the force we ſhould oppoſe to him would be undivided of courſe. But if he ſhould land at different points, ſtill our main force ſhould remain undivided. In either caſe it would be ſufficient to avoid a general engagement, the iſſue of which might be uncertain, and by means of detachments to harraſs the enemy in his march, on his flanks, and in his rear, to cut off his ſtragglers, foragers, and outpoſts, to intercept his convoys, to break up the roads, and drive the country. In a very few days he muſt be reduced by the loſs of men and by famine to lay down his arms."

That this was the opinion of the great Duke of Marlborough, was declared by the Earl of Bath, who had been, in 1719, ſecretary at war, in the Houſe of Peers 1757, when both Houſes of Parliament, as well as the reſt of the nation, were under the deepeſt alarm at a threatened invaſion of this country, in flat-bottomed boats, a contrivance of the celebrated Count Lally's.

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* Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, Book. v. chap. 1. ſec. 1.

† It was only after being aſked, that the Roman ſenators delivered their opinions. "At C. J. Cæſar rogatus a Conſule Sententiam," Sallust.—No preſſing on attention, as in our Houſe of Commons.

* At a country-meeting, at Haverfordweſt, in Pembrokeſhire, a number of Welſh gentlemen, in their hearts attached to the Stuarts, put white cockades in their hats, drank the Pretender's health, and huzzaed "The Duke of Berwick for ever!" This mad frolic, heightened by the uſual exaggerations of ſome, was ſaid to be combined with a deſcent by the French, effected, or on the very point of being ſo. An expreſs with an account of all this was ſent by the friends of government in Wales, to Lord Sunderland, then Secretary of State.

What is obſerved in the above quotation from Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, concerning the folly of reſting the main defence of a country on attempts to obſtruct the paſſage of mountains and rivers, is equally applicable to the ſyſtem of taking ſhelter behind circumvallations. Theſe being carried, as they uſually are, the ſpirits of the beſieged are broken, and the invaders, to borrow a phraſe from Raleigh, "with a conquering air" pour in at the breach like a torrent.* To raiſe redoubts and caſt up entrenchments at proper places, may be expedient for obſtructing or retarding the progreſs of an enemy, and render it difficult for him to penetrate into the country; but not to extend a regular chain of fortifications around our coaſt from Yarmouth Roads to the South Foreland, or a complete circumvallation around London and Southwark; lines which would require the whole population of the country to occupy them. I rather depend, with General Tarleton, "on the well-known ſpirit and valour of Engliſhmen, on the exertions of the people, and on the great ſuperiority which we ſhould derive from our cavalry againſt the invaders—on that kind of force which leads and points the attack, and not one entrenched behind lines; a force called in military phraſeology a manœuvring army." The ſame doctrine was ably ſupported in the Houſe of Commons, by Sir William Erſkine, who juſtly obſerved that "field-works without an adequate number of men to ſupport them would be of little avail; and that to man them properly would be to detach the army, and render it unable to prevent a deſcent, or the progreſs of an invading army. To theſe conſiderations in favour of the Fabian mode of warfare, in our circumſtances, I might add that of the unforſeen accidents on which the event of great and pitched battles turns, and how much it is in the power of a conſummate general to improve theſe into victory. When the diſproportion between contending armies, in point of numbers or equipment, is not exceſſive, nay even, where it is exceſſive on one ſide, if the ſmaller army amount to 50 or 60,000 men, the greateſt that can be wielded as one engine, the deciſion of the conflict depends not on phyſical force, but the energy of one controlling mind. Before, therefore, an invaded nation give up all the advantages which they undoubtedly have over the enemy, in the poſſeſſion of the country, they muſt be aſſured, beyond all doubt, that their general, in experience, military ſkill, reſources in himſelf, and an impoſing influence on the minds of the ſoldiers, is ſuperior to the general that leads on the enemy. He muſt poſſeſs a genius more fertile in expedients, and more intuitive diſcernment, to make a proper and prompt choice on all occaſions. He ſhould know better how to chuſe his poſitions, how to take advantage of that favourable moment which happens in all battles, and which, as it is neglected or improved, leads to defeat or victory. In all theſe reſpects he ſhould be decidedly ſuperior to the invader; for, if he is only equal, the enemy is complimented with a prompt deciſion, and an equal chance of ſucceſs, which is the very thing he muſt wiſh for.

FABIUS.

October 5, 1803.

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* The controverſy about the fortification and the field ſyſtem was carried on with great ability as well as keenneſs, not to ſay animoſity, both in parliament and publications of the preſs in 1785, when the Duke of Richmond, then Maſter General of the Ordnance, propoſed to fortify the whole iſland of Great Britain. A bill for the ſame purpoſe introduced through his Grace's influence into the Houſe of Commons, in 1787, was rejected, by the caſting voice of Mr. Cornwall, the Speaker. Among the various publications which tended to open the eyes of the nation to the pernicious effects of that meaſure, financial and political, as well as military, one written by Lieut. J. Glenie of the ingineers, and again publiſhed by Wilkie, was particularly diſtinguiſhed for the comprehenſiveneſs of its views, and the clearneſs of its demonſtrations. The value of this pamphlet, which was in every hand, to the nation was incalculable. To Mr. Glenie himſelf, the conſequence was, that he judged it expedient to quit the ſervice.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* TAUNTON, *in the* COUNTY *of* SOMERSET.

TANTUN, Tawnton, Thonton, or, in the modern ſtyle, Taunton, derives its name from the river Thone, or Tone; which becomes navigable at this place, afterwards unites itſelf with the Parret; and in conjunction with that river and the Brent, forms a bay that empties itſelf into the Briſtol Channel. The town ſtands on the great road, from the Land's-end in Cornwall, to the north of England, lying 33 miles north-eaſt of Exeter, and 11 ſouth of Bridgwater. The ſituation rendering it the thoroughfare from Briſtol and Bath to Exeter and Plymouth, it is enlivened with a continual ſucceſſion of travellers, paſſing through it on pleaſure or buſineſs. Its diſtance from London is 148 miles weſt by ſouth, lon. 3° 15′, weſt, and lat. 51° 6′, north.

It has ever been a principal town in the county of Somerſet. Before the modern improvements were introduced, it was deemed well-built; its ſtreets are ſpacious, and as it ſpreads over a conſiderable extent of ground, the houſes, even in the middle of it, are generally furniſhed with good outlets and gardens, that contribute much to the pleaſantneſs and ſalubrity of the town, as well as to the convenience of the inhabitants. It is a mile long from the eaſt to the weſt, and its ſtreets have a gradual deſcent to the river. It ſtands in a fertile and extenſive plain, and is called by Cambden, one of the *eyes* of the county. The country all around it is beautified with green meadows; abounds in delightful orchards and gardens, is enriched with woods and peopled with numerous villagers; ſo as to exhibit, to the eye of the ſpectator at a diſtance from it, a charming ſcene. The county itſelf, though in the winter moiſt and marſhy, is ſuppoſed by ſome to derive its name from the ſummer-like temperature of the air. The part of it, in which Taunton is ſituated, has, if not an excluſive yet, a peculiar claim to the excellent qualities which are aſcribed to the whole. On account of its fertility the peaſantry uſed to boaſt, that it was ſo fruitful with the *zun* and *zoil*, as to need no manuring. This country is called by the inhabitants Taunton-Dean*; i. e. Vale of Taunton; and from their high conceit of its preeminence above other countries, has ariſen a boaſtful proverb, "Where ſhould I be born elſe but in Taunton-Dean?"—as if it were a diſparagement to be born in any other place; and none in England, nay in the whole world, were to be compared to it. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that it was not unknown to the Romans; as Roman coins and divers other antiquities have been diſcovered, in digging up the foundations of old houſes. It was a place of great note in the times of the Saxons. Ina, one of the Weſt Saxon kings, as early as the year 700, built a caſtle here for his reſidence, and is ſaid to have held here the firſt great council of his kingdom. This caſtle was deſtroyed by his queen, Ethelburga; a new one was built by one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, about the time of the Conqueſt, and afterwards conſiderably improved, as well as repaired, by other biſhops. The manor of Taunton-Dean was, in an early period, connected with the ſee of Wincheſter; but it is uncertain by whoſe munificence this aſſignment was made; whether by Frithelwitha, the wife of Ethelard, ſucceſſor to Ina; or by Emma, the wife of Ethelred II. The town was not only the ſeat of the Biſhop of Wincheſter's reſidence, and a great ſource of his wealth, but alſo a mart and place of trade: for then there were in it 64 burgeſſes. The mode of ſucceſſion in this manor is ſingular; for eſtates deſcend to a man's widow, and a younger ſon inherits before the elder. On every ſale or mortgage, an eſtate is ſurrendered into the hands of the lord, by the delivery of the pen; which ſurrender is lodged in the exchequer, or the room where all the titles of the manor are depoſited, and may at any time be examined. The manor of Taunton, which originally included the town and borough, is now diſtinct from it. When this ſeparation took place, is a matter of doubt. The town, for the moſt part, now ſtands on fee ſimple lands, ſubject to chief rents, called biſhop's rents.

Among the religious foundations, by which this town was, in former ages, diſtinguiſhed, was a priory, or nunnery of Black Canons, ſituated on the north ſide of the town, without the Eaſt Gate, built and endowed by William Giffard, Biſhop of Wincheſter in 1127, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, which was much improved and increaſed by his ſucceſſor, Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen; and had alſo, in after times, many other conſiderable benefactors. The annual value of the lands, at the time of its ſuppreſſion, was, according to Dugdale, 286l. 8s. 10d. There were alſo four chapels, one of which was the church of St. Mary Magdalen, then dependent on the mother church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. There were alſo a leper houſe, and a houſe of White or Carmelite Friars. There were likewiſe ſix chantries, and a fraternity of the Holy Croſs. In 1535, Taunton was appointed to be the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop. The firſt appointment of an Archdeacon of Taunton was in 1106, the 7th of Henry I. His juriſdiction extends to the twenty pariſhes in Taunton, excluſively of the thirty pariſhes, that conſtitute the hundred of Taunton-Dean.

Few towns are laid out in a ſuperior mode for convenience or air, moſt of the ſtreets being wide and the arrangement leaving room, in general, for extenſive outlets and gardens. The principal ſtreets run from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth. From North-ſtreet you paſs over a bridge of ſix arches, erected over the river Tone, and kept in repair by the county, to North-town, or Norton, an adjoining town or rather hamlet, formerly populous, but now greatly reduced in the number of houſes and inhabitants. Another bridge, at the extremity of High-ſtreet, leads to South-town, vulgarly called Shuttern, which is included in the borough, and was alſo once much more populous than it is at preſent. Among the firſt objects which accoſt the eye of the traveller are the public buildings of the town; which, according to the purpoſes to which they are devoted, may be claſſed into thoſe raiſed for religion, civil government, charity and pleaſure.

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* From the Saxon word DEN, which means both a valley and woody place.

The ſtructures conſecrated to religion are two pariſh-churches and five Diſſenting meetings or chapels. Of the pariſh-churches the largeſt and moſt magnificent one, is that of St. Mary Magdalen, ſituated near the center of the town. It is alſo called Mardelin, and Maudlin. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 20l. 3s. 4d. The original appointment of it took place in 1308, under Walter Haſelſhaw, then Biſhop of Bath and Wells; when probably the original part of the edifice was raiſed. For the two outer aiſles, as appears from the date on the porch, were built, or, perhaps, one of them only, in 1508. This church is a ſpacious, beautiful, gothic ſtructure, with a fine, lofty, ſtrong tower, of excellent workmanſhip, having four ſtately pinnacles, 32 feet high, which makes the whole height 153 feet. This tower has thirteen handſome windows, with a variety of curious prominent ornaments, that give the whole an air of magnificence, united to a delicate elegance, not to be equalled in the county, nor perhaps, in the kingdom. The cherubs, lions, ſphinxes, and other enrichments are much defaced; and the figures that filled the niches, round the tower, reported to have repreſented ſome of the primitive ſaints, with their *cul de fours*, are wholly deſtroyed; probably at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. or in the civil wars of England, during the reign of Charles I. From the top of the tower is a moſt extenſive and delightful proſpect of the rich vale of Taunton Dean, of gentlemen's ſeats, of the windings of the river, and of the country, ſurrounded by the diſtant hills. This tower was, moſt probably, erected by Henry VII. who rebuilt many churches in Somerſetſhire, in the ſtyle of the florid gothic. It is furniſhed with a muſical ring of ſix bells of great weight, and chimes that play "Britons ſtrike home," every three hours. The inſide of the church meaſures 98 feet by 86 feet in the wideſt part, and from the termination of that part to the altar 50 feet in length, contracting firſt into 56, and then into 17 feet in breadth. The porch of the belfry, which forms the great entrance, is ſeparated by a wainſcot ſcreen of elegant fret-work, in wood and iron, between the doors, and at the ends of which ariſe, on the inſide, neat Corinthian pilaſters. The whole ſtructure makes a grand appearance. Its curious roof is ſupported by 24 pillars, in four rows, dividing it into five aiſles and a chancel. The body, or middle aiſle, with the chancel and two adjoing aiſles, appears to have been firſt erected; for the two outſide aiſles are in a different ſtyle of building; and the dates on ſeveral monumental ſtones, in the middle part, are much prior to the forementioned date, 1508, on the porch. In the center ſtand the deſk and the pulpit, beautifully enriched with carved work; the manner in which the canopy is ſupported has a pleaſing effect. In the middle aiſle, on the pillars between the upper windows, are twelve niches, ſix on a ſide, richly ornamented; and underneath, in one of the pillars, is a niche of larger dimenſions. The former are ſuppoſed to have been occupied with images repreſenting the apoſtles, and the latter with that of the patron. There are 44 large windows to this church; on ſome of which are the remains of ancient painting on glaſs. It is adorned with a noble organ, built by ſubſcription in 1710; is neatly pewed, and the galleries are conſtructed to hold a great number of people. The other church, dedicated to St. James, though every way inferior to St. Mary Magdalen, is nevertheleſs a ſtrong, plain, ancient building, with a good ring of five bells; and is well pewed. Near the top of the tower, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the river and country, are two niches filled with images, which have been called Adam and Eve; though ſome ſuppoſe that they repreſent St. John and St. James; or perhaps St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the priory, founded long before this church was built, was dedicated. It is conceived, that it was erected ſome time in the thirteenth century.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* UTILITY *of* CLASSIFICATION *on* ENGRAVED STONES.

THE numerous monuments in all kinds which have been preſerved and tranſmitted to us from antiquity, prove ſufficiently what uſe the ancient artiſts knew how to draw from the hiſtory of the war of Troy, ſung by Homer, and by ſo many other poets. The rape of the Palladium is one of the events which has been repreſented the moſt frequently; and in a manner the moſt uniform, in almoſt all the different monuments. In the Catalogue of Taſſie, appears a liſt of ſeventy-eight antique engraved ſtones which repreſent this ſubject: but this liſt is not intirely complete. This family of engraved ſtones is not a little remarkable, whether we have regard to the beauty of the ſtones, which the ancient artiſts ſelected, to repreſent this ſubject, or whether we juſtly eſtimate that ſort of emulation which appears to have predominated in the ancient artiſts, who devoted themſelves to this ſubject, and which furniſhes an opportunity of making intereſting obſervations on the more or leſs, either of originality, or of the genius of imitation, by which thoſe artiſts were animated.

An antique bronze found in the Marche of Brandenburg, and the ſubject of which relates to the rape of the Palladium, has operated as an inducement to M. CONRAD LEVEZOW, Public Profeſſor in the Royal Gymnaſium of Frederic William, at Berlin, to collect and arrange ſome facts and obſervations, the reſults of which are conſigned to the preſs in an excellent diſſertation lately publiſhed by him, on this point of archeology.

Before he runs round the glyptic cycle of the rape of the Palladium, M. Levezow gives a ſuccinct hiſtory of it, from the ancient authors who have treated of the ſame. He afterwards arranges the engraved ſtones in five claſſes, conformably to the action which they repreſent.

The firſt claſs exhibits Diomed in the interior of the temple, but before he has ſeized the Palladium. M. Levezow ranks five ſtones under this claſs; he has cauſed figures to be taken of two of them; namely, a ſardonyx of the Muſeum of Medicis, at Florence (GORI, *Mus. Flor. II. LXXIV.* 2.) and a cornelian which belonged to Mark Antonio Sabbatini, a figure of which appears in Maffei, (Gemm. Ant. fig. II. 79) and in Montfaucon (I. pl. 67, No. 12.) &c.

The ſecond claſs exhibits Diomed at the inſtant when he is carrying off the Palladium. It contains ſix ſtones noticed by M. Levezow; he has cauſed figures to be taken of them in paſte from the cabinet Stoch. (No. 308.)

The third claſs comprehends the ſtones wherein Diomed, having ſeized the palladium, is yet in the interior of the temple. This claſs is the moſt important, as well in regard to their great number, as in reſpect to the art. M. Levezow here eſtabliſhes two diviſions:—1. Diomed alone; and 2. Diomed accompanied by Ulyſſes. To the firſt diviſion belongs, among others, the beautiful cornelian engraved by Dioſcurides, which has given birth to ſo many different explications, and which was formerly in the cabinet of the kings of France. Louis XIV. gave it to his daughter, the Princeſs de Conti, who transferred it, in the ſequel, to her phyſician Dodart, from whom it paſſed into the hands of his ſon-in-law, Homberg, and afterwards into thoſe of the jeweller Houbert, who parted with it to M. Sevin, counſellor in the parliament of Paris, from whom it paſſed, finally, into the collection of the Duke of Devonſhire. On this ſubject, M. Levezow enters into the diſcuſſions neceſſary to eſtabliſh the true explication of this ſtone, and to ſhew whence ariſe thoſe errors which ſome authors have run into, in the explication of it. To this firſt diviſion belongs alſo the ſardonyx with the name ΠΟΛΥΚΛΕΤΟΥ, a figure of which is given by Stoſch (pl. 54) and which M. Levezow thinks ſhould not be attributed to Polycleites of Sicyon, but to another Polycleites, an engraver, who lived in the time of Auguſtus. Among other arguments which he adduces in favour of his opinion, in a digreſſion which he makes on this ſubject, he obſerves that the Greek characters of the name are preciſely ſuch as were uſed in the age of Auguſtus, and which differ conſiderably from thoſe which the ſculptor Polycleites would have employed, had he been deſirous to ſet his name on one of his own works. He further obſerves that the reſemblance of the name is, by no means, a reaſon to induce us to ſuppoſe the identity of the two artiſts; becauſe Pauſanias (VI. 6.) makes mention of a Polycleites of Argos; and becauſe Winckelmann, in the Preliminary Diſcourſe to his Hiſtory of the Art, takes notice of a moſaic found at Pompeii, on which is read ΔΙΟCΚΟΥΡΙΔΗC CΑΜΙΟC ΕΠΟΙΗCΕ.

The fourth claſs exhibits Diomed at the

inſtant of departing from the temple, with the Palladium, which he is carrying off; and the fifth ſhews Diomed and Ulyſſes proceeding on their route to the camp.

The great number of engraved ſtones that have been found relative to the rape of the Palladium, induces the author to ſuppoſe, that theſe ſtones ſerved in ſome meaſure for an *amulet*, preſervative, or charm; that a certain protecting virtue was attributed to them; that they participated of the ancient Palladium; and that we muſt aſcribe it to this opinion, that ſo great a number of cities of antiquity pretended to poſſeſs the ſame. The great number of theſe engraved ſtones renders it alſo very probable, that there exiſted in antiquity ſome celebrated public monument, ſome painting or bas-relief, which ſerved as a prototype to all theſe works of the glyptic art.

We cannot, ſays a late French Literary and Critical Journaliſts, paying the tribute of eulogium which is ſo juſtly due to M. Viweg, for the beautiful typographical execution of this work. This ſkilful and judicious typographer has, ſays he, already given ample proofs of his zeal for the progreſs of his art, by ſucceſsfully rivalling the productions of M. Göſchen, at Leipſig, as alſo the typographers of France, of Italy, and of England, who have long merited and enjoyed the reputation of excelling in their art. **K.**

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late* GENERAL KLEBER, *from his early* LIFE *to his* ASSASSINATION *in* EGYPT.

(*Concluded from page* 242.)

AT the beginning of the third year of the Republic, he was entruſted with the ſiege of Maeſtricht, which place ſurrendered ten days after the opening of the trenches. The manner in which he conducted the ſiege, the bravery and talent which he diſplayed, contributed highly to his honour. This important conqueſt opened the gates of Holland, of which country Pichegru gained complete poſſeſſion two months afterwards.

The Committee of General Safety, who began now to be ſenſible of his value, ſent him from the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe to that of the Rhine, that he might undertake the blockade of Mentz. He accepted this new commiſſion without the ſmalleſt expectation of being ſucceſsful, from the ſcarcity of means that were placed at his diſpoſal. He began the blockade in the moſt rigorous part of the winter, which carried off more of his men than did the cannon of the enemy. If the latter had been fully aware of his weakneſs, nothing would have been eaſier than for them to deſtroy him. He acquainted the Committee of General Safety with his wretched condition, and gave them a detailed memorial of the circumſtances which not only rendered it impoſſible for him to accompliſh his object, but even expoſed him to the greateſt dangers. In this memorial he gave an unreſerved account of the neceſſaries he wanted, if, indeed, they had really formed the project of gaining poſſeſſion of Mentz.—But ſeeing, that, notwithſtanding all remonſtrances, he was left in this deſtitute condition, and that the army entruſted to his command was without proviſions or forage, and with ſeveral months' pay in arrear, he requeſted leave of abſence, under pretence of going to Straſburg for the reſtoration of his health. This was granted; and, in quitting the army, he left the command of it in the hands of General Charles.

He remained nearly a month at Straſburg, whence he ſolicited the Committee to recal him to the Army of the Sambre and Meuſe, which was accordingly done. Scarcely had he joined this army, when his career of victory recommenced. Being charged with the command of the left wing, he ſignalized himſelf by the moſt brilliant ſucceſſes. After the paſſage of the Rhine, which took place on the 13th Fructidor, he co-operated in the defeat of the enemy, and in the taking of Duſſeldorf.

The following year he beat the enemy in their intrenchments at Siez, and a ſecond time at Alterchirchen, where he had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He kept up his high character at the battle of Butzbach; and the taking of Frankfort, which put a numerous artillery into the hands of the French, very juſtly procured him the reputation of one of the moſt gallant and experienced officers in the army.

The command of the army being left to him by General Jourdan, who was compelled by indiſpoſition to abſent himſelf for a while, he came up with the enemy at Forcheim, beat them back to the Reidnitz, and took ſixty pieces of cannon from them. Shortly after, however, the French army was obliged to retreat. The Directory made this circumſtance a pretext for mortifying the Generals, the greater part of whom were not very patient under the affront. Of this number was Kleber: he looked upon the majority of the members of the Directory with ſovereign contempt; and from his well-known frankneſs, it may readily be ſuppoſed that he gave himſelf no trouble to conceal it.—Thoſe Generals who had diſplayed the greateſt talent and capacity, were preciſely the men againſt whom the Directory delighted to exerciſe thoſe petty acts of authority which generally evince a frivolouſneſs of diſpoſition and unfitneſs to govern. Kleber, who did not think it neceſſary to keep terms with them, fatigued, beſides, with their paltry vexations, gave in his reſignation, which was accepted without heſitation; they ſuffered him, however, to retain his pay as General of diviſion.

He availed himſelf of this interval of leiſure to undertake ſeveral journies. He went to Paris, and preſented himſelf to the Miniſter of War, who received him with diſtinguiſhed marks of attention, and perſuaded him to pay a viſit to ſome of the Directory. In ſpite of the firm reſolution he had taken not to appear before any of them, he was prevailed on, by the ſolicitations of the Miniſter, to wait upon Barras. On his introduction to this Director, he found him engaged at piquet: he was playing at the moment when the Miniſter and himſelf entered: he firſt noticed them by a ſlight inclination of the head, and, when the game was over, he aroſe, and addreſſing himſelf to Kleber, inquired if he was acquainted with ſuch and ſuch Generals. After ſome other queſtions, perceiving that his turn to play was again come, he quitted him. The Miniſter and Kleber now withdrew; and as ſoon as they were on the outſide of the Luxembourg, the latter exclaimed, "Is this the manner in which he receives a man who flatters himſelf that he has meritoriouſly diſcharged his duty on important occaſions!" "What reaſon have you to complain? (replied the Miniſter,) You have been well received; he has ſpoken to you." From this time forward Kleber could never prevail on himſelf to appear before any of the Directors; and he continued to expreſs his ſentiments of them with all the frankneſs of a ſoldier incapable of throwing a gloſs over the truth.

He returned to Straſburg, and thence took a journey into the department of the Upper Rhine, where ſome hopes were held out that he might be elected to the Legiſlative Aſſembly. This, however, did not take place; and his failure was attributed to a falſe accuſation, that at the commencement of the Revolution he had been a partizan of many overſtrained ſyſtems, and to his connexion with ſome perſons at Straſburg who were known to be Terroriſts. He therefore left the department of the Rhine, and returned to Paris, where he determined to live in retirement. He purchaſed a country-houſe in the environs, and employed himſelf in drawing up memorials of his different campaigns.

In the midſt of this occupation came the 18th of Fructidor. The reſult of this day, which finiſhed with the proſcription of many of the pureſt patriots in France, is ſufficiently known. Kleber was a man of too much merit, and of a character too decided, to eſcape the notice of the authors of this proſcription: his name was down in the fatal liſt; but from ſome remains of ſhame, or perhaps from remorſe, it was afterwards eraſed. An attempt to arreſt him would probably have been attended with danger, as he was prepared againſt all accidents, and well diſpoſed to ſell his perſon dearly in caſe of an attack. He would never have fallen alive into the hands of theſe proſelytes of tyranny, but his death would have been preceded by the deſtruction of many of thoſe who might dare to approach him.

General Hoche was in the ſecret of the 18th of Fructidor; he inſiſted even, that Kleber ſhould be included in the meditated proſcription, and he was ſtrangely ſurprized to learn that he had been ſpared.—He wrote immediately to the Directory, with the bittereſt complaints of their neglect, and expreſſed himſelf in regard to Kleber in the following terms:—"You have done nothing, Citizens Directors, abſolutely nothing, ſince you ſuffer the moſt dangerous man in the Republic to remain in France—that viper, who has ſeduced half the officers in the army.—You will readily ſuppoſe that I mean Kleber."

After ſuch a letter, and a denunciation ſo formal, from a man of ſo much influence as Hoche, it will be a matter of ſurprize

prize to many how Kleber was ſuffered to eſcape. Time only can enable them to penetrate the myſtery which covered the proceedings of the time.

Bonaparte, having now made a conqueſt of all Italy—having compelled the Auſtrians, by his increaſing victories, to acknowlege themſelves conquered—and dictated conditions of peace at Campo-Formio, came to Paris, where he meditated in ſilence on that famous expedition which has carried the French name to the very deſarts of Arabia. He endeavoured to gather round him thoſe perſons who were moſt likely to render his projects ſucceſsful: Kleber was not forgotten: he was ſo much the more gratified at the choice, as he was called from a ſtate of neglect, to partake the dangers and glory of a General whom he ſincerely admired.

Kleber made haſty preparations for his departure. On the 30th day of Floreal, in the 6th year of the Republic, he embarked in the fleet which was deſtined for the conqueſt of Egypt; on the 12th of Meſſidor the army was before Alexandria. General Kleber commanded the centre column in the attack on this city, in which he was wounded by a muſket-ball in the head, while mounting the walls with his uſual gallantry and intrepidity.

Bonaparte, afterwards directing his march towards Cairo, left the command of Alexandria to General Kleber; but in a ſhort ſpace of time he joined the army, which was in purſuit of the Mamelukes and Turks. He next received orders to embark with his diviſion at Damietta, and make the beſt of his way by the lake of Menzalech, of which the French were now maſters, to Tineh, and thence to Cathieh, ſo as to arrive by the 16th of Pluvioſe. Having reached the fortreſs of El Ariſch, it was blockaded by the troops of his diviſion.

After the ſurrender of this fortreſs, General Kleber ſet out, at the head of his diviſion, from El Ariſch to Kan-Younes, the firſt village that appears in Paleſtine after quitting the deſart. His guides, however, loſt their way in their progreſs through the deſart; but having ſtopt ſome Arabs whom he met with, he obliged them to conduct him to the right road, from which they were a day's march diſtant. His diviſion arrived at Kan-Younes in the morning of the 6th of Ventoſe, after a painful journey of forty-eight hours, without having been able to procure themſelves a drop of water.

Bonaparte, after poſſeſſing himſelf of Gaza, marched towards Jaffa. On the 13th, Kleber arrived with his advanced-guard. At his approach the enemy withdrew into the interior of the place, and began to cannonade his *eclaireurs*.

The cavalry and the diviſion of Kleber were ordered to cover the ſiege of Jaffa, by means of a poſition on the river Hoya, ſituated at about two leagues diſtance from Acre. The works and town of Jaffa were taken by aſſault.

His troops now encamped themſelves at Miſky, in front of the poſition which they had occupied for the purpoſe of covering the ſiege. On the 25th, the whole army marched towards Zeta. The Pacha Abdallah had poſted himſelf, with two thouſand horſe, on the heights of Konoum, having on his left a body of ten thouſand Turks, who were in poſſeſſion of the mountain. The diviſions of Kleber and Bon formed themſelves into a ſquare, and marched towards the enemy's cavalry; but the latter declined an action.

Bonaparte ſoon after laid ſiege to Acre. The enemy had aſſembled all their forces for the defence of this city. General Junot, who was encamped at Nazareth for the purpoſe of watching the enemy, marched towards Loubi, where a great body of men was forming. Being under the neceſſity of engaging in a plain, he was attacked by three thouſand horſe; he nevertheleſs cut his way through them, and gained, one after another, the eminences as far as Nazareth.

Bonaparte, at the news of the battle of Loubi, ordered General Kleber to ſet out from Acre with the remainder of the advanced-guard, and join General Junot at Nazareth. Kleber paſſed the night under arms at Bedaonia, and on the next day marched to Nazareth, in order to procure proviſions. Being informed, however, that the enemy had not quitted their poſition at Loubi, he determined to march againſt them, and attack them on the morrow. Scarcely had he reached the eminence of Sed-jarra, at a quarter of a leagues, diſtance from Loubi, when the enemy deſcended from the heights, and filed off in the plain. Kleber, ſurrounded by four thouſand horſe and ſix hundred foot, who were making immediate preparations to charge him, anticipated their intentions, and at the ſame moment attacked the cavalry and the camp at Sed-jarra, which was carried by ſtorm. The enemy now abandoned the field of battle, and retreated in diſorder towards the Jordan, whither Kleber would have purſued them, had not his diviſion been in want of cartridges.

After this affair at Sed jarra, the enemy withdrew towards Tabarie, the bridge of Gezel and Baizard. This latter point was the rendezvous for a general muſter of their ſoldiers, who, three days after, marched to the plains of Faouli, where they operated a junction with the Samaritans. This army conſiſted of eighteen thouſand men; when Kleber immediately marched to attack them. Bonaparte, ſeeing the neceſſity of coming to a general and deciſive action, in order to diſperſe an army ſo numerous, and ſo capable of haraſſing him inceſſantly, even in his very camp, determined that they ſhould be attacked on all points, and compelled to repaſs the Jordan.

On the 25th of Germinal, Kleber ſent notice to General Bonaparte of his intention to turn the enemy in their poſition at Faouli and Tabarie, to fall upon them by ſurprize, and attack their camp during the night. On the 27th he was already engaged with the enemy, whoſe forces now amounted to twenty-five thouſand men, in the midſt of whom were himſelf and two thouſand French. Several times did they charge him with the greateſt impetuoſity, but were as often repulſed by the muſketry and grape-ſhot of his diviſion, which fought with equal bravery and coolneſs. Bonaparte now arriving within half a league of General Kleber, whom he ſaw warmly engaged, ordered ſome columns from the right and left wings to attack the enemy in flank and rear. At the moment when theſe columns ſet out on their march, Bonaparte ordered a twelve-pounder to be fired. At this ſignal, which had been preconcerted, Kleber, aſſured of the arrival of Bonaparte, no longer acted on the defenſive; he attacked and carried the village of Faouli, put all that came in his way to the ſword, and continued his march againſt the enemy's cavalry, which was likewiſe charged by another column. Diſorder now began to ſpread amongſt the enemy, who ſeeing themſelves cut off from their camp, ſeparated from their magazines, and ſurrounded on all ſides, ſought refuge behind Mount Tabor.

This was one of the moſt complete battles of the whole campaign. The enemy loſt conſiderably in men, horſes, and ſtores. General Kleber diſtinguiſhed himſelf highly by his bravery and talents.

Bonaparte having been compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Acre, Kleber returned with his diviſion to Cairo, and ſome time after went upon the expedition againſt Aboukir, where he ſignalized himſelf on various occaſions. Bonaparte now quitting Egypt on his return to France, appointed Kleber General in Chief. The ſituation of the French army was by no means advantageous. Bonaparte himſelf had already entered upon a negotiation with the Grand Vizir, and Kleber continued it. Although he placed little reliance on the ſucceſs of this meaſure, he hoped, nevertheleſs, that it might ſerve to delay the march and preparations of the Grand Vizir, till he could receive a reinforcement of men and arms from the Directory, or, at all events, proper orders as to the line of conduct he was to follow in his preſent difficulties. This hope was grounded on the knowledge of the junction which had taken place between the French and Spaniſh fleets at Toulon, and that they only waited for a favourable wind to leave the port.

In the mean time the Grand Vizir was advancing from Damaſcus, and on the other ſide a fleet appeared off Damietta. Four thouſand Janizaries were diſembarked, who were attacked and beaten in leſs than half an hour. The ſlaughter was dreadful, and the number of priſoners amounted to eight hundred.

This event did not render the negotiation leſs difficult. The Vizir ſtill continued his march, with an army of ſixty thouſand men: many of the Pachas followed him, and ſupplied him with freſh troops from all parts of Aſia. The advanced-guard of this army ſoon arrived at Jaffa. Kleber now propoſed a conference with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the veſſel he commanded. This propoſal was accepted, and from that moment the negotiations took a more regular courſe. All this, however, did not ſtop the progreſs of the Ottoman army, which the Grand Vizir was leading to Gaza.

General Deſaix and Citizen Pouſſielgue, whom Kleber had inveſted with full powers on the occaſion, opened a conference with Sir Sidney on board the Tigre. The Vizir, in the mean time, had directed his march to El Ariſch, which fortreſs he took on the 19th of Nivoſe. He was indebted for this ſucceſs to the ſignal cowardice of the garriſon, which ſurrendered on the ſeventh day after the attack, without making any oppoſition.

From this moment it became every day more neceſſary to haſten the negotiations, and to pay full attention to the dangers that the French army muſt unavoidably incur in caſe they ſhould be broken off or delayed. The Ottoman army was eſtimated at eighty thouſand men, with ſe-twenty pieces of cannon; and all theſe troops were led on by European officers. Kleber had no more than eight thouſand five hundred men, divided amongſt ſeveral poſts, at Katieh, Salahie, and Belbeys. The remainder of his army was diſtributed in other poſitions, which were of too great importance to be neglected.

General Kleber, impreſſed with theſe difficulties, gave orders to his Plenipotentiaries not to break off the negotiations, unleſs ſuch articles were propoſed as tended to endanger the ſafety or honour of the French name.

On the 4th of Pluvioſe, in the 8th year of the Republic, articles of agreement were ſigned at El Ariſch, in virtue of which the French army was to retire with arms, baggage, and effects, to Alexandria, Roſetta, and Aboukir, and from thoſe places be embarked for France. Thus, then, the total evacuation of Egypt by the French troops was determined by this treaty; but ſubſequent circumſtances unfortunately prevented the execution of it.

Already had the proviſions, baggage, and the greateſt part of the ſtores, been tranſported to Alexandria, where the utmoſt activity was uſed in making preparations for the embarking of the troops. The Ottoman forces had taken poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Katieh, Salahie, Belbeys, and thoſe of Upper Egypt, with the town of Damietta and Leſbech. Joſeph, Grand Vizir of the Sublime Porte, had led his army to Belbeys, and poſted an advanced guard of ſix thouſand men at El-Hanka, at four miles diſtance from Cairo: in ſhort, the complete evacuation of the citadel and works of this capital was to have taken place after the expiration of two days.

Such was the ſituation of the French army, when General Kleber received a letter from Sir Sidney Smith, dated at Cyprus; it gave him to underſtand, that the Commander in Chief of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean had received orders, which forbade the immediate execution of the treaty of El Ariſch; that no time had been loſt in giving him intelligence of this difficulty, leſt his ignorance of it might induce him to take improper ſteps.

After reading this letter, General Kleber gave immediate orders to ſtop the departure of the ſtores, and bring back thoſe which had already been carried away. The troops which were at Rhamanie and Roſetta, marched back to Cairo, and couriers were ſent to accelerate the movements of thoſe in Upper Egypt. In ſhort, every poſſible effort was made on this extraordinary occaſion.

General Kleber having poſted his army near Coubé, addreſſed a proclamation to the troops, to prepare them for the conſequences of this rupture. He ſent for Muſtapha, the Turkiſh Commiſſioner, and declared that he ſhould defer the evacuation of Cairo, and ſhould conſider the march of the Ottoman army beyond Belbeys as an act of hoſtility.

The Vizir, without paying any regard to the declaration of Kleber, marched his army to El-Hanka, and directing his van-guard to Matharieh, at two leagues diſtance from Cairo, he fixed his advanced-poſts in the midſt of thoſe of the French, on the plains of Coubé.

In the mean time, General Kleber received a letter from Lord Keith, dated at Minorca, informing him, that his Lordſhip had received poſitive orders from his Britannic Majeſty, not to conſent to any capitulation with the French army in Egypt and Syria, unleſs they conſented to lay down their arms, ſurrender themſelves as priſoners of war, and abandon the whole of their ſhipping, ammunition, and ſtores, to the Allied Powers.

General Kleber communicated the contents of this letter to his army, and prepared for immediate action, with the following exhortation: "Soldiers! ſuch a letter muſt be anſwered by victory:—prepare for battle."

In vain did Sir Sidney Smith repreſent to the Grand Vizir, that a ſolemn and mutual agreement had been made to ſuſpend all hoſtilities. The Vizir, who did not conſider the conſequences of a rupture, rejected all remonſtrance, and perſiſted in his intentions, with a promiſe, nevertheleſs, to grant hoſtages and ſubſidies.

During the conference, the Vizir had drawn an additional ſupply of artillery from El-Ariſch; he increaſed the number of his troops, already very formidable, by embodying the inhabitants of the villages, who flocked to his camp with arms and ſtandards. In the mean time, the French troops arrived from Lower Egypt and from Saïd. There was not a moment to loſe: the poſition of the two armies was ſufficient cauſe for the commencement of hoſtilities: the French could not be reinforced, while the enemy received daily augmentation of ſtrength. Kleber now ordered all negotiation to ceaſe, and on the ſame day called a council of war, in which, after ſhewing Lord Keith's letter to his general officers, and addreſſing them in a very animated tone, he communicated his order of battle. He did not, however, think proper to attack the Grand Vizir without a formal declaration of hoſtilities; but though he gave him information of his intentions, he at the ſame time ordered that all neceſſary preparations ſhould be made for action. In the midſt of the following night, Kleber, accompanied by the guides and ſtaff of his army, went to the plain of Coubé, where he found part of his troops already poſted: the remainder arrived in ſucceſſion, and drew up in order of battle. The clearneſs of the ſky, which in theſe climates is generally ſerene, enabled them to execute their movements with regularity, though there was darkneſs ſufficient to conceal them from the enemy. The General rode along the ranks, and, from the confidence and gaiety of the ſoldiers, drew the happieſt preſage of victory.

The Pacha Naſif, who commanded the enemy's advanced-guard, had two other Pachas under his orders. The village of Matharieh, which he occupied with ſix thouſand picked Janizaries and a body of cavalry, had been entrenched and armed with ſixteen pieces of artillery. The Vizir's camp was ſituated between El Hanka and the village of Abouzabel: his army amounted to eighty thouſand men.

About three o'clock in the morning the French army began to move. General Reynier led the attack on Matharieh, at the head of a few grenadier-companies, who carried the entrenchments with the moſt determined bravery; and notwithſtanding the efforts of the Janizaries, the ſtandards, artillery, and other camp-effects, fell into their hands. Part of the enemy's infantry threw themſelves into the houſes, with an intention to defend themſelves to the laſt: they had not, however, ſufficient time to eſtabliſh themſelves; they were either cut to pieces, or deſtroyed by the flames: others, endeavouring to eſcape from the village of Matharieh, fell under the fire of one of the diviſions of the French: the remainder of the Turks were either killed, or diſperſed by a charge of cavalry. The movement of the French troops was not retarded by any acts of pillage: the army was thoroughly convinced of the neceſſity of purſuing the Vizir to the limits of the deſart; and this conviction ſeemed equally to animate the officers and ſoldiers.

At this time the Pacha Naſif gave General Kleber to underſtand, that he was willing to treat with him. The latter ſent one of his aides-du-camp, who was detained as hoſtage for the Pacha Muſtapha, who was with the Commander in Chief.

Whilſt General Reynier was aſſembling his diviſion round the obeliſks of Heliopolis, an immenſe cloud of duſt announced the arrival of a body of the Turkiſh army, which poſted itſelf on the heights of Sericourt and Del-Marci. The Vizir, whoſe guard was diſtinguiſhed by the brilliancy of their arms, eſtabliſhed himſelf behind a grove of palm-trees, which ſurrounded the latter village. General Friant, already on his march, was attacked by the ſharp-ſhooters, who were concealed in the wood. Kleber ordered General Reynier to advance againſt the enemy's right wing, at the village of Sericourt; and the French army inſenſibly reſumed their firſt order of battle as they advanced.

General Friant, after a very warm conteſt, drove the enemy's ſharp-ſhooters from the wood, and put them completely to the rout. In the mean time the Turkiſh army moved forward, and, forming into ſeveral diviſions, ſurrounded the French on all ſides, ſo that they found themſelves in the midſt of a ſquare body of cavalry, covering an extent of half a league. The Vizir, however, finding that this project did not ſucceed, withdrew precipitately to El-Hanka. Kleber, uneaſy at his deſigns, determined, at all events, to keep in purſuit of him, whether to Cairo, the deſart, or the cultivated lands; and it was not long before he heard of his return to El-Hanka. The Vizir now ſent a propoſal for the ceſſation of hoſtilities, and the evacuation of Cairo, in purſuance of the treaty; the General in Chief ſent no other anſwer than that he was on his march to El-Hanka. The French army, in fact, continued their approaches to this village; the enemy's cavalry ſtationed in front of it, drew back in the greateſt confuſion, and the Ottoman army was ſo warmly purſued, that they had no time to ſtop at El-Hanka, where the French troops arrived before ſun-ſet. The camp-effects and baggage which had been abandoned by the Turks, ſufficiently evinced the precipitation with which they fled.—Among other valuables found in the camp, were a great number of coats of mail, and iron helmets.

The French army having undergone the greateſt fatigues, repoſed themſelves throughout the following day under the tents of the enemy. On the morrow they marched for Belbeys, where they arrived on the 30th. The fortreſs and town were occupied by the Turkiſh infantry, and nearly four thouſand cavalry were in order of battle to the left. Reynier's diviſion halted in front of the town, and that of General Friant made an oblique movement to the left, in order to turn the enemy's horſe; but the latter no ſooner ſaw this movement, than they immediately fled; on the other hand the artillery was employed in anſwering the fire from the town and fortreſs.

The diviſion under Friant continued to advance without experiencing any ſerious oppoſition; the Turks, having been driven from their moſt advantageous poſitions, threw themſelves into one of the forts, where they defended themſelves for the remainder of the day. The night was employed, on the part of the French, in making preparations for an attack; but on the morrow the Turks agreed to ſurrender the place, provided they receiv-ed permiſſion to join the Ottoman army, and carry off their arms. This laſt condition having been refuſed, they continued their fire; but the ſuperiority of that of their opponents was ſo evident, at the ſame time that they were totally deſtitute of water, that they were compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion. Their leaders only were allowed to retain their arms. They took the road to Salahie, leaving ten pieces of cannon* in the town and environs, without reckoning what remained in the forts, or had been left by the French at the time of their evacuation. They quitted Belbeys to the number of eight hundred; three hundred of their dead were found in the town, moſt of them in the wells.

General Kleber, judging from the different accounts he received, that the Ottoman army was conſiderably diminiſhed, as well from their loſſes in battle, as their ſeparation from the troops near Cairo, ordered General Friant to march towards that city, where an alarming inſurrection had broken out, with a few light-pieces, and a detachment of cavalry, with orders to keep up the communication between all the fortreſſes until his return, and to avoid any attack which might occaſion too great loſs on his part.

In the mean time General Reynier led his diviſion to Salahie. The Commander in Chief began his march about two hours after, with one demi-brigade, the guides, and a regiment of Huſſars; ſcarcely, however, was he in motion, when he received a letter from the Vizir, propoſing to ſtop the march of the two armies, to open a conference at Belbeys, and enter into a new explanation as to the execution of the treaty. Kleber deferred ſending his anſwer till the next day, and paſſed the night at Seneka. He reſumed his march at day-break, and, arriving in the neighbourhood of Corami, he heard a briſk cannonading in front of that village, which circumſtance gave him reaſon to ſuppoſe that General Reynier, who was within a league of him, was in warm action. He immediately gave orders to General Beliard to quicken his march, and puſhed on himſelf in order to be preſent at the engagement. On his arrival at the ſpot, he ſaw the artillery of Reynier's diviſion employed in driving back four thouſand horſemen who ſurrounded it. Notwithſtanding the vigorous charge they made, they were driven back with the loſs of three hundred killed and wounded.

On this ſpot Kleber ſent his anſwer to the Vizir's propoſal, and gave him to underſtand that he was on his march to Salahie. In fact, the army moved on the following day, with a full determination to engage the enemy; but while they were in motion, Kleber was informed that the Vizir had fled acroſs the deſart, with ſcarcely five hundred followers. The French army now entered Salahie, where an immenſe quantity of baggage was found. General Le Clerc received orders to continue the purſuit to the bridge of Treſor.

The expulſion of the Turkiſh army had been the principal object of General Kleber: this being accompliſhed, he turned all his attention to the interior of Egypt: Damietta and Leſbeh were both in the enemy's power. The Pacha Dewich was maſter of Saïd, and almoſt all the inhabitants of Lower Egypt were in inſurrection againſt the French.

After making all neceſſary arrangements, General Kleber left Salahie, and ſet out for Cairo with one demi-brigade, two companies of grenadiers, one regiment of huſſars, and two of dragoons.—He threw a few ſhells into Boulac, and, croſſing the gardens, reached his head-quarters, which were then beſieged. He now learnt that a rebellion had broken out in Boulac a few hours after the battle of Heliopolis. The inhabitants, under the direction of a ſmall number of the Beys, hoiſted the white ſtandard, and arming themſelves with ſabres and muſkets ſallied from the walls, and attacked fort Camin with great fury. The Commander of the fort, who had no more than ten men under his orders, fired on them with grape-ſhot, and ſpeedily repulſed them.—The moſt obſtinate among them were determined to renew the attack, when a body of French ſharp-ſhooters, and a reinforcement from the head-quarters, ſeconding the fire from the fort, obliged them to retreat with the loſs of three hundred men. The inhabitants of Boulac now contented themſelves with firing upon the French troops whenever they made their appearance with an intent to enter the town.—At the ſame time the people of Cairo left the city in crowds to witneſs the reſult of a general engagement. Some bodies of Mamelukes and Oſmanlis arriving in ſucceſſion, aſſured them that the defeat of the French was inevitable. Soon after the Pacha Naſif appeared at one of the gates, accompanied by all the chiefs of the ancient Government, except Mourad.—They declared that the French had been cut in pieces, and that they came to take poſſeſſion of the capital in the name of Sultan Selim. They brought with them two thouſand Turkiſh cavalry, two thouſand Mamelukes, and ten thouſand inhabitants from the villages. Theſe troops entered Cairo on the 29th of Ventoſe.

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* Amongſt theſe pieces of cannon were two of Engliſh manufacture, with the motto "*Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.*"

The inſurrection of Cairo now became general: aſſemblies were formed in the different ſquares: more than five hundred of the inhabitants were armed with muſkets, while others carried pikes and ſtaves; and while the white ſtandard was hoiſted, the preachers belonging to the moſques uttered imprecations againſt the French infidels.

The principal object of the Pacha was to poſſeſs himſelf of the General's head-quarters; but all his exertions to accompliſh it were of no avail. Two hundred French defended them for the ſpace of two days againſt the united force of the Mamelukes, Oſmanlis, and of the inſurgents. In the midſt of this unequal conteſt, the column of General Lagrange was ſeen arriving from El-Hanka. A body of four thouſand horſe, moſt of them Mamelukes, haſtened to meet it. This column, however, forming into four ſquare battalions, prepared to receive their charge; when after a fire from the muſketry, and a ſhort cannonading, the aſſailants were compelled to retreat. The French troops continued their march, and got into the head quarters about two o'clock in the afternoon. This poſt now became impregnable. The fire of the artillery, and the ability of the officers, diſconcerted the enemy in all their ſubſequent attacks.—In the mean time, General Friant, who had been detached from the main body of the army, arrived with five battalions.—He ſucceeded in driving the enemy back on all points; but the ſucceſs which he gained only ſerved to convince him of the difficulty he muſt encounter in an attempt to penetrate into the interior of the city. Every ſtreet was ſtrongly barricaded, while the apartments and terraces of the different houſes were occupied by the Oſmanlis, who defended themſelves with the greateſt courage. The General, nevertheleſs, checked the progreſs of the enemy, by ſetting fire to a row of houſes on the right of the head-quarters, part of which underwent the ſame fate; but it is not altogether known whether this happened from the negligence of the French, or the exertions of the beſiegers.

General Kleber, having received a detailed account of this inſurrection in Cairo, ſaw that no time was to be loſt in ſuppreſſing it; he therefore left Salähie on the 3d of Pluvioſe, and on the 6th arrived at Cairo. But judging from the ſcantineſs of his ſtores that any partial enterprize would be extremely hazardous, he reſolved to wait for the arrival of General Belliard's troops from Damietta, and the diviſion of Reynier, whom he had recalled. In the mean time the Mamelukes, the Oſmanlis, and the inſurgents, having oppoſite objects in view, did not remain long in uniſon with each other. The Pacha Naſif, and ſome of the Beys, thought proper to capitulate, and many of their demands were complied with. But in ſpite of the advantageous conditions that were offered, the capitulation was not effected.—Thoſe of the inhabitants who had excited and maintained the inſurrection, dreading the vengeance of the French, neglected nothing to keep the populace in motion, and diſtributed large ſums of money amongſt the Janizaries and Mamelukes.—At the expiration of the term agreed upon for the execution of the treaty, the Janizaries refuſed to deliver up the gates.—The General in Chief therefore ordered hoſtilities to be renewed on all points; determined, nevertheleſs, to employ any means, rather than a general attack, to gain poſſeſſion of Cairo, chuſing to ſacrifice the glory of victory to another and dearer conſideration, that of the preſervation of his army, and of a city neceſſary to his eſtabliſhment in the country.

In the mean time, the arrival of General Reynier's diviſion, and that of General

Beliard from Roſetta, each with a convoy of ammunition and ſtores, at length gave him the means of preparing for a general attack on Cairo, and for the reduction of Boulac. On the 24th of Germinal he ſummoned the latter city, for the third time, to ſurrender, promiſing a general pardon to the inhabitants in caſe of ſubmiſſion, but threatening them with the ſevereſt vengeance if they continued their reſiſtance. As they refuſed to liſten to any terms of accommodation, the attack was ordered for the following day.

On the 25th, at day-break, General Friand led on one demi-brigade of the line, ſupported by ſome other troops, againſt Boulac. A furious bombardment took place, with an intention of reducing it to ſubmiſſion, rather than to give it up to the horrors of an aſſault; but the inſurgents ſtill continuing to reſiſt, kept up a heavy fire from the houſes, in which they were intrenched, and from the barricadoes which blocked up all the avenues. The cannon now battered in breach: a charge was ſounded, and the ſoldiers ruſhed forward upon all the intrenchments at once: the greater part of them was ſtormed, but ſome of the enemy ſtill defended themſelves in the moſt obſtinate manner; every houſe became a citadel, which bid defiance to all but conflagration. This expedient did not eſcape the rage of the aſſailants: they ſet fire to thoſe houſes which they were unable to force: the cries of fury and deſpair were heard on all ſides; when, in the midſt of this diſorder, pardon was again offered to the natives, and again refuſed. The maſſacre and bloodſhed recommenced, and the flames continued their havock upon this populous city, until the inhabitants implored the clemency of the conquerors. The diſorder was now ſtopped, hoſtilities ceaſed, and pardon was proclaimed from the eminences of the town.

General Kleber, now in poſſeſſion of Boulac, and anxious to keep the enemy continually in dread, made preparations for a general attack on Cairo. The Turks were ſtrongly intrenched in a poſt which flanked one of the principal ſquares of the city. The attack was made on the 28th, at night-fall, with decided ſucceſs. The Oſmanlis and Mamelukes, who defended this poſt, were buried in the ruins of a mine which was ſprung under them. The aſſault now became general: the enemy were purſued into the ſtreets; more than four hundred houſes were burnt, and more than eight hundred Oſmanlis and Mamelukes periſhed, among whom were many of their chiefs. Day-break, however, put a ſtop to the action; when the French took poſſeſſion of the poſts from which their opponents had been driven. In the mean time, one of the Beys, named Mourad, who was in alliance with General Kleber, ſent a meſſenger to the Pacha Naſif, in Cairo, offering his mediation, and perſuading him to capitulate. Such, however, were the conditions he propoſed, that he did not think prudent to communicate them in perſon to the General, but ſent Oſman Bardeſſi, with two other chiefs of the family of the Grand Vizir for that purpoſe. Kleber gave them an audience in the midſt of his Generals and the officers of his ſtaff, but rejected their propoſals with diſdain.—After the conference, he conducted the three commiſſioners into an apartment, whence they might ſee Cairo and Boulac; and having pointed to this latter city, which was ſtill burning, he gave them to underſtand that the capital would undergo the ſame fate, unleſs it ſubmitted to the French.

The envoys returned immediately to Cairo, but came back the next day with more moderate terms, to which, however, the Commander in Chief would not conſent. In the evening he ordered another attack, in which ſeveral of the enemy's poſts were taken after a feeble reſiſtance.—On the 1ſt of Floreal, the Aga Oſmin brought articles of capitulation, ſigned by the Pacha; and after exchanging hoſtages, the evacuation took place on the 5th.—The French army made a triumphant entry into the city in the midſt of two hundred thouſand ſpectators, accompanied with repeated diſcharges of cannon.

General Kleber, after the ſurrender of Cairo, anxious to reduce all Egypt to ſubmiſſion, ordered an expedition againſt Suez, which was ſucceſsfully conducted and terminated by General Lambert. He now began to turn his attention to the finances of his army, and ſoon felt the neceſſity of gaining the beſt information as to the ſources of the public revenue.—Nor was he long in diſcovering, from the opinion of thoſe perſons who had more particularly ſtudied the ſubject, that ſeveral of its branches had been either unknown or neglected. It was not, however, ſufficient to ſecure a neceſſary ſum for common expenditure; there was ſtill a conſiderable debt in arrear, and the neceſſities of the army were preſſing and unlimited.

The cities of Boulac and Cairo, terrified at his ſucceſſes, waited in the greateſt conſternation the chaſtiſement which they ſuppoſed the conqueror would inflict.—Indeed circumſtances were ſo favourable, that the General was determined to avail himſelf of them. He therefore impoſed a contribution of twelve millions, payable partly in kind and partly in ſpecie, on the commercial part of theſe two cities, and on the rich inhabitants who had taken part in the inſurrection. This reſource enabled him to pay off the arrears in every department of the ſervice, and aſſured the regular pay of the army. His political and military ſituation grew daily more ſatisfactory. Of two powerful enemies who had been oppoſed to him, one was completely deſtroyed, and he had ſufficient force to keep the other in check.—He had entered into an alliance with the Bey Mourad, which was ſo much the more ſolid, as it was at once uſeful, from the moral effect it produced on the people, and neceſſary to the Bey, as it ſecured him the tranquil poſſeſſion of his territory. Such was the ſituation in which he had re-eſtabliſhed his army, when he was carried off by a ſtroke as dreadful as it was unexpected.

The Grand Vizir, after his defeat on the plains of Matharich and Heliopolis, fled ſhamefully acroſs the deſert. The cries of rage, revenge, and deſpair, reſounded throughout his ranks. General Kleber, however, was the chief object of his hatred and vengeance; nor did he neglect any means that might forward the execution of a project which he had long been meditating. The inſtrument which he employed for his purpoſe was a diſgraced Aga, to whom, if ſucceſsful, he promiſed his unlimited favour, and the preſervation of his life, which had been already condemned. This Aga, whoſe name was Ahmed, had been impriſoned at Gaza ſince the capture of El Ariſch: from this place he was diſpatched by the Vizir to Jeruſalem, in order to put every thing in readineſs for the performance of the barbarous act which he had conſented to undertake. On the very day of his arrival a young man of Aleppo, named Solyman, preſented himſelf to the Aga, and beſought his protection, in order to ſecure his father, a merchant of Aleppo, from the periodical extortions of Ibrahim, the Pacha of that city. From the information he gained as to this young man, he learnt that he was on the point of being received, as reader of the Koran, in one of the moſques—that he was on a pilgrimage at Jeruſalem, after having been twice at Mecca and Medina—and that he was, to the laſt degree, an enthuſiaſt in matters of religion. Ahmed immediately ſaw that this was the perſon he wanted. He ſpoke to him, therefore, of the miſſion with which he wiſhed to intruſt him—promiſed him protection and reward—and then ſent him to the Aga, who commanded a detachment of the Vizir's army at Gaza, to receive proper inſtructions, and a ſufficient ſum for the undertaking.

Solyman immediately began his journey; but he did not reach Gaza till after the expiration of twenty days, having been obliged to wait at a village in Paleſtine for a caravan to take him acroſs the Deſert. On his arrival the Aga gave him all neceſſary directions; and after furniſhing him with money, ſent him with a caravan to Egypt, which country he reached at the end of ſix days. Having provided himſelf with a dagger, Solyman arrived at Cairo in the middle of the month of Floreal; he took up his reſidence, according to his inſtructions, in the great moſque, where he prepared himſelf for the commiſſion of the crime with which he was intruſted. He was well received amongſt the readers of the Koran: he informed them of the motives of his journey, and was prevented from the immediate execution of his project only by the difficulty of the enterprize, and the dangers that attended it as affairs then ſtood. After remaining thirty-one days at Cairo, in expectation of his victim, he reſolved to ſet out for Gizeh, where General Kleber then was. The day after his arrival the General returned to Cairo, whither Solyman again followed him. On the 25th of Prairial he got admiſſion into the General's garden, and ſoon obtaining a ſight of him, approached as if with an intention to kiſs his hand. Kleber was affected with his dejected and diſtreſſed appearance, and went forward to meet him, when the aſſaſſin, availing himſelf of this unguarded moment, ſtruck him four times with his dagger. In vain did Citizen Protain, one of the Members of the Inſtitute, generouſly throw himſelf between them: his courage was uſeleſs: he himſelf received ſix wounds, which completely diſabled him.

Thus fell Kleber, by the hand of an aſſaſſin; after having, in the glorious and dangerous career of a ſoldier, eſcaped all the chances of war—after having been the firſt to paſs the Rhine at the head of the Republican forces—and after a ſecond conqueſt of Egypt, invaded as it was by an immenſe army of Ottomans.

Kleber was one of the handſomeſt men of

his time. His perſon, though between ſix and ſeven feet in height, was in perfect proportion: his look was ſoft or terrible, as circumſtances influenced it: his eyes, though not remarkable for their ſize, were ſingularly expreſſive; and his voice, though agreeable on common occaſions, had ſomething terrible in it when he was provoked. His character as a ſoldier and leader of armies is ſufficiently known: it will be ſufficient to obſerve on this head, that it procured him the love and eſteem of all who ſerved with and under him.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INSCRIPTION, *intended for a* MONUMENT *to be* ERECTED *in* WEYBRIDGE CHURCH, SURREY, *to the* MEMORY *of the late* MRS. BUNBURY.

SWEET is the memory of departed worth,
And holy is the tear Affection ſheds
On the cold urn of *One Beloved.* Here oft'
The faithful friend ſhall come, and heave a ſigh
O'er *Katherine's* honour'd relics. Where are now
The beauty that once charm'd, the faultleſs form,
The mind-illumin'd features? What availed
Favour or high diſtinctions? She has dropp'd
From the bright orb, where once ſhe ſhone, and made
The duſt her dwelling. Gladſome roſe her morn
Of life, with many a ſmiling proſpect fair
Of bliſsful years in view; but ſoon o'ercaſt,
It lour'd in ſorrow. Heaven was pleas'd to try
Her faith by ſuff'ring, and to wean her ſoul
From earth's allurements. To its high beheſt
Meekly ſhe bow'd; but not Fate's darkeſt frown
Could ruffle her calm ſpirit, or ſubdue
The gen'rous feelings of her heart, which glow'd
With pure benevolence. In Friendſhip's ſchool
Well had ſhe learnt thoſe leſſons which exalt
The noble mind above each ſelfiſh aim;
And ſhe was ever ready to ſpeak peace
To others woes, and in the mourner's breaſt
To pour the balm of comfort. Thus her days
Ran in a bleſsed courſe, with Hope and Joy,
And Patience, in their train; and, when ſhe died,
Theſe Seraph-virtues to the throne of God
Attended her. Stranger, if 'chance thine eye
Glance on this tablet, paſs not heedleſs on,
But pauſe—and know, it is a warning voice
To be *thyſelf* prepared: and ſhould thy ſtrength
Be inſufficient for the taſk, and thou
Needeſt the grace divine to be thy help,
Aſk it of *God*, and *He* will give it thee.

J. W.

RECEIPT TO WRITE BLANK VERSE.

Conſider it warrilie, read aftener than ane is,
Weel at ae blink ſlie poetrie not taen is.

GAWIN DOUGLAS.

FAM'D Ariſtotle long ago
Was at ſome pains, as poets know,
To leave them ſev'ral hints that might
Be uſeful when they meant to write;
And uſeful doubtleſs they have been,
Since to this very day 'tis ſeen,
That learned critics, o'er their bottle,
With rapture ſpeak of Ariſtotle.—

'Tis known the method that he took
Was, not to ſcribble in a book
Such rules as he himſelf thought beſt,
Or what his fancy might ſuggeſt,
But to con over, at his leiſure,
Such poems as had giv'n him pleaſure,
And met with gen'ral approbation
From men of taſte and education;
And with a penetrating eye
Diſcern the wherefore and the why;
And by what rules they had been written,
That made the world ſo with them ſmitten;
And then record, in claſſic pages,
The grand receipt for after ages.

Now, gentle reader, that I may
Be alſo uſeful in my day,
I'll leave a ſhort receipt behind
For all who feel themſelves inclin'd
By writing blank verſe to obtain
Renown and more ſubſtantial gain;
And leſt, ſhould I my precepts cull
From out the inſide of my ſkull,
I might a ſet of rules produce,
That would be found of little uſe;
I mean to follow, if I can,
Great Ariſtotle's prudent plan,
And give no rule, but what in fact is
Of ev'ry bard the faith and practice,
Who has ſcrawl'd blank verſe ſince the day
That old John Milton led the way.

Good reader, if you'll but give heed,
Two rules or three are all you need;
And if aright you but apply them,
I'll hold a groat you'll profit by them.

Then ye, in blank verſe who would ſhine,
And charm the world with ſtrains divine,
Whatever thoughts you have to write,
Juſt ſet them down in black and white;
You need not take up time to dreſs them,
But juſt as they occur expreſs them:
Obſerve to let the lines contain
Ten ſyllables apiece, and then
You have blank verſe at any time,
Altho' you cannot write in rhyme.

To make your work the more admir'd
As written by a bard inſpir'd,

Give of ſublime a proper doſe,
And ſhew your poetry's not proſe.
Now, to accompliſh this, you may
Turn half the lines the other way;
Reverſe them, make their heads their tails,
For that's a plan that never fails;
By this you give them at a ſtart
A grace beyond the reach of art,
Beyond all reaſon, proſe or rhyme,
Incomprehenſibly ſublime.

It may not be amiſs to throw
Into each twentieth line, or ſo,
Some ſtiff old word quite out of date,
To give a dignity and ſtate;
Or elſe ſome new one, piping hot,
Juſt from the Greek or Latin got,
Our heads to puzzle, and oblige us
To think your learning moſt prodigious.

'Tis like your lines will not be full
Of harmony, to make them dull;
Should here and there a word however
Read ſmooth by chance, if you be clever,
Or, what is much the ſame you know,
Would have the world eſteem you ſo,
You will not let them thus remain,
To fix upon your work a ſtain;
But make them, if the words permit,
As unharmonious as you're fit,
Leſt critic ears ſhould be offended,
And all their learned praiſe ſuſpended.

Now, Reader, if you wiſh your name
Recorded in the rolls of Fame,
Engrave theſe precepts on your mind;
And when the wiſe ſcholaſtics find
That all your matchleſs verſes ſhew it,
They'll praiſe you for a glorious poet;
And charm'd beyond deſcription, pore
And ſcan your numbers o'er and o'er:
And, haply, in their lucubrations,
May grace your work with annotations;
To tell the world the mighty pleaſure
You give them by your ſtyle and meaſure,
And what a grandeur, what a ſpirit,
What a rare genius you inherit!

Glaſgow, JOHN HENHAM.
Auguſt 15th, 1803.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SONNET OF PETRARCH. LITERALLY TRANSLATED.

PENSIVE alone I walk the deſert wilds,
Pacing the earth with ſlow and ſluggiſh ſteps,
Avoiding watchfully all human haunts;
Intently vigilant, with ſpeed to ſhun
The ſaucy ſtare and prying eyes of man:
For long of gay and cheerful thought bereft
My form betrays the inward fire that fades me;
And Fancy whiſpers, that the hills and plains,
Rivers and foreſts, know, tho' deep conceal'd,
The vapid tenor of my weary life;
Yet no retreat, ſo rugged or ſo wild,
In all my devious wand'rings do I find,
Where Love does not inceſſantly approach,
Converſing ſtill with me, and I with him.

G. C.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SIR KENELM DIGBY.

THE famous Sir Kenelm Digby, having read the writings of Deſcartes, travelled into Holland for the direct purpoſe of a perſonal interview with that ingenious philoſopher. Having fallen by chance into his company at Egmond, without knowing each other, they converſed for ſome time together. Deſcartes, who had read ſome of Sir Kenelm's works, exclaimed on ſome obſervation made by the latter, "if I miſtake not, Sir, you are the celebrated Digby, whoſe ſtudies have done ſo much honour to your nation;" "And, if I miſtake not, (replied the other) you are Deſcartes, whoſe writings have ſhed ſuch luſtre on your country." They were reciprocally charmed with the converſation of each other. The Britiſh Knight, in the courſe of the evening, ſaid he thought the French philoſopher would devote his enquiries to better uſes, if he could diſcover the means of prolonging life, inſtead of waſting the precious moments of it in philoſophic ſpeculations, that might be ſwallowed up in the next faſhionable ſyſtem. Deſcartes pauſed, and aſſured him that he had meditated for ſome time on that very ſubject, and that if he was as ſucceſsful in his progreſs, as he was in his outſet, that he hoped to arrive at the ſecret of rendering man *immortal* in his preſent ſtate; at leaſt he was certain, that the reſult of his purſuit would be to recall the longevity of the patriarchs. It is not generally known, that Deſcartes flattered himſelf that he had diſcovered this *arcanum*, and that the Abbé *Picot*, his diſciple and martyr, was ſo fully aſſured of it, that he could not bring himſelf to believe that his *maſter* had paid the debt of nature, when that melancholy event was publicly announced.

DESCARTES.

Deſcartes having paſſed into Sweden, at the expreſs invitation of Queen Chriſtiana, was attacked with a fever, accompanied by an inflammation on the lungs. M. Chanut, the French ambaſſador to the court of that Princeſs, who had triumphed over a ſimilar malady, wiſhed that our patient ſhould be treated in a like manner; but Deſcartes would not accede to the propoſition, and obſtinately refuſed to be blooded, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, ſpare French blood!" He conſented at laſt, however, but it was too late, and he died in the fifty-fourth year of his age. The Queen at firſt propoſed to bury him in the royal cemetery, with a pomp ſuitable to her rank and his own genius; and at the ſame time to raiſe a marble cenotaph to his memory. But M. Chanut perſuaded her Majeſty to permit his remains to be depoſited with privacy. He was buried in Stockholm, where his duſt remained to the year 1666, when it was removed by M. d'Alibert, Treaſurer of France, to Paris, where it was interred a ſecond time, with extraordinary pomp, in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont."

VOITURE.

Voiture was not leſs famed for his generoſity than his wit. Balzac ſent to him one day for the loan of 400 crowns, which he readily lent, and at the bottom of the promiſſory note for that ſum he wrote the following lines. "I promiſe to pay M. Balzac the ſum of 800 crowns for the pleaſnre that he has afforded me of lending him 400."—He returned this note by the ſervant that came for the money. When Balzac read it, he exclaimed, "This note does him more honour than all the letters for which he is ſo juſtly and univerſally admired."

WILLIAM NOY,

Attorney-general to Charles the Firſt, was a very great lawyer, though he rendered himſelf exceedingly obnoxious to the popular party, by the aſſiſtance he gave to the Crown in the affair of ſhip-money. He died in 1634. His body being opened after his deceaſe (ſays Anthony Wood,) his heart was found ſhrivelled like a leather penny purſe, nor were his lungs right, which cauſed ſeveral conjectures by the Puritans. But that which was moſt obſervable after his death was his will, dated 3d June, 1634, at which all the world wondered, becauſe the maker thereof was accounted a great clerk in the law; for therein, after he had bequeathed to his ſon Humphrey an hundred marks *per annum,* to be paid out his tenements in the hundred of *Pyder,* in *Cornwall,* he concludes thus, '*& reliqua omnia,* &c. and the reſt of all my lands, goods, &c. I leave to my ſon Edward Noy, whom I make my executor, to be conſumed and ſcattered about, *nec de eo melius ſperavi,*" &c. But Edward lived not long to enjoy the eſtate, for within two years after, he was ſlain in a duel in France, by one Captain Byron, who eſcaped ſcot-free, and had his pardon. In the place of William Noy ſucceeded Sir John Banks; and the next year, Sir Robert Heath, being removed from the Chief Juſticeſhip of the King's Bench, for bribery, Sir John Finch came into play, whereupon theſe verſes were made—

Noy's flood is gone,
The *Banks* appear;
Heath is ſhorn down,
And *Finch* ſings there.

CROMWELL LEE,

An old Engliſh writer, was a younger ſon of Sir Anthony Lee, of Burſton, in Buckinghamſhire, Knt. by his wife, a daughter of the unfortunate Sir Thomas Wyat, and deſcended from the Lees of Quarendon in that county. This Cromwell was a commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, and ſpent ſeveral years in Italy. He compiled a Dictionary in Italian and Engliſh, which though it reaches only to the word *Tralingato,* is as big as a church bible. This book the author gave to the library of St. John's College, where a fair copy of it, tranſcribed by Thomas Potticary, M.A. of that college, yet remains. He died near Oxford, in 1601. A humorous ſtudent wrote the following epitaph on him:

Here lieth old *Cromwell,*
Who, living, lov'd the bum well;
When he dy'd he gave nothing to the poor,
But half to his baſtards and half to his whore.

LAY PREACHING.

Though this irregular practice may now be juſtly condemned, yet in the ſixteenth century it was publicly allowed. Sir Thomas More, after he was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, did, for a conſiderable time, read a public lecture out of St. Auſtin, *de Civitate Dei,* in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. Richard Taverner, clerk of the ſignet, though a layman, obtained, in 1552, a ſpecial licence from Edward VI. to preach in any place of his dominions; and the more for this reaſon (ſaith Wood) becauſe the ſcarcity and ſlackneſs of preachers was ſo great, that ſome of the King's chaplains were appointed to ride circuit about the kingdom, to preach to the people, eſpecially againſt Popery. I have been informed (ſaith the Oxford antiquary) that he preached before

fore the King at court, and in ſome public places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet bonnet or round cap, a damaſk gown, and a chain of gold about his neck: in which habit he was ſeen and heard preaching ſeveral times in St. Mary's church, Oxford, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But what ſort of edification his hearers muſt have received from his exhortations may be ſeen in the following ſpecimen of his oratorical talents in 1569, at which time he was high-ſheriff of Oxfordſhire; in which office he appeared in St. Mary's pulpit with his ſword by his ſide, and a chain of gold about his neck. Thus he began: "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the ſtony ſtage* where I now ſtand, I have brought you ſome fine biſkets baked in the oven of charity, carefully conſerved for the chickens of the church, the ſparrows of the ſpirit, and the ſweet ſwallows of ſalvation." This Richard Taverner publiſhed ſeveral theological meditations and poems, and died at his ſeat in Oxfordſhire, in 1575. However ridiculous this preacher's exordium appears, yet ſome *grave divines* in the following century did not come ſhort of him in the metaphorical ſtyle of oratory. Dr. John Arrowſmith, Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in a ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, January 25, 1642, has the following flowers of rhetoric:—"'Tis a ſpiritual affection, that hath the Holy Ghoſt for its father, Faith for its mother, Prayer for its midwife, the Word for its nurſe, Sincerity for its keeper, and Trembling for its hand-maid." Dr. William Spurſtow, in a faſt ſermon, before the ſame aſſembly, elegantly obſerves, that "*the freſh remembrance of ſin is like a pea in an iſſue, that keeps it open and makes it run.*"

DR. WALTER POPE,

In his Life of Biſhop Ward, ingenuouſly relates the following anecdote of himſelf. In making the grand tour of France, we lodged at a village near *La Rochelle*, whoſe name I have forgot; the travellers were ſo many, that we were forced to ſup in a barn, upon ſeveral tables and forms, there being no room in the inn capable of ſo great a company. The ſupper and wine was good, and I had taken a cheerful cup, though not to exceſs, yet ſufficient to cauſe me to do that which otherwiſe I ſhould not have done. The ſcholars of Oxford, and I among the reſt, had a fooliſh frolic when they were in their merriment, to twirle round the hats of thoſe who ſate near them, and call them cuckolds. This did I, not conſidering where or in what company I was, to a French gentleman who ſate over againſt me; upon which he immediately leaps from his ſeat, runs to me and kiſſes me on both cheeks, adding theſe words: "*Sir, I am more obliged to you than to any perſon in the world.*" "And why, Sir?" replied I. "*Becauſe* (ſaid he) *you have pickt me out for ſo good a natur'd man, that would not take this action of yours for an affront.*" I replied, with much ſhame, "*Sir, you have cured me, I humbly thank you for it; had I met with a perſon of leſs diſcretion, who could not diſtinguiſh betwixt an ignorant ſtranger's frolic, and a deſign'd affront, it might have endangered my life, whereas I ſhall now only loſe an ill cuſtom, which is better loſt than retained.*"

This Dr. Pope, who was a great humouriſt, was born at Faulſley in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Wadham-college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1651. He ſtudied phyſic, and in 1661 was created doctor in that faculty. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham-college. Wood ſpeaks very harſhly of him, and charges him with keeping a miſs; the Doctor retaliated in ſome meaſure, but forgot to clear himſelf of the aſperſions caſt upon upon his character.

Pope wrote the noted *Saliſbury Ballad*, and the ſtill more celebrated ſong, *The Old Man's Wiſh.*

A PUN OUT OF ORDER.

Dr. Thomas Wykes, dean of St. Burien in Cornwall, in the reign of Charles the Firſt, was a man of more *wit* than *wiſdom.* When the King was in theſe parts during the civil wars, he was attended by the Doctor, who being mounted on a handſome horſe, his Majeſty ſaid "Doctor, you have a pretty nag under you, I pray how old is he?" To which he, out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart, returned this anſwer—"If it pleaſe your Majeſty, he is now in the ſecond year of his *rein*;" pleaſing himſelf with the ambiguity of the ſound of that word, ſignifying either *kingſhip* or *bridle.* The good king did not reliſh this unmannerly jeſt, and gave him ſuch an anſwer as he deſerved, which was this—"Go, you are a fool."

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* St. Mary's pulpit was then of fine carved ſtone, but removed for one of wood, by Dr. John Owen, about 1654.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT *of a* MEMOIR *lately read before the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

CITIZEN LEVESQUE, in a memoir on hiſtory, conſiders it as a ſcience and an art. As a ſcience, it is the regiſter of facts. Every day it makes new progreſs, inaſmuch as every day it becomes enriched with new facts. Contemporaries are curious to know all that paſſes within the ſphere of their obſervation. In times of tranquillity, this curioſity acquired an aſcendant over indolent minds; in times of agitation and inquietude, it becomes a ſort of ruling paſſion of all. To ſatisfy this impatient avidity, journals which contain the hiſtory of every day have been deviſed. Some affect to ſlight theſe publications, but they are in general much more faithful depoſitaries of events than the traditions and public rumours which too long have formed the only materials of hiſtory.

Sterile facts, which have no influence on futurity, will, of courſe gradually loſe their value. Care muſt be taken to prune them, and annals are formed of ſuch as are preſerved. Contemporaries, however, approve of facts, the more they are in detail. If the annaliſt has talents, it will be long 'ere the public will deem itſelf under obligations to him, as it is not talents that we require in him. Prolixity is a fault one can eaſily pardon in him, becauſe it makes him appear diminutive, as well as the generality of his readers.

Hiſtory, conſidered as a ſcience, furniſhes materials to hiſtory conſidered as an art. This is what we call hiſtory in the proper ſenſe of the word, and of which the Greeks and the Romans have left us ſuch beautiful models.

Hiſtory, conſidered in this light, is deſigned for poſterity, and ſhould only retain what may ſerve to inſtruct or to pleaſe. A number of events, which arreſt the attention of contemporaries, will in time, loſe all their importance; hiſtory will reject them. Many individuals who have acquired reputation in their time, will, hereafter, appear no more than ordinary men; hiſtory will not vouchſafe to name them. Hiſtory requires two ſorts of criticiſm; one, which, in the midſt of the contradictions, exaggerations and falſehoods of the annaliſts, can aſcertain the truth; the other, more difficult ſtill, which, in a chaos of events, knows how to ſelect ſuch only as merit the attention of a conſiderate reader. It paints in large characters, and makes a more forcible impreſſion on the imagination than annals; becauſe, in theſe latter, vulgar facts overſhadow great events, and vulgar men great men.

It is a very difficult taſk to write hiſtory for contemporaries. The author would fain become an hiſtorian, and his readers are deſirous that he ſhould be only an annaliſt; he wiſhes to be impartial, and his readers are already prepoſſeſſed. If he combats againſt his own age, he will only have approvers in the ages that ſucceed him.

"But, (ſays Citizen Leveſque), the witneſſes of our own revolution ought to cheriſh a diſpoſition favourable to the writing of the hiſtory of paſt ages. They indeed have witneſſed ſo many great ſubverſions, ſo many great calamities, ſo many grand projects, ſuch a number of great actions, ſuch individual great characters, that whatever is not ſublime, appears to them as trivial. From the great objects which they have ſeen, they have learned to ſee every thing in the great. To ſee in the great, is to embrace a multiplicity of objects with a ſingle view, and to reduce this multiplicity of objects to unity. Such an obſerver, (ſays Citizen Leveſque,) will expreſs much in a few words."

Citizen Romme, aſſociate profeſſor of mathematics, has communicated to the claſs a paper entitled "Tides obſerved in the port of Rochefort, on the river Charente, during the courſe of two lunations. In accordance with naturaliſts, aſtronomers and geographers, in exact accordance with himſelf in reſpect to the obſervations which he made laſt year, on the ſame phenomenon, Citizen Romme explains theſe tides, by the principle of the gravitation of the moon.

ASIATICK SOCIETY, INSTITUTED IN BENGAL.

On the COURSE *of the* GANGES *through* BENGAL.

MAJOR R. H. COLEBROOKE, who has preſented the Society with an elaborate diſſertation on this ſubject, obſerves that the frequent alterations in the courſe of the Ganges have been a ſubject of wonder to Europeans, although to the natives the moſt remarkable encroachments of of the rivers, and deviations of their ſtreams, are productive of little ſurprize.

It is chiefly during the periodical floods, or while the waters are draining off, that the greateſt miſchief is done, which is not ſurprizing when it is conſidered that in the diſtance of 200 miles there is a deſcent of more than twenty-five feet. Accordingly, it is not unuſual to find, when the rainy ſeaſon is over, large portions of the bank ſunk into the channel; and even whole fields and plantations have been ſometimes deſtroyed, and trees, which with the growth of a century, had acquired a ſtrength to reſiſt the moſt violent ſtorms, have been ſuddenly undermined, and hurled into the ſtream. Hence whole villages are ſuddenly deſerted, and the inhabitants obliged to rebuild their huts on ſafer and more inland ſpots.

Along the banks of the Ganges, where the depredations of the ſtream are greateſt the people are ſo accuſtomed to ſuch removals, that they build their huts with ſuch materials only, as they can, upon emergency, carry off with eaſe.

The unſettled ſtate of the rivers in Bengal may be attributed alſo to the looſeneſs of the ſoil through which they flow, but the deſtructive operation which nature continually carries on in this way, is in ſome degree compenſated by her bounty in forming new lands, either by alluvions on the oppoſite ſhore, or by iſlands, which riſe up in the middle of the ſtream, and ultimately become connected with the main land. As every current of water will quickly depoſit the particles of earth, which in its courſe is detached from the ſides, ſo we find ſhoals and ſand-banks in moſt rivers; and the Ganges gives birth to numerous iſlands, which are moſtly of an extent proportioned to its vaſt bulk. And to thoſe who have had opportunity of obſerving theſe iſlands, it is aſtoniſhing with what rapidity they are ſometimes thrown up, and the magnitude to which they have ultimately ſwelled. If fit for the purpoſe, they are immediately cultivated; water-melons, cucumbers, and muſtard, become the produce of the firſt year, and it is not uncommon to ſee rice growing in thoſe parts where a quantity of mud has been depoſited near the waters edge.

Some of theſe iſlands, before they have acquired a degree of ſtability to reſiſt the force of the ſtream, are entirely ſwept away: but when they appear to be ſufficiently firm, the natives immediately take poſſeſſion of them, and the new lands become ſubjects of altercation and diſpute. The new ſettlers bring over their families and effects, and erect dwellings there with as much confidence, as they would on the main land.

When an iſland becomes ſo large, that it is not found practicable to cultivate the whole, it is ſoon over-run with reeds, long graſs, &c. which form extenſive, and almoſt impenetrable thickets, affording ſhelter to tygers, buffaloes, deer and other wild animals. The reſt of the lands, in general, produce good paſturage, and many thouſands of oxen are bred and nouriſhed upon them.

The iſlands of the Ganges are diſtinguiſhable from the main land, by their having few or no trees, even long after a communication has been formed by the cloſing up of one of the channels, which, indeed generally happens in a few years. The appearance of ſome of them is ſingularly rural, pleaſing, and romantic; while at the ſame time, the peaceful appearance of the flocks, fields, and habitations, give delight to the philanthropiſt. If we preſent to our imagination a wide-extended plain, with pens for cattle, and a few humble huts, whoſe tops are crowned with gourds, and the intervening ſpace highly cultivated, or richly covered with numerous herds of cattle, and a few ſcattered villages at a diſtance, and we ſhall have a tolerable picture of an iſland in the Ganges. If we fancy at the ſame time, that the lark is ſoaring, the air cool, and the ſky perfectly unclouded, we ſhall have a ſtill more lively idea of the ſtate of theſe iſlands during at leaſt ſix months of the year.

The banks of the Ganges exhibit a variety of appearances, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the degree of force with which the current ſtrikes againſt them. In ſome caſes they become as a perpendicular wall;—in others the bank is excavated into a number of deep-bays with projecting points between them, round which the current ruſhes with great rapidity. Some of theſe afford convenient landing-places or gauts, where the natives perform their ablutions, water their cattle, and faſten their boats to the ſhore.

Along the ſouth-weſt bank of the Ganges for a very conſiderable diſtance not a place occurs that can be ſaid to be permanently fixed. Bogwangola, which is a conſiderable mart for grain, and from which the city of Moorſhedabad is prinpally ſupplied, exhibits more the appearance of a temporary fair, or encampment, than that of a town. It has more than once been removed, in conſequence of the ment, and ſubſequent retiring of the river, upon whoſe banks, for the convenience of water-carriage, and boat-building, it has been always found convenient to keep it.

The Ganges differs from the ſmaller rivers in this particular, that its windings are never ſo intricate; for let the encroachment, which is the principal cauſe of the inflection of its courſe, be carried on during any number of years, it will be ultimately ſtopped by the iſland which grows up oppoſite to the ſide encroached on, and which ſooner or later will form a junction with the main land. The channel being, at length, completely choaked up, will in the hot ſeaſon be left dry, when the whole ſtream is diverted into the oppoſite channel, and forms a ſteep ridge.

In the ſurvey in 1796, the great river near Sooty was found to have encroached to within a mile of that place, although it was about 40 years ago reckoned four *coſs*. The narrow iſthmus between it and the Coſſimbazar river was gradually becoming leſs, and there was an appearance of a new channel of communication, by the river breaking through the neck of land; the encroachment continuing at the rate of an hundred yards every year. It is poſſible, however, that the encroachment may be ſtopped by the diverſion of the principal ſtream into another channel. An iſland of conſiderable extent has grown up oppoſite to the ſide encroached on, and may in time form a junction with the main land above it. Should this take place, the river, which now runs in a ſouth-weſterly direction from Turtipour towards Sooty, will reſume a direction more analogous to the general line of its courſe through Bengal, and the land which has been carried away, by encroaching on its weſtern bank, will be gradually reſtored. The alteration which appeared in the great river near the inlet of the Baugrutty, at Mohungunge, was no leſs conſpicuous. It was gaining ground again towards Gour, the walls of which city were formerly waſhed by the Ganges.

The alteration of the river at Colgong may be reckoned among the moſt extraordinary which have ever been obſerved in the Ganges. In 1779, it was a broad open ſtream, and free from ſhallows, and three rocks near Colgong were ſurrounded by dry land. In 1788 the rocks were completely inſulated, and the current ruſhing between them with great rapidity; and in 1797, while the river was expanding itſelf, an iſland was growing up in the middle of its bed; it was then eight miles in length and two in breadth, and filling nearly the whole ſpace which had been occupied by the principal ſtream in the year 1779. The quantity of ſand and ſoil which the river muſt have depoſited to effect this, will appear prodigious, if it be conſidered, that the depth of water in the navigable part of the Ganges is frequently upwards of ſeventy feet, and the new iſland had riſen to more than twenty feet above the level of the ſtream.

Thus the Ganges, which for many years had flowed in a full ſtream by Colgong, may be ſaid now to have deſerted that place. The new iſland, which has been the principal cauſe of this diverſion of the ſtream, is hitherto but partially inhabited and cultivated, the greateſt part of it being over-run with reeds and tamariſk. The main ſtream of the Ganges, which now paſſes near Sooty, runs in a ſouth-eaſterly direction; and a great many villages which formerly exiſted, are no longer to be found in the poſitions aſcribed to them in the old maps: ſome have been entirely deſtroyed, and others re-eſtabliſhed under the ſame or different names. The quantity of land which has here been deſtroyed by the river, in the courſe of a few years, amounts to forty ſquare miles or 25.600 acres, which is, however, counterbalanced by the alluvion which has taken place on the oppoſite ſhore, and by the new iſland of Sundeepa, which alone contains upwards of ten ſquare miles.

The main ſtream of the Ganges, which by Major Rennell's map appears to have paſſed within a mile and a half of Nabobgunge, is now removed to a conſiderable diſtance from that place, and the channel from thence almoſt down to Godagary is now conſidered as the continuation and outlet of Mahanudde river. The inflection in the courſe of the Ganges produced by the encroachment towards Sooty has increaſed the diſtance by water from Turtipour to Godagary in the dry ſeaſon to twenty-ſix miles, whereas by the maps it appears to have been formerly little more than 18.

From Bogwangola the river turns eaſtward, and the ſtream ſtrikes with peculiar force upon a ſteep and crumbling bank, which indicates that the encroachment is ſtill carried on rapidly below that place. This bank it would have been very dangerous to have approached, as the fragments, which were continually detaching from it, muſt have been ſufficient to ſink the largeſt boat. In dropping down with the ſtream, undulations might be felt very ſenſibly, which the huge portions of the falling bank produced in the water, at the diſtance of upwards of an hundred yards; and the noiſe with which they were accompanied, might be compared to the diſtant rumbling of artillery or thunder.

The encroachment of the river in this part of its courſe has deſtroyed a conſiderable portion of arable land, and has been the cauſe of the removal or deſtruction of ſeveral villages. That of Songarpour, formerly two miles and a half from the neareſt reach of the Ganges, is now cloſe to its bank; and here the river appears to occupy a part of the tract which Major Rennell calls the "old courſe of the Ganges."

Hence the ſtream runs eaſt-north-eaſt as far as Allypour, at which place more than twenty villages have been deſtroyed by the river; the inhabitants of which had moſtly ſettled on new iſlands oppoſite to Allypour. On theſe not a ſingle tree is to be ſeen; and from the colour of the thatched huts, it appears that ſome of the villages have been recently eſtabliſhed.

The main branch of the Ganges runs north-eaſt by eaſt, to about four miles below Allypour; whence turning eaſt, and eaſt by ſouth, it paſſes within two miles of Bauleak. Paſſing on, the ſtream, which, in the year 1795, ran directly down to the inlet of the Howleah river, has ſince that period been directed again ſtill further to the eaſtward; and what ſeems wonderful is, that, in leſs than two years, a conſiderable portion of the main channel, which contained nearly the whole ſtream of the Ganges, was completely filled with ſand, which in ſome parts roſe ſeveral feet above the level of the ſtream, and the people had already begun to cultivate ſurſoo and rice in the very ſpots where there had formerly been the deepeſt water.

This remarkable change took place during the extraordinary inundation of 1796, when the floods had riſen to an unuſual height in almoſt every part of the country; but it muſt have been chiefly while the waters were draining off, that ſuch an immenſe body of ſand could have been depoſited. In one part of the channel oppoſite to Dewangunge, which but two years before had been a ford, it was now from twenty to ſixty feet deep, which will ſerve to convey an idea, not only of the rapidity with which the waters of the inundation can excavate the looſe ſoil of Bengal, but alſo, of the inconſtant and fluctuating ſtate of the rivers in general.

The Ganges, in its courſe through Bengal, may be ſaid to have under its dominion a conſiderable portion of the flat country; for not only the channel which, at any given time, contains the principal body of its waters, but alſo as much of the land, on each ſide, as is comprehended within its collateral branches, and is liable to inundation or to be deſtroyed by the encroachments of the ſtream, may be conſidered as belonging to the river. We muſt, of courſe, include any tract, or old channel, through which it has formerly run, and into which there is any probability of its returning again, as the Baugrutty at Gour; the tract called "the old courſe of the Ganges" in the Coſſimbazar iſland; or the channel which has been, within theſe few years, completely filled up near Jellinghy. Conſidered in this way, the Ganges will be found to occupy a conſiderable expanſe, of which a more correct idea may be formed, by taking the diſtance between any two places oppoſite to one another, which had formerly been, or one of which may ſtill remain, on the verge of, or in the vicinity of the ſtream; for inſtance:

	miles
Oodanulla to the ruins of Gour	15
Furruckabad to ditto	14
Comrah to Nabobgunge	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Comerpour to Bogwangola	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Extreme breadth of river bed between Jellinghy and Maizeconda	$9\frac{1}{2}$

If correſponding ſections of the bed of the river and neighbouring ground were repreſented, it would probably appear that all the land is diſpoſed in regular ſtrata; whence we might with certainty conclude, that the whole has been at ſome former periods depoſited by the ſtream. The ſtrata, in general, conſiſt of clay, ſand, and vegetable earth; the latter of which is always uppermoſt, except when in ſome extraordinary high flood, a new layer of ſand is again depoſited over it, by which means the ground becomes barren, or is at leaſt materially injured. The bed of the Ganges can ſcarcely be ſaid to be permanent in any part of its courſe through Bengal. There are, however, a few places, where, from local cauſes, the main channel and deepeſt water will probably always be found.

H. T. Colebrooke, Eſq. has given to the ſame Society an account of the "Origin and peculiar tenets of certain Muhammedan ſects. The following are among the more remarkable.

The Bohrahs, numerous in the Indian peninſula, but found alſo in moſt of the great cities of Hindooſtan, are conſpicuous for wearing at their orizons an appropriate dreſs, which they daily waſh with their own hands. Their diſpoſition for trade to the excluſion of every other mode of livelihood, and the government of their tribe by a hierarchy,render them alſo a peculiar ſect. They are frequently confounded with other ſects, as with the Ali-ilahiyahs, who hold, that celeſtial ſpirits, which cannot be otherwiſe known to mankind, have frequently appeared in palpable ſhapes. God himſelf has been manifeſted in the human form, but eſpecially in the perſon of Ali Murteza,whoſe image, being that of Ali Ullah on Ali-God, theſe ſectaries deem it lawful to worſhip. They believe in the metempſychoſis; and imagine that Ali Multeza, when he quitted this earth, returned to the ſun, which is the ſame with himſelf; and hence they call the ſun Ali Ullah. This ſect does not admit the authenticity of the Koran as it is now extant; pretending that it is a forgery of Abubecr, Omar, and Othman; others condemning it becauſe it was edited by the laſt-mentioned caliph. The leading tenet of this ſect is, that, in every age of the world, God is manifeſted in the perſons of prophets and ſaints; for inſtance, he was Adam, and afterwards Ahmed, and Ali; and, in like manner, theſe ſectaries believe in the tranſmigration of God into the perſons of the Imams. Some of them affirm that the manifeſtation of the divine being, in this age of the world, was Ali Ullah, and after him his glorious poſterity; and they conſider Muhammed as a prophet ſent by Ali Ullah. When God, ſay they, perceived Muhammed's inſufficiency, he himſelf aſſumed the human form for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the prophet.

The Bohrahs are a tribe of the faithful, which is ſettled chiefly at Ahmedabad and its environs. Their ſalvation in the boſom of religion took place about three hundred years ago, at the call of a virtuous and learned man whoſe name was Mullah Ali, and whoſe tomb is ſtill ſeen at the city of Cambayat.

The converſion of this people was thus conducted by him: as the inhabitants of Gujrat were Pagans, and were guided by an aged prieſt, the miſſionary judged it expedient firſt to offer himſelf as a pupil to the prieſt, and then to undertake the converſion of others. He accordingly paſſed ſome years in attendance on that prieſt, learned his language, ſtudied his ſciences, and became converſant with his books. By degrees he opened the articles of the faith to the enlightened prieſt, and perſuaded him to become a Muſſulman. Some of his people changed their religion in concert with their old inſtructor. But for a conſiderable time they diſſembled their faith, and ſought to keep it concealed through dread of the king.

At length the intelligence of the miniſter's converſion reached the monarch. He repaired to his houſe, and, finding him in the humble poſture of prayer, was incenſed againſt him. The miniſter perceived his anger, and pretended that his proſtrations were occaſioned by the ſight of a ſerpent, againſt which he was employing incantations. The king caſt his eyes towards a corner of the apartment, and it ſo happened that there he ſaw a ſerpent; the miniſter's excuſe appeared credible, and the king's ſuſpicions were lulled. Some time after the king himſelf became a convert to the Muſſulman faith, and at his death ordered that his body ſhould not be burnt according to the cuſtoms of the Pagans.

The party which retains Imamiyeh tenets comprehends nearly two thouſand families. They always have a pious learned man among them, who expounds the law according to their own doctrines. Moſt of them ſubſiſt by commerce and mechanical trades, and they tranſmit the fifth part of their gains to the Sayyads of Mediney; and pay their regular eleemoſynary contributions to the chief of the learned, who diſtributes the alms among the poor of the ſect. Theſe people are honeſt, pious, and temperate. They always ſuffer much perſecution, for the crime of bearing affection towards the holy family, and are ever involved in the difficulties of concealment.

The Sadikiyahs are a tribe of the faithful in Hindooſtan. They are dreadfully perſecuted by the arrogant Hinduis, who violate juſtice, and labour to extirpate this harmleſs tribe. Nearly thirty thouſand perſons of this ſect are ſettled in the provinces of Hindooſtan, moſt of whom ſubſiſt by commerce. They pay the fifth part of their gains to the deſcendants of Sayyad Cabir, who are their prieſts; and both preceptor and pupil, prieſts and laymen, all are zealous Shiahs.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. HENRY SMITH'S (*Lieutenant of the Navy*) *for a new kind of* VESSEL *for conveying* POWDER *from place to place.*

THIS gentleman, from his ſituation and experience, has witneſſed many accidents which have happened in the conveying powder from the hoy to the ſhip. Theſe are generally occaſioned by the barrels, &c. being chiefly made of wood with copper hoops, the hammering on and taking off of which frequently produce ſparks, and theſe communicating with the powder, prove inſtantly fatal. To remedy this defect, he propoſes to make the veſſels entirely of copper, and of ſuch a ſize as to be perfectly manageable, and to be moved by the hand. To the opening which admits the powder is to be fitted in a plug with a ſcrew, ſo as to be completely water-tight. Over the plug is to be a handle, by means of which the caſk is conveyed from one perſon to another without being once put out of the hand till it is placed in a ſituation where it is to remain. Among the various advantages enumerated are the following:—In the uſual method much of the powder is damaged by the moiſture getting through the barrel, which by the uſe of Mr. Smith's veſſel will be prevented. At preſent when powder is brought on board of ſhip, the ſides, decks, &c. are obliged to be covered with hides and other ſubſtances, to prevent accidents from the friction of nails, when the barrels are rolled along: but according to the new mode they are never permitted to be rolled, but are lifted from hand to hand. Beſides theſe, there are other advantages accruing by this method, with regard to filling cartridges, by which time is ſaved, and much leſs powder waſted than uſually happens in ſuch caſes.

MR. ROCHE'S (*Bloomſbury*) *for a* MEDICINE *for the* HOOPING-COUGH.

The Patentee of this medicine, if ſuch it may be called, profeſſes not only to relieve, but wholly remove this painful and ſometimes dangerous diſeaſe by external application only. The medicine is compounded principally of eſſential oils in different proportions, as the oil of elder, the oil of carraways, and the oil of roſemary, in which are mixed leaves of red-roſes, camomile flowers, &c.; the whole is to be ſimmered over a ſlow fire for the ſpace of twenty-four hours, and then preſſed through a ſieve. The mode of application is, to take a ſmall quantity, according to the age of the patient, of this medicine, and rub it over the pit of the ſtomach for about ten minutes before a fire, juſt previouſly to bed-time; then cover the part with a flannel, which is to be kept on the whole night, and to be exchanged for another piece of flannel in the day-time. The quantity uſed for an infant under ſix months of age is only the third part of a tea-ſpoonful, and to a child two years old a tea-ſpoonful is ſufficient for each embrocation.

MESSRS. GEORGE and WALTER BEAUMONT'S (*Huddesfield*) *for a* MIXTURE *to be uſed in the preparation of* SHEEP *or* LAMB'S WOOL *for various purpoſes.*

This mixture conſiſts of oil, united with, or diffuſed in, water, by means of an alkaline ſubſtance, ſuch as potaſh or volatile alkali; the former is, however, preferred by the Patentees, who give the following as the beſt proportions:—Diſſolve twelve ounces of the beſt potaſh in each gallon of water; then two parts of this ſolution are to be added to one of oil, and to be united by ſtirring or agitation. This compound liquor, thus produced, is that for which the patent has been obtained, and will, we are aſſured, be found to produce the effect of oil, when applied in the ſame manner as oil is commonly uſed in manufacturing cloths, kerſeymeres, and every other deſcription of woollen goods.

Remarks.—In all the operations upon wool, the manufacturer endeavours either to extend it by carding or ſpinning; or to condenſe it by weaving, fulling, felting, &c. In the former caſe it is neceſſary that the fibres of the wool ſhould, by means of ſome lubricating matter, be made to ſlide over each other; and no material has been before known which was adequate to the effect, except oil, in a pure ſtate, or nearly ſo. Water of itſelf is too harſh, and ſoon evaporates; and the ſolution of ſoap in water, in the requiſite proportions, becomes ſtiff, and cloggs the fibres of the wool. But the patent liquid is diſpoſed to remain in the ſtate of deliqueſcence.

The Patentees further obſerve, that, in the operation of ſcowering or cleaning the goods from the oil after they are woven, leſs time and labour are required, than when oil only is made uſe of; and, that in no inſtance is the effect of this compoſition, when applied to the wool, different from oil, except on very greaſy wool; and on this they do not recommend its uſe, unleſs ſuch wool has been previouſly ſcowered.

MR. A. BEMETZRIEDER'S (*Chelſea*) *for making* PIANO-FORTES.

After a full deſcription of the various parts of the invention for which this patent has been taken, it is obſerved in the ſpecification, that the differences from the old conſtruction are not merely works of chance; they are grounded on principles either hitherto unknown or neglected. 1. Beſides the known proportions, there is a maximum, that is, a more advantageous point where the hammer ought to ſtrike the ſtring. This maximum requires the action in the middle of the inſtrument. 2. Strings riding upon a ſonorous plank, can give but a thin and ſtiff tone; but ſtrings riding upon a ſonorous body muſt give a finer, full, and ſinging tone, which is the reaſon that the new ſtring-frame has all the ſolidity wanted to reſiſt fully, and by itſelf, all the drawing forces, in order that a light and ſounding back may form a ſonorous body with a bridge-belly. 3. The piano-forte muſic is harmony; and harmony proceeds in its propagation from the treble to the baſs, and ought to go directly, and without reflexion, from the action of the player to the ears of the auditors. This is the reaſon why theſe inſtruments have the baſs and ſwelling at their back. 4. The piano-forte takes its name from its particular movement, which muſt be ſimple, free, and elaſtic, in order that the performer may have under his fingers the pianos, fortes, more pianos, more fortes, pianiſſimos, fortiſſimos. This is the reaſon that all the parts of the inſtrument are independent one of another; and the whole ſo conſtructed as to obey the player who has taſte and ſwelling at the end of his fingers.

MR. JOHN NORTON'S (*Roll's Buildings*) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the conſtruction of a* WATER-MILL.

This improvement conſiſts in the application of a ſcrew, either horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, to the impulſe of the water, and in ſuch a way that the ſcrew may receive a motion from the water round its own axis; and being applied to, and connected with, any of the well known machinery uſed in mill work, ſhall produce and communicate to ſuch ſaid machinery motion and effects as may produce the general purpoſes of a water-mill. The ſcrew is made of wood, iron, copper, or any other material, and will vary as to ſize, place, &c. and either with ſingle or double threads, and with one, two, or more threads, and theſe deeper or leſs deep as circumſtances may require.

Obſervations by the Patentee.—The great object of this invention is to acquire more power from the impulſe of the water than can be obtained by the common water-wheel, which does not receive the ſtream on above one-third of its circumference; and meeting with conſiderable oppoſition from the ſurface in going down, and having a conſiderable weight of water to lift in riſing, muſt ſubtract conſiderably from its power. But the ſcrew moves freely with the ſtream, which it receives on its whole circumference at once, and meets with no oppoſition to leſſen its power, which muſt therefore be at leaſt three times that of the wheel. Again, the wheel takes the ſtream near the ſurface; the ſcrew takes the bottom of the ſtream, which is heavier and ſtronger; and, working under the veſſel that carries the mill-work, is not liable to be damaged. The above is of courſe applicable to any purpoſe that requires a moving power.

MR. T. FULCHEL'S (*Ipſwich*) *for a* WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION, *in imitation of* PORTLAND STONE, *for* STUCCOING BUILDINGS, *&c.*

To three pecks of the beſt pit-ſand, waſhed perfectly clean, dried, and calcined, add twelve pounds of white lead, well dried; one peck and a half of dried whiting, and one pound of litharge of gold. Theſe are to be well mixed and beaten together with eight pints of linſeed-oil, and two pints of the ſpirits of turpentine, in a ſtone or wooden trough, or mortar, till the whole becomes of the conſiſtency of putty. It is then fit for *ſtuccoing*. When required for *waſhing* only, add to the above mixture twenty pints of linſeed-oil and ten pints of ſpirit of turpentine, and one pound of litharge of gold, the whole well mixed. The ſtuccoing is to be performed in the ſame manner as plaſtering, and requires two coats; obſerving however not to lay on the ſecond coat till the firſt is quite dry. Old walls muſt be prepared by cutting out the bad parts of the ſtone or brick, and replacing them with new. The waſhing is done in the manner of painting, and requires two coats; the ſecond colouring not to be laid on till the firſt is perfectly dry. The ſtucco and waſh have the properties of keeping out all damps and wet effectually.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intitled "An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, during the preſent War, and for indemnifying Perſons who may ſuffer in their Property by ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe;" and to enable his Majeſty more effectually and ſpeedily to exerciſe his ancient and undoubted Prerogative, in requiring the military Service of his liege Subjects in caſe of Invaſion of the Realm.* (Paſſed 27th July, 1803, cap. 96).

IT is enacted, that the lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties and juſtices of the peace ſhall put this act into execution in like manner as the Militia-acts. § 1—2.

At the firſt general meetings of lieutenancy they ſhall iſſue orders to conſtables for returning liſts to the deputy-lieutenants, of men in the different pariſhes between 17 and 55 years of age, and appoint other meetings. § 3.

The general and ſubdiviſion meetings may appoint Special Conſtables from the fourth claſs of perſons enrolled for military ſervice. § 4.

General meeting ſhall be held annually in October.

If through neglect or miſtake, or from other cauſe, any act hereby required to be done at any ſuch meeting ſhall not be performed, the perſons authorized to do ſuch act, may carry the ſame into execution at any ſubſequent meeting. § 6.

The conſtables ſhall leave notice in writing, for every occupier of every dwelling houſe, or where ſuch dwelling-houſe ſhall be divided into different apartments, and occupied diſtinctly by ſeveral perſons, for the occupier of each, to produce, under a penalty of 20l. within two days, a liſt in writing of the Chriſtian and ſurname, and alſo of the age of each man reſident in ſuch houſe, or between ſeventeen and fifty-five years, diſtinguiſhing whether married or unmarried, and whether he hath any children under ten years, and whether he is willing to engage to ſerve as a volunteer. § 7.

But any perſon having more than one place of reſidence, may enrol himſelf, and return his ſervants and inmates for enrolment, in any one of the pariſhes in which he may have a reſidence, giving, in every ſuch caſe, notice in the other pariſhes of the pariſh in which he is to be enrolled and to return his ſervants and inmates for enrolment. § 8.

Where any notice ſhall be ſerved upon any Quaker, he ſhall produce to the officer a certificate under the hands of two Quakers, (houſekeepers,) acknowledging ſuch perſon to be one of their perſuaſion, and in ſuch caſes the officers ſhall make the returns for them. § 9.

The conſtables are to make out yearly liſts of men between the ages of ſeventeen and fifty-five, diſtinguiſhing their rank, &c. and dividing them into four claſſes; that is to ſay,

In the firſt claſs, they ſhall put all the men of the age of ſeventeen and under the age of thirty years, unmarried, and having no child or children living under the age of ten years.

In the ſecond claſs, all the men of the age of thirty and under the age of fifty years, unmarried, and having no child or children living under the age of ten years.

In the third claſs, all the men of the age of ſeventeen and under the age of thirty years, who are or have been married, and who have not more than two children living under the age of ten years.

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* This is moſt commonly known by the name of the General Defence Act.

And in the fourth claſs, all the men not included in any of the former claſſes; and alſo diſtinguiſhing in ſuch liſts, which labour under any infirmity, and which are willing to engage to ſerve as volunteers, and which of them are clergymen or licenſed teachers of ſeparate congregations in holy orders or pretended holy orders, quakers, or medical practitioners, being houſeholders, or perſons ſerving as officers or otherwiſe in the army, navy, marines, militia, ſea fencibles, or volunteers; and which of them are conſtables or other peace-officers, or pariſh ſchoolmaſters in Scotland, acting in execution of this act; and copies of liſts are to be affixed on the church doors, with notice of the day for hearing appeals, and a return to be made to the firſt ſubdiviſion meeting. § 10.

Exemptions.—No perſon labouring under infirmity rendering him incapable of military ſervice, nor any clergyman, nor licenſed teacher of any ſeparate congregation in holy orders or pretended holy orders, and not carrying on any other trade, or exerciſing any other occupation for his livelihood except that of a ſchoolmaſter; nor any Quaker, nor any medical man actually practiſing as ſuch and being a houſekeeper, nor any perſon actually ſerving as an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, drummer, or private ſoldier, in his Majeſty's army, or in the marines, or the militia, or enrolled and ſerving as an effective member in any corps of ſea-fencibles or volunteers, nor any perſon actually ſerving as an officer or ſeaman in his Majeſty's navy, nor any lieutenant or deputy-lieutenant in any county, nor any conſtable or other peace-officer or pariſh ſchoolmaſter in Scotland, acting in the execution of this Act, ſhall be liable to be enrolled. § 12.

On the days and at the places appointed for the returns of the liſts, the conſtables or other officers ſhall attend and verify the returns on oath; and the deputy-lieutenants, at their ſubdiviſions, ſhall, after hearing any appeals, direct ſuch liſts to be amended, and the names of any perſons omitted to be inſerted; and after amending the ſaid liſts, ſhall prepare a roll of the names and deſcriptions of all the men returned in the ſeveral pariſhes within their ſubdiviſions, and, if neceſſary for the purpoſes of this Act, appoint the times and places of their ſecond meetings within their ſubdiviſions, and ſhall return to the clerk of the general meetings, certified copies of the ſaid ſubdiviſion rolls, and the ſame ſhall be filed for the uſe of the general meetings; and the deputy-lieutenants ſhall, in their ſubdiviſions, cauſe the rolls to be carefully filed and preſerved in the cuſtody of the clerk of the ſubdiviſions. § 15.

Penalty for endeavouring to prevail on conſtables, &c. to make falſe returns, or for refuſing to tell names, &c. 10l. § 16.

Two juſtices may appoint deputies to act as officers for Quakers, for carrying this Act into execution, who ſhall be entitled to an allowance for their pains, which may be levied as under Militia Acts on Quakers. § 20.

His Majeſty may order that pariſhes ſhall be provided with arms and accoutrements, and ſuch arms and accoutrements ſhall be kept in the church or chancel, or in ſuch other ſafe place within the pariſh, as the lieutenant or deputy-lieutenants ſhall direct, under the care of the churchwardens, elders, conſtables, ſchoolmaſters, and other parochial officers, under the orders of the lieutenant or deputy-lieutenants, ſhall refuſe or neglect to obey ſuch orders, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit not exceeding 50l. § 25.

The expence in keeping ſuch arms and accoutrements, and in maintaining them clean, ſhall be paid by the pariſh; and two deputy-lieutenants are once in every to view ſuch arms and accoutrements, and make order for the payment of ſuch expences. § 26.

The lieutenant may appoint officers, and the captain may appoint non-commiſſioned officers and drummers of his company. § 30.

The deputy-lieutenants or captains may employ out-penſioners, &c. to train the men, at an allowance by the pariſh of not more than 2s. 6d. per day. § 32.

One of the conſtables, or like officers, ſhall, in every pariſh, duly attend at the times and places appointed for training and exerciſe; and ſhall be entitled at the end of each year, on going out of office, to not exceeding 5l. for his pains. § 33.

Perſons not reſiding more than four miles from the place of exerciſe, who ſhall not attend, ſhall forfeit 5s. but thoſe excuſed from the poor-rates, &c. only 1s. and if they neglect for three ſucceſſive days, a larger penalty; viz. 40s. in lieu of ſuch 5s. and 5s. in lieu of ſuch 1s. § 35.

But any perſon abſent from the pariſh in which enrolled, who ſhall produce a certificate of his having attended the exerciſe in any other pariſh, ſhall not be liable to fine. § 36.

When his Majeſty ſhall order extraordinary training, if within the hours of labour, perſons earning their livelihood by daily labour be entitled, from the pariſh, to 1s. for each attendance, &c. § 37.

Perſons, during exerciſe, not conducting themſelves decently, or not obeying the commands of their officers, liable to a penalty of 5s. or, on non-payment thereof, be impriſoned for not exceeding one week. § 38.

Perſons who have religious ſcruples, ſhall be excuſed from attendance on Sundays, if they attend on any other day appointed in lieu thereof. § 39.

Perſons obtaining a certificate from the captain of their proficiency in the uſe of arms, being allowed by deputy-lieutenants, ſhall be excuſed from further attendance. § 41.

Muſkets to be marked G. R. and if any perſon ſhall not re-deliver them, or ſell, pawn, or loſe any arms or accoutrements, or ſhall damage any arms, he ſhall forfeit, not more than 40s. or be committed not exceeding a month. § 42.

Penalty for buying, &c. ſuch arms, or accoutrements, 10l. or impriſonment for three months. § 43.

In all caſes of actual invaſion, or on the appearance of the enemy in force upon the coaſt, his Majeſty ſhall order the lieutenants to draw out, and embody, all the men enrolled under this Act, whether they ſhall belong to the firſt or any other claſs, except ſuch as are exempted, or ſo many as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and to cauſe ſuch men to be placed in ſuch of the exiſting regiments, whether of regulars, militia, or fencibles, appointed to ſerve in Great Britain, or formed into ſuch new regiments, as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and to put the ſaid forces under the command of ſuch general or other officers as he ſhall appoint, and to direct all or any of the ſaid men, to be led into any part of Great Britain, for the repelling and prevention of any ſuch invaſion, or for the ſuppreſſion of any rebellion or inſurrection within Great Britain ariſing or exiſting at the time of ſuch invaſion; and while embodied, the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, and private men, ſhall be ſubject to all the proviſions contained in any Act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and all the proviſions contained in ſuch Act and the Articles of War. § 44.

But when his Majeſty ſhall order the men enrolled to be embodied, the occaſion ſhall be communicated to parliament, &c. § 45.

And no perſon ſo embodied ſhall be compellable to ſerve out of Great Britain. § 46.

If any perſon ſo ordered to be drawn out and embodied, not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him from military ſervice, and not prevented by any inevitable accident or neceſſity, ſhall not appear and march in purſuance of ſuch order, or upon the making of any general ſignals of alarm, ſuch man ſhall be liable to be apprehended and puniſhed as a deſerter; and if any perſon ſhall harbour and conceal any ſuch man, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit 100l. § 50.

But perſons repairing on horſeback, armed and accoutred at their own expence, ſhall be appointed to ſome corps of cavalry. § 51.

In all caſes in which any volunteer corps ſhall be formed, in any county or pariſh, or in which any perſons between ſeventeen and fifty-five ſhall engage to ſerve as volunteers, whoſe effective numbers ſhall amount to ſuch proportion of the number enrolled in ſuch county or pariſh under this Act as ſhall appear ſatisfactory, not being leſs than three-fourths of the whole number enrolled in the firſt claſs, and ſuch volunteer corps ſhall have agreed to be trained and exerciſed, and to march to any part of Great Britain, for the defence thereof, his Majeſty may ſuſpend within ſuch county or pariſh ſuch of the proviſions of this Act as require the men enrolled to be trained, or embodied, as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem neceſſary. § 53.

But every ſuch volunteer corps, and all volunters under this Act, ſhall be liable to march to any part of Great Britain for the defence thereof, on any invaſion, &c. whenever they ſhall be ſummoned by the lieutenant of the county, or in conſequence of any general ſignals of alarm; but no perſon in any volunteer corps ſhall be placed in any regiment, and every perſon refuſing or neglecting to march on ſummons or ſignals of alarm, ſhall be deemed to be a deſerter, and ſubject to puniſhment as ſuch; and all ſuch volunteer corps ſhall thereupon be ſubject to all the proviſions contained in the Mutiny and the Articles of War. § 54.

The Lord Warden and the Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries ſhall have the ſame military command and rank, and the Lord Warden the ſame power of appointing a Special Deputy Warden to act in his abſence, within the Stannaries, as the lieutenants and vice-lieutenants have in their reſpective counties. § 56.

Every perſon ſo called out ſhall, upon repairing to the place of aſſembly, take an oath to "be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, and faithfully ſerve his Majeſty in Great Britain for the defence of the ſame, againſt all his enemies and oppoſers whatſoever;" and thereupon ſhall be placed under the command of ſuch general, &c. as his Majeſty ſhall direct. § 58.

When the perſons ſo enrolled ſhall be ordered out into actual ſervice, the receiver general ſhall pay to the captain two guineas for the uſe of every ſuch perſon, which ſhall immediately be paid to ſuch perſon, for neceſſaries. § 59.

After the defeat and expulſion of the enemy, or the ſuppreſſion of any rebellion or inſurrection, the perſons drawn out ſhall be returned to their pariſhes, and one guinea paid to each, to enable him to return to his pariſh. § 60.

The wives and families of perſons enrolled under this Act, are intitled to relief according to proviſions of 43 Geo. 3, cap. 47 and 89, as to the militia, and in England ſhall be repaid quarterly to the pariſh-officers by the receiver general of the county, &c. § 61.

Nothing herein ſhall exempt any perſon from being ballotted to ſerve in the militia, or additional force raiſed under the foreſaid Acts of 43 of Geo. III. if he ſhall be liable thereto. § 62.

The lieutenants, &c. ſhall have the chief command of the men enrolled while in their counties, or until put under the command of officers in his Majeſty's ſervice. § 68.

Where perſons ſhall be unwilling to take the compenſation aſcertained as mentioned in 43 Geo. 3, c. 55, (ſee Magazine for Auguſt, p. 66) for articles found neceſſary for the public ſervice, the lieutenant ſhall ſummon a jury, who ſhall aſcertain the value, and the money is to be paid as in the Act. § 70.

But no indemnification ſhall be made to any male perſon, whoſe name does not appear in the muſter roll of the pariſh, and who being of an age and fit for military, ſhall not have complied with all the proviſions of the Act, and who ſhall not make it appear, that he has done his utmoſt to prevent the property falling into the hands of the enemy. § 71.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte, as performed by the Author with the utmoſt applauſe at the Opera Concert. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Frances Fitzgerald, by D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d.

THIS concerto, which occupies thirty-nine cloſely-printed pages, comprizes three movements. The firſt movement is buſy, rapid, and brilliant; the ſecond an elegant *adagio*, formed from a favourite Scotch air; and the third a paſtoral rondo, in which is introduced an imitation of a ſtorm, and from which the compoſition is known by the appellation of the "Storm Concerto." To Mr. Steibelt we muſt allow the diſplay of uncommon talent in this production. The paſſages are rich and various; an union of idea is every where preſerved, while the modulation is maſterly, and in ſome inſtances original. The execution is not merely rapid, but to a crowded ſucceſſion of notes adds a certain poignant, ſparkling effect which only genius can conceive, and experience produce. The mimic ſtorm exhibits an extraordinary command of turbulence and commotion, and preſents to the mind a lively picture of convulſed nature.

Two Admired Airs, compoſed with Variations for the Piano-forte, by John Roſs, of Aberdeen. 3s.

The variations of theſe airs are given with alternate digreſſions, which are ſo conſtructed as to relieve each other with a highly-pleaſing effect. The themes are uniformly preſerved, and not only require the aid of the adventitious matter, but derive from it the full advantage of an interchange of novel paſſages and variegated modulation. The execution is progreſſive, and is calculated to reward with much improvement the diligence of the practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Walter Carruthers, by James Brooks. 3s.

This ſonata, in which Mr. Brooks has

[illegible]duced Dr. Arne's favourite air of "[illegible]en forced from dear Hebe to go," poſſeſſes many traits of an elegant imagination and a cultivated judgment. The firſt movement is eaſy and flowing, and the variations and other adſcititious matter given to the air are highly creditable to Mr Brooks's taſte and judgment in embelliſhment.

A Grand March for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Eccleſton, by Joſeph William Holder, Muſ. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

Mr. Holder has acquitted himſelf in the preſent compoſitions with conſiderable taſte, ſpirit, and judgment. The introductory movement poſſeſſes ſome ingenious and elegant paſſages; and the march itſelf is marked with ſtrength, boldneſs, and dignity.

"Poor Fanny," a favourite Ballad, ſung by Mrs. Bland, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Words and Melody by Mr. Rannie. 1s.

Mr. Rannie, who is known to the public as the author of many well-written and popular ballads, has given in the melody of "Poor Fanny" a pleaſing ſpecimen of his muſical taſte. The ideas are eaſy, natural, and connected; and the whole aſſumes a propriety of character that ſpeaks more judgment than is generally diſplayed by non-profeſſing compoſers.

A Second Book of Three eaſy Leſſons for the Piano-forte. Compoſed for the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte Cholmondelly, by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 4s.

Theſe leſſons are written in a familiarity of ſtyle perfectly according with the uſeful deſign of the author, and forming an excellent ſequel to Mr. Mazzinghi's firſt book. The paſſages are every where judiciouſly adapted to the finger of the young practitioner, and, if properly attended to, will quickly form the hand, and promote that improvement for which they are expreſsly intended.

"Sweetly the Birds were ſinging O!" A favourite Song. Written by C. Dibdin, junior. Compoſed by Mrs. C. Dibdin. 1s.

We are ſenſible of the obligation when a lady affords us the pleaſure of applauding her efforts. Mrs. C. Dibdin has ſet to this prettily-written ſong a very appropriate and pleaſing melody. The ideas [illegible] throughout a natural connection, and the baſs, with very few exceptions, is choſen with ſcientific propriety.

March for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by W. Howard. 1s.

Mr. Howard has conceived this march with ſpirit. The ſubject is bold and free, and the variegated arpeggio paſſages, are analogous and of good effect. The general conſtruction is accommodated to the powers of the learner, and the piece is altogether calculated to advance the execution and expreſſion of the finger.

Our King and Ourſelves, a loyal and patriotic Song. Written by W. C. Sympſon, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed by J. Brooks, and ſung with the greateſt Applauſe by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall-gardens. 1s.

The muſic of this ſong is not without merit; we can ſcarcely ſay the ſame of the words. In the one we trace ſomething like melody and character; but in the other, little that borders either on real poetry or decent verſification.

A Firſt Set of Six Duetts for Two Clarionets. Compoſed in a familiar and agreeable Style for the Uſe of Beginners, by John Aldridge, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 2s.

Mr. Aldridge has diſplayed much fancy and judgment in theſe duetts. The paſſages are pleaſing and well-adapted for the inſtrument for which they are written; and the parts are blended with a propriety and contrivance which beſpeak a familiar acquaintance with the laws of combination.

The Fiſher, an admired Ballad, with Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by Reichardt. 1s.

The melody of this little ballad is ſimple and pleaſing; and the words poſſeſs much of the ſpirit and beauty of fine poetry. The Fiſher is, on the whole, one of thoſe engaging and eligible ſongs which we can recommend as claiming a place on the deſk of every young lady's piano-forte.

"Say, Fanny, why is gentle Love," a favourite Ballad. Compoſed by T. Robinſon, of Dublin. 1s.

The preſent ballad is one of that great number in which nothing below or above mediocrity is found. A quiet, gentle ſtream of melody that neither diſturbs nor delights, engages nor ſurpriſes, forms the chief, if not the only characteriſtic.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

BEFORE Dr. PRIESTLEY left England he had publiſhed two volumes of *A General Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church, from the Fall of the Weſtern Empire to the preſent Time.* He has ſince employed himſelf in completing the work in four additional volumes. They are juſt arrived from America, and will be delivered to the ſubſcribers in the courſe of this month.

A Hiſtory of Animal Chemiſtry, by W. B. JOHNSON, the friend of the late Dr. Darwin, in three volumes, octavo, with a copious Index, is nearly ready for publication.

Mrs. SEWARD's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Darwin, in one volume, octavo, will be publiſhed this month.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES, whoſe elegant pen has already commanded ſuch general applauſe, has finiſhed and will ſpeedily publiſh a Poem, under the title of "The Spirit of Diſcovery by Sea."

A new periodical paper, under the title of *The Man in the Moon*, will be commenced in November, and be continued every Wedneſday and Saturday.

A Third Volume of the Life and Writings of W. Cowper, Eſq. conſiſting of Original Letters, edited by W. HAYLEY, Eſq. may be expected to appear about Chriſtmas, and a new edition of the firſt and ſecond volumes will be ready in the courſe of this month.

A new Edition of Mr. SKRIMSHIRE's popular Chemical Eſſays will be publiſhed next month.

Mr. THOMAS MORTIMER (formerly Britiſh Vice Conſul at Oſtend), whoſe various uſeful publications have been univerſally eſteemed in his own and foreign countries, upwards of forty years paſt,* is preparing for the preſs a curious and novel work, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, in one volume, royal quarto, embelliſhed with numerous elegant plates, "Hiſtorical and Biographical Memoirs of the Jews in Great Britain, from the Era of their firſt Eſtabliſhment to the preſent Time."—In the courſe of the work, Mr. Mortimer intends to introduce a review of the national advantages in reſpect to commerce, public credit, and financial reſources, which reſult from the protection and encouragement the Jews enjoy under our excellent conſtitution; contraſted with the perſecutions, prohibitions, and reſtrictions, to which they are ſubjected in other Chriſtian countries, on the Continent of Europe. The names of perſons who may be diſpoſed to patronize Mr. Mortimer's work will be received by Mr. Phillips, in St. Paul's Church-yard, or Mr. Aſperne, Cornhill.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, whoſe Annals of Agriculture have been the fortunate means of exciting the preſent ſpirit of improvement in that important ſcience, has recently announced his intention to introduce into the ſame periodical work an account of the proceedings of the various Agricultural Societies. His late circular letter on this ſubject deſerves the attention of our Agricultural Readers, and we inſert it beneath:

To the Societies for the Encouragement of Agriculture in the Britiſh Empire.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The ſucceſs that has locally attended your aſſociated and patriotic labours, has been felt with intereſt, and commended with juſtice, wherever your influence has extended: but it has often been a ſubject of lamentation, that the public at large have been ignorant of proceedings, the knowledge of which would have tended materially to the amelioration of the national huſbandry.—This deficiency has reſulted from your laudable exertions having been detailed, in ſome inſtances, only in provincial publications, and loſt with diurnal and fugitive pieces on much leſs important topics; in others they have not been publiſhed at all.—The Editor of the Annals has, for ſome years paſt, received many applications for the Rules and Orders of Societies, as the baſis of new eſtabliſhments; a proof that the information requiſite in ſuch caſes was not regularly detailed in any exiſting work. This circumſtance, combined with the unqueſtioned utility of making known the tranſactions of all theſe public bodies in ſome regular publication, which might be eaſily and with certainty conſulted, has induced him, in the new form under which the Annals will, in future, be arranged, to aſſign a conſiderable portion of the work for the Regiſter of the

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* The firſt edition of his well-known book, "*Every Man his own Broker*," was publiſhed ſo long ſince as 1761, and the thirteenth edition is now in circulation.

Britiſh Societies; in which their Rules and Orders, their Premiums propoſed, their Rewards conferred, the Journal of their Meetings, the Names of the attending Members, and all other Particulars with which he may be favoured, ſhall be duly and immediately inſerted. And as a few deſultory accounts of theſe proceedings would not anſwer the purpoſe of that general information which it is deſirable to communicate, he humbly hopes that the preſidents, vice-preſidents, ſecretaries, and members, of all theſe ſocieties will ſo far patronize the plan, now intended to be carried into execution, as to propoſe or permit the tranſmiſſion of their tranſactions to him, through the medium of their ſecretaries; and he engages that they ſhall, in exact order, be laid before the Public, in the firſt enſuing numbers of this work."

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Bradfield Hall, near ARTHUR YOUNG.
Bury, Suffolk, Sept. 15, 1803.

There is certainly not a farm-houſe in the three kingdoms which ought to be without the Annals of Agriculture. Every number contains information, which, if practically applied, would more than defray the expence of taking the work for the whole year, independently of the ſuggeſtions for permanent improvements with which it always abounds.

Dr. TOULMIN will ſoon publiſh a ſmall volume, entitled "Addreſſes to Young Men." The ſubjects on which they turn are, ſober-mindedneſs, religion, the purſuit of knowledge, company, converſation, ſympathy towards the ſex and marriage, and on application to trade or a profeſſion; all ſubjects of intereſt and importance to the manners and happineſs of youth.

Mr. FERON, veterinary ſurgeon to the thirteenth regiment of Light Dragoons, has ready for publication, A New Syſtem of Farriery, including the improved mode of treatment and preſcriptions recommended by the Veterinary College in every diſeaſe of difficult management. With plates ſhewing the external ſtructure of the horſe; repreſenting the exact proportions of a blood-horſe; and a deſcription of all the defects that tend to impede velocity. To the whole he has added the method of curing the principal diſeaſes, to which cows, ſheep, &c. are ſubject.

"*L'Invaſion Françoiſe,*" a deſcriptive and ſatirical poem, will ſpeedily appear from the pen of Mr. Amplett, author of the "War-Offering,"

A new and improved edition of Mr. Byron's Short hand, edited by Mr. MOLINEUX, of Macclesfield, is now in the preſs, and will be ready for publication in the courſe of a few weeks.

The flavour of malt-ſpirits is ſaid to be highly improved, by putting three ounces and a half of finely-powdered charcoal, and four ounces and an half of ground-rice, into a quart of ſpirits, and letting it ſtand during fifteen days, frequently ſtirring it; then let the liquor be ſtrained, and it will be found nearly of the ſame flavour as brandy.

In the laſt number of the Annals of Agriculture, the MARQUIS of EXETER ſays, that ſwans will keep water free from weeds. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Burghley there is an artificial piece of water, about a mile in length, which uſed to be ſo over-run with weeds, that three men were employed conſtantly for ſix months in every year to keep them under; in which they never perfectly ſucceeded. About ſeven years ago, two pair of ſwans were put on the water; they completely cleared away all the weeds the firſt year; and none have appeared ſince, as the ſwans conſtantly eat them before they riſe to the ſurface.

Seeds, when not ſufficiently ripe, will ſwim, but when arrived at full maturity, they will be found uniformly to fall to the bottom; a fact that is ſaid to hold equally true of all ſeeds from the cocoa-nut to the orchis.

The Lombard Poplar is recommended as a timber adapted for flooring granaries, which is ſaid to prevent the deſtruction of corn by weevils and inſects.

Mr. CHARLES WYATT invites the curious and perſons intereſted in the buſineſs of the diſtillery, to an examination of his patent method of diſtilling ardent ſpirits, and drying coffee and other ſubſtances by ſteam. The proceſs may be ſeen any day at the diſtillery on Bank-ſide. The advantages obtained by this over the uſual mode of working are, according to the experiments made on a large ſcale by this gentleman, an improvement in the quality of the ſpirit; a facility and ſecurity in conducting the operation; a reduction in the labour, and in the duration of the proceſs; a reduction in the expenſe of fuel; and a conſiderable reduction in the original expenſe and ſubſequent repair of utenſils.

The boiler of a ſteam-engine, in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, lately burſt with ſuch violence as to lay the whole building in ruins. Three men were killed on the ſpot, one of whom was thrown to the diſtance of 170 feet; of two others who were wounded, one is ſince dead;

and another, who was returning to his work, loſt his hearing for ſeveral hours. Some of the bricks of the furnace were thrown 600 feet from the furnace. This fatal accident was probably owing to the over-loading of the ſafety-valve. The boiler was of caſt-iron, and about an inch and a quarter thick.

It will be intereſting to many Readers of the Monthly Magazine to be informed, that there is every reaſon to hope that the Rev. THOMAS FYSCHE PALMER is ſafe on his voyage home. The friends of this gentleman had long ſince given him up for loſt; by letters, however, received within theſe few weeks from the Philippines, it appears that he was at Manilla, where he had been driven by ſtreſs of weather; that he was much broken in health and conſtitution, but that he intended to take the firſt opportunity that ſhould preſent itſelf for returning to England.

A Board of Agriculture has been inſtituted at Philadelphia. The eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſociety was a favourite idea of the late General Waſhington.

It appears by the laſt letters from Capt. BAUDIN, who is employed by the French Government, on a voyage of diſcovery, that the population of Port Jackſon, and the adjacent places occupied by the Engliſh, amount to 6,000 perſons, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The natives ſettled in the neighbourhood of Port Jackſon have retired to the interior part of the country in proportion as the Engliſh have penetrated into it. They are, however, frequently met with, but never in conſiderable numbers. They have loſt but little of their primitive habits. The ſtock of cattle has ſo much increaſed, that in the month of Auguſt 1802, there were reckoned 800 bulls, 3600 cows, 6,000 ſheep, 1800 goats, and more than 10,000 hogs.

The eclipſe of the ſun which took place on the morning of the 17th of Auguſt, was obſerved at Paris by DELAMBRE, MESSIER, LALANDE, jun. BURCKHARDT, and LALANDE, Sen. The laſt gentleman ſays, "I ſaw the commencement at $5^h\ 59'\ 18''$, at the college of France; and Meſſier obſerved the end at $7^h\ 46'\ 8''$. In conſequence of the rule, I have formed to calculate ſuch obſervations, the ſame day I found the conjunction at $6^h\ 30'\ 24''$ true time, reduced to the meridian of the obſervatory. This will ſerve as a term of compariſon for finding the longitude of all thoſe countries where it may have been obſerved with accuracy. It was annular in Egypt."

Mr. WOOLF has lately invented a boiler for ſteam-engines on a new conſtruction, which is calculated to reſiſt a much greater degree of expanſive force than can ever in any caſe be required. Inſtead of a ſingle veſſel, it conſiſts of a combination of cylindrical tubes, which unite the two-fold advantage of expoſing a much larger ſurface to the action of the fire than the common boiler, while they poſſeſs a much greater degree of ſtrength.

C. CONTE' has found out a compoſition that will effectually prevent iron, ſteel, &c. from ruſting. This method conſiſts in mixing with fat oil varniſh four-fifths of well-rectified ſpirit of turpentine. The varniſh is to be applied by means of a ſponge; and articles varniſhed in this manner will retain their metallic brilliancy, and never contract any ſpots of ruſt. It may be applied to copper, and to the preſervation of philoſophical inſtruments, which by being brought into contact with water are liable to loſe their ſplendour and to become tarniſhed.

Dr. SCHAUB has diſcovered a new method of obtaining Pruſſic acid in a ſtate of abſolute purity. The proceſs conſiſts in pouring upon one part of Pruſſian-blue, half as much ſulphuric acid, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and ſubſequent diſtillation. The Pruſſic acid paſſes over in alkohol: its odour greatly reſembles the water of the Lauro Ceraſus. It is a deadly poiſon to animals.

The following method of obtaining tungſten is recommended by RICHTER, a German chemiſt:—Let equal parts of tungſten oxide (tungſtic acid) and dried blood be expoſed for ſome time to a red-heat in a crucible; paſs the black powder, which is formed, into another ſmaller crucible, and expoſe it again to a violent heat in a forge for at leaſt an hour, and tungſten will be found in the crucible in its metallic ſtate.

Mr. R. VAZIE has invented an inſtrument for facilitating evaporation. It conſiſts of a hollow cylinder, cauſed to revolve ſlowly within a boiler of correſpondent form and dimenſions. A common roaſting-jack may be ſo applied as to give motion to a number of theſe cylinders. Equal veſſels being filled with water, and expoſed as nearly at poſſible to the ſame degree of heat, the cylinder was applied to one of them, and it was found that the evaporation in this veſſel exceeded that of the other in the proportion of three to two nearly. The heat of the agitated veſſel was conſtantly 170°, that of the other 212°.

M. BUSCHENDERF has invented a preſs for packing all kinds of goods with expedition. It is cheap, eaſily worked, occupies little room, and is calculated to ſave the expence of metal vices and ſcrews, and to obviate the neceſſity of wooden ſcrews, which are apt to ſwell with humidity; the operation being performed by the action of a lever, the power of which may be eaſily augmented.

It appears from ſome experiments made by Citizen VAUQUELIN, that buckwheat yields by combuſtion a conſiderable quantity of potaſh, which may be employed with advantage in the glaſs-manufactories. The aſhes of other vegetables contain only from 18 to 20 per cent of that alkali, or nearly one-fifth; but the of aſhes buckwheat contain 33 per cent, or nearly one-third.

The Rhus radicans of Linnæus, or the Toxicodendron of Tournefort, the juice of which is acrid and corroſive, and which by ſimple contact commonly cauſes eriſipelatous eruptions, has been hitherto known only by its deſtructive qualities, and by ſome properties which are uſeful in dying. Dr. DUFRESNOY, of Montpellier, has accidentally diſcovered in this plant certain valuable qualities. Having obſerved that a young man, who had been troubled for ſix months with a tetter on his wriſt, was ſuddenly cured by handling the Rhus radicans, he determined to try the effect of it in other caſes; and after ſeveral experiments, he has aſcertained its efficacy in deſtroying ring-worms, and in healing paralyſis.

M. FABRONI, a ſcientific Italian, having obſerved that the ſucculent leaves of the *aloë ſuccotorina anguſtifolia* acquired an agreeable violet colour when laid to dry upon plants, he wiſhed to try by experiment, whether he could not ſeparate the the matter or ſtamina of this beautiful colour from the juice of the living leaves of this plant. For this purpoſe, after having ſqueezed the leaves of the plant, and extracted the juice, he expoſed it in an open veſſel to the contact of the air; he ſoon found that it firſt turned red, and that, by degrees, it paſſed to a moſt beautiful purple violet. The ſame juice, mixed either with acids or alkalies, turned alſo red, and at laſt became diſturbed, and yielded a ſort of violet feculence or ſediment. The juice of aloes may therefore be conſidered as capable of furniſhing a colour, which is ſo much the more valuable, as, on being diſſolved in water, it may ſerve, either in heat or cold, to the dyeing of ſilk, from the ſlighteſt to the deepeſt tint. Silk without dreſſing becomes impregnated with it and fixes it. Silk done over with brimſtone attracts it equally, although this latter ſeems but little diſpoſed to take any colour whatever. The aloë, it is true, is not a plant indigenous to our climates, but it partakes of this inconvenience in common with almoſt all the ſubſtances that ſerve for dyeing, and even with a great number of thoſe that ſerve us for food. We may procure the juice of aloes, by importing it direct from Sucotra, not ſuch as we have it by commercial conveyance, reduced to a thick conſiſtence by fire, but dried by the action of the air, or ſtill better prepared by an acid. Beſides, as this plant grows without difficulty in our botanical gardens, there is reaſon to hope, at leaſt, in the ſouthern climates of Italy, that it may be ſufficiently multiplied by culture, to admit of extracting the colour from it. The value of this new colour will appear more evident, by conſidering that it is unalterable in acids and in alkalies, and that, from this circumſtance, it poſſeſſes the rare quality of not being capable of taking ſpots. Moreover, when it is conſidered that the oxygene which diſcolours our linen and our ſilks ſo as to render them white, is, ſo to ſpeak, the principle of the colour of the aloes, we muſt infer from this, that the air cannot alter a quality given by itſelf, and hence we may conclude with Fabroni; that the colour produced by the juice of aloes, is one of the moſt ſtable known in nature.

Citizen HAUY, a learned mineralogiſt of Paris, in a Memoir upon Topazes, lately publiſhed by him, obſerves that he had never been able to determine that there exiſted in topazes a correlation between the poſition of the electric poles and the reſults of the laws of ſtructure, relative to the parts in which thoſe poles reſided. He deſcribes the apparatus which he has made uſe of, to verify his conjectures, and to determine the electricity of the topaz. It reſults from his excellent experiments, that the reſinous or negative pole of the cryſtal is at the place of the ſuperior ſummit, that which exhibits ten faces, and that the vitreous, or negative pole reſides in the ſummit with ſix faces.

A beautiful foſſile fiſh was lately found in one of the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris, which is the ſecond that has been diſcovered in a maſs of ſolid ſtone; it belongs to the genus Coryphene of Lacepede, and has a cloſe affinity to the Coryphenus Chryſurus.

In the third number of the Annals of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory lately publiſhed at Paris, is the report of the profeſſors of the muſeum on the collections of natural hiſtory, brought from Egypt, by Citizen E. GEOFFROY, which report is drawn up by Cit. CUVIER, LAMARCK, and LACEPEDE. In this they render the juſtice to Cit. Geoffroy, to acknowledge that, ſince the celebrated Dombey, no voyager has ſo much augmented the zoological collection of the muſeum. This curious collection, brought by Citizen Geoffroy, contains animals of all ages, from the oxen Apis & Mnevis, to the crocodile, the ichneumon, the ape and the Ibis. Then not a ſingle piece is wanting to the ancient Ibis, which Citizen Geoffroy has drawn from its envelope or covering; the heads of the mummies which he has collected, prove, that the wear of the teeth is only owing to age and to the diætetic regimen. He has collected a new ſpecies of hare, one of a fox, one of a hedge-hog, four of rats, eleven of bats, and alſo many of known ſpecies, but which were not to be found in the cabinet; he has only collected a few birds, but a great number of reptiles; and his ichthyological collection is on the whole extremely valuable.

Cit. FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, member of the Conſervative Senate, and of the National Inſtitute, has lately publiſhed a treatiſe at Paris, in the form of a letter, on the tree called *Le Robinier*, or the falſe Acacia, its culture, uſes, &c. This tree, he obſerves, improperly known by the name of falſe Acacia, was brought from America by Jean Robin, curator of the king's garden, about the year 1620; it was quickly perceived that in the courſe of ten or twelve years, it would, in very barren lands reach the ſize of an oak of thirty or forty years ſtanding; but it appears that the advantage which it preſented of putting forth flowers of an agreeable ſcent, has hitherto condemned it to be only a tree for ſhew. This has been always the language of the different ſocieties of agriculture, of the miniſterial inſtructions, French and foreign treatiſes of gardening, &c. &c. In the ſpace of ten years, however, ſays Citizen de NEUFCHATEAU, a number of Robiniers, planted in the *quincunx* form, at the diſtance of two metres from one another, and valued at not more than ſix francs, had a cutting or felling worth about 36000 francs the hectare (a ſpace little more than two acres); and in the courſe of the laſt ten years, has had three prunings or toppings of very conſiderable value. The ſame trees, planted in the form of hedges, and cropped every third year, form an impenetrable incloſure with a very valuable produce. Notwithſtanding this, it requires only a ſlight and meagre ſoil.

In the iſland of Iceland there were two biſhopricks, and two Latin ſchools; the Daniſh Government has recently ſuppreſſed one of the biſhopricks, and the Latin ſchool of Holum; that of Reikevig and the biſhoprick of Skalholt are preſerved, as being thought ſufficient for the wants of a country ſo northern (this, at leaſt, is announced as the pretext)—a country, however, where there are always to be found ſome zealous votaries of learning, and a number of young perſons who proceed with ardour in the literary career, ſo gloriouſly traced out by their anceſtors.

Citizen G. FISCHER, profeſſor of natural hiſtory and librarian at Mayence, has lately diſcovered a new ſpecies of *Tarſier* among the mammiferous collections of the late profeſſor Felig; he admits, with other ſkilful naturaliſts, that it is rather prejudicial than uſeful to multiply the ſpecies, yet, he obſerves, the characters of this tarſier are ſo very diſtinct, that we muſt, of neceſſity, conſider it as a new ſpecies. Here follows his deſcription of it: "The tarſier, with brown paws, four inciſive upper teeth, ſharp; the outer ones very ſhort, the intermediate ones very long, rather ſunk in and furniſhed with a lateral *arrêt*; two inciſive lower teeth, very cloſe together at the point. Citizen Fiſcher gives a very minute anatomical deſcription of an individual tarſier which had been preſerved in liquor; his diſſertation is accompanied with two plates; one repreſents the animal, the other its ſkeleton.

Preſent ſtate of literature in Turkey.—Some years ago a printing-office was eſtabliſhed at Conſtantinople. There are eight preſſes; and Abdurrheman Efendi, director of the inſtitution, takes care to keep them continually employed. The Sultan from time to time allots certain ſum, towards the ſupport of this printing-office. The income of the director is derived ſolely from the profits ariſing from the ſale of the books; and he is obliged to pay all the workmen. The office has been removed from the ſuburb Shaſker, into the ſuburb Scutari, where a large and commodious edifice, ſituated near the barracks of the Janiſaries, has been fitted up for the purpoſe. The following are the works which have hitherto came forth from the preſſes of this inſtitute:—1. A Pocket Dictionary of the Turkiſh and Perſian Languages. 2. A complete Dictionary of theſe Languages. 3. A Turkiſh, Arabic, and Perſian Dictionary, Lehoſhetollugat. 4. Tables of Logarithims, and 5. A Treatiſe upon Trigonometry. The two laſt were printed for the uſe of the corps of engineers. They are at preſent reprinting the Arabic-Turkiſh Dictionary of Wanhuli, which had become exceedingly ſcarce and dear. They are likewiſe engaged upon an Atlas, which will be engraved after an Engliſh work; and which will be accompanied with a Geographical Vocabulary. If it were lawful to print any theological works, a very great number of commentaries upon the Koran and other writings of that kind would undoubtedly ſoon make their appearance. But the permiſſion granted to the director of the inſtitution, expreſsly and ſtrictly excludes all works on religion and juriſprudence; ſo that all the production of the Conſtantinople preſs will be intereſting to thoſe likewiſe who are not Muſſulmen. The latter of the above-mentioned works are much more neatly and correctly printed than the former.

In the national library at Paris, there are a great number of Chineſe works, and a valuable collection of coloured drawings, executed in China, and ſent to Europe by the French miſſionaries. Theſe drawings repreſent the ancient vaſes of that country in a variety of forms, porcelain vaſes, culinary utenſils, furnaces, flower-pots, &c.: a variety of claſps, buckles, rings, ear-pendants, hair-pins, and other ornaments worn by the Chineſe ladies: birds, minerals, flowers, plants, landſcapes, tents of the emperor and mandarins, cabinets, Chineſe obſervatories, towers, pyramids, bridges, temples, tombs, triumphal arches, and other new and intereſting objects; the whole in a ſuperb ſtyle, both with reſpect to the drawing and colouring. Moſt of theſe pictures are accompanied with Chineſe characters, explanatory of their names and uſes. Dr. HAGER has begun to tranſlate ſome of theſe characters, and Meſſrs. PIRANESI intend to publiſh ſuch as ſhall be deemed moſt intereſting; as a ſequel to their "Unedited Vaſes of Herculaneum," as there is a ſtriking reſemblance between many of the antique vaſes of the Chineſe, and thoſe of the Greeks and Hetruſcans. This may be adduced as an additional proof of the communication which muſt anciently have ſubſiſted between our occidental countries and China.

Profeſſor PALMER, of Brunſwick, has invented a powder for extinguiſhing fire; from the uſe of which great advantage is expected to ariſe, eſpecially in winter, when the water is frozen. This powder is compoſed of equal parts of ſulphur and ochre, mixed with ſix times their weight of vitriol. Theſe ingredients are mixed, and the maſs afterwards pulveriſed. The powder is to be ſcattered over the places on fire; two ounces are ſufficient for a ſurface a foot ſquare. When it is not poſſible to approach the flames, cartridges may be made of it, and ſhot with a croſs-bow againſt ſuch parts of the building where the fire rages with the greateſt violence. In order to preſerve timber from fire, the Profeſſor directs, to rub it over with common carpenter's glue, and then ſprinkle the powder over it; repeating the operation three or four times, as the preceeding layer becomes dry. If you wiſh to preſerve cloth, paper, ropes, cables, &c. againſt fire, uſe water inſtead of glue in applying the powder.

D. JOS. ANT. BANQUERI has publiſhed a Spaniſh tranſlation of a Treatiſe upon Agriculture, written in Arabic, in the 12th century, by ABR. ZACHARIA JAHIA ABEN MOHAMMED BEN AHMED EBN EL AWAM, of Seville. This author had diligently collected the precepts of agriculture which he found in the Latin and Arabic works upon rural economy, adding obſervations and experiments of his own.

The Brunonian ſyſtem of medicine ſeems to be rapidly gaining ground in Spain, where a number of works have lately appeared, elucidating and defending the doctrines of Brown, and his diſciples of the German ſchool. The Spaniſh literati continue to ſpread illumination among their countrymen by publiſhing tranſlations of the beſt French and German works that have lately appeared upon agriculture, natural-hiſtory, medicine, and other arts and ſciences.

The Chevalier DE BILANG, a Swede, has invented a machine, by means of which a perſon may ſwim, or at leaſt direct himſelf on the water without the leaſt danger. The King of Sweden has granted the inventor a gratuity of two thouſand rix dollars, and the excluſive privilege of ſelling his machine during twenty-five years.

A receipt for compoſing a liquor for deſtroying caterpillars, ants, and other inſects, has been recommended in a foreign journal;—Take a pound and three quarters of ſoap, the ſame quantity of flowers of ſulphur, two pounds of Champignons, and fifteen gallons of water. When the whole has been well mixed by the aid of a gentle heat; ſprinkle the inſects with the liquor, and it will inſtantly kill them.

Obſervation relative to flax.—M. SCHROETER, ſuperintendant at Butſtadt, has obſerved that ſome flax, the pulling of which had been prevented by a premature fall of ſnow, had undergone the ſame change on the ground as if it had been ſteeped in a pond, without having, in other reſpects ſuffered the leaſt deterioration. Might not this indication of nature encourage the cultivators of flax to try ſome uſeful experiments?

The French miniſter of war, has ordered a new map of Egypt to be drawn up, which it is expected will be the moſt accurate that has appeared of that country. The Arabic names of places will be retained, but written with Roman characters, with points and accents to indicate the proper pronunciation.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

Obſervations on the Utility of cutting Hay and Straw, and bruiſing Corn, for feeding Animals, elucidated by agricultural Practice; with a Deſcription of the beſt Machines for that purpoſe; alſo, a new Diſcovery, of the utmoſt importance to the agricultural World, by which may be ſeparated the more nutritious parts of Straw for feeding Animals, from the Refuſe to be uſed for Litter; by W. Leſter, Farmer and Engineer. 8vo. with cuts. 5s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Anecdotes of the Engliſh Language, chiefly regarding the local Dialect of London; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis have not corrupted the Language of their Anceſtors; by Samuel Pegge, Eſq. F.S.A. 8vo. boards, 6s.

DRAMA.

A Wife with Two Huſbands, a melo-drama.—From the French of Guilbert, Pixerecourt. 2s. Gameau and Co.

EDUCATION.

A Key to R. Goodacre's Arithmetic. 3s.

Preludes to Knowledge; or, amuſing and inſtructive Converſations on Hiſtory, Geography, &c. interſperſed with Stories moral and entertaining; by Elizabeth Sommerville. 12mo. with Frontiſpiece. 2s. boards.

Elements of French Converſation. 2s.

LAW.

A Treatiſe of Captures in War, by Richard Lee; a new Edition, with Additions. 8vo. 9s.

An Expoſition of the Act for a Contribution on Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices; with a Liſt of the Offices for carrying the Act into effect. 1s. 6d.

A Collection of remarkable and intereſting Criminal Trials, Actions at Law, &c.; to which is prefixed, an Eſſay on Reprieve and Pardon, and biographical Sketches of Lord Eldon and Mr. Mingay; by W. M. Medland and Charles Weobly. 8vo. vol. I. 6s. 6d. bds.

A Compendium of the Statute Laws, and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty, relative to Ships of War, Privateers, Prizes, Recaptures, and Prize-money; with Notes and Precedents; by Thomas Hartwell Horne. 4s. 6d. boards.

MATHEMATICS.

A Courſe of Mathematics, deſigned for the Uſe of the Officers and Cadets of the Royal Military College, by J. Dalby, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the ſaid College. vol. I. 14s. boards.

MEDICAL.

Inſtructions for the Vaccine Inoculation, by the Medical Council of the Jennerian Society.

Facts and Obſervations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever; with ſome Remarks on the Origin of acute Contagion in general; by William Blackburne, M. D. 4s.

A Treatiſe on the Cow Pox; containing the Hiſtory of the Vaccine Inoculation, with Inſtructions for Practice; Part II; by John Ring. 8vo. 13s.

The London Practice of Midwifery; in which are included the Treatment of Lying-in Women, and the Diſeaſes of Children. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Anthropology; or, the Natural Hiſtory of Man; with a comparative View of the Structure and Functions of Animated Beings in general; by William Blair, A. M. Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, &c. 5s. boards.

Practical Rules for the Management and Medical Treatment of Negro Slaves in the Sugar Colonies. 8vo. 8s. ſewed.

MISCELLANIES.

A new Edition of the Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Viſcount Verulam. 10 vols. 8vo. 4l. boards, and on royal paper, 6l. boards.

The ſame Works, tranſlated from the Latin, by Peter Shaw, M.D. with Notes critical and explanatory; embelliſhed with a Portrait, and other Copper-plates. 12 vols. foolſcap 8vo. 3l. 12s. boards.

Lord Bacon's Fables, embelliſhed with Engravings in wood, by Auſten, and a Portrait of the Author. 6s. boards.

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Plans of the principal Harbours, Bays, and Roads, of the Coaſt of Wales, and including Dublin, with the Soundings and Inſtructions for ſailing into each, from Surveys made by the late Lewis Morris; now publiſhed from Corrections and Re-ſurveys made by his Son; to which is annexed, a general Chart.

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IN our laſt Retroſpect we took a general view of many of the pictures in this very ſplendid collection. In this we ſhall be ſomewhat more particular, though want of room renders it impoſſible to enter into any critical deſcription of a tythe of thoſe that are entitled to attention; and we have, therefore, in ſeveral inſtances preferred enumerating ſuch as are painted by artiſts not generally known in this country, to entering into any critical inveſtigation of the works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Teniers, &c. &c. &c. whoſe incomparable celebrity will force their productions into general notice.

FRANCIS SNYDERS, *or* SNEYERS.

A Wild Boar attacked by Dogs; and a Stag attacked by Dogs. Each of theſe pictures is 10 feet 10 wide, and 6 feet 5 high.

The painter of theſe two moſt capital productions was born at Antwerp in 1579, and died in 1657, aged 78. He was the pupil of Henry Van Balen. The firſt ſubjects which he painted were fruits of different kinds, and ſtill-life; but afterwards his genius led him to paint animals, and in that department he was claſſed higher than any other artiſt. He ſtudied nature very accurately, and in his imitations diſplayed great judgment in the choice of his ſubjects, and uncommon correctneſs in the delineation. From an eager deſire to improve himſelf he travelled to Rome, and there was ſo captivated with the works of Caſtiglione, that he not only imitated his manner, but endeavoured to ſurpaſs that great maſter. From that time his uſual ſubjects were huntings, engagements of wild beaſts, chaſes of the fox and the ſtag, &c. In theſe compoſitions, every animal had an expreſſion ſuitable to his ſpecies and ſituation; the landſcape was almoſt invariably deſigned in a fine taſte, and the whole compoſition admirable.

The works now under our examination are in his beſt manner: his touch is light, yet firm, his ſtyle of compoſition rich and full of variety; his colouring is marked with truth, nature, warmth, and force. All the the animals in each of the pictures are deſigned in a grand taſte; their actions and attitudes are marked with life, expreſſion, and ſpirit, and the ſkin and hair appear to have been ſtudied from nature; the whole ſeems taken at the moment when they were engaged in defending their own life, or deſtroying their enemy.

GERHARD DOUW.

1. *An Old Woman with a Reel, on copper, 9 inches by 7.*
2. *Dutch Smoker, after the celebrated drawing of Cornelius Viſcher, on wood, 1 foot 4 high, 1 foot 1 wide.*

This artiſt was a diſciple of Rembrandt's, and from that great maſter of colouring he obtained a complete knowledge of the chiaro-ſcuro; but to that knowledge he added a delicacy of pencil, and a patience in working up his colours to the higheſt degree of perfection, ſuperior to any other maſter. It is almoſt incredible what vaſt ſums have been given, and are given at this day, for his pictures; for he was exceeding curious, and patient beyond all example in finiſhing them. Of this patience, Sandrart gives a ſtrong proof. He ſays, that having once, in company with Bamboccio, viſited Gerhard Douw, they were ſtruck with admiration at the aſtoniſhing neatneſs of a picture he was then painting, in which they took particular notice of a broom, and expreſſed their ſurpriſe at the exquiſite neatneſs of ſo minute an object; but Gerhard told them that whatever they might think of it, he ſhould ſpend three days more in working that broom, before he could conſider it as entirely complete. With all this, the pains he took did not give the leaſt appearance of labour or ſtiffneſs; and his pictures are remarkable not only for retaining their original luſtre, but for having the ſame brilliant and beautiful effect at a moderate diſtance as they have when brought to the neareſt view. He did not often attempt high or elevated character, but all his figures are marked with their appropriate expreſſion. The face and whole figure of the woman with the reel in the picture in this collection is extremely fine; and that of the Dutch ſmoker, acquires ſome additional value, by combining the powers of two ſuch artiſts as Cornelius Viſcher, and Gerhard Douw.

GUIDO RENI.

1. *A Magdalen, on canvaſs, 6 feet high, 4 feet 5 wide.*
2. *Herodias, with the Head of St. John, on canvaſs, 2 feet 10 wide, 2 feet 2 high.*

3. *Head of an Old Man, on canvaſs, 1 foot 3 high, 1 foot 5 wide.*

This artiſt was born at Bologna, in the year 1574, and remarkable for the grace and greatneſs of his compoſitions; and, as De Piles juſtly obſerves, his merit principally conſiſted in delineating that moving and perſuaſive beauty, which did not ſo much proceed from a regularity of features, as from a lovely air which he gave to the mouth, and an enchanting modeſty with which he had the art to mark the eye. Lavater ſays, that Guido's characters have all the traits of pure calm heavenly love.

The three pictures in this collection are painted in a very ſuperior ſtyle, the expreſſion of the countenances is conſonant to the above character of his paintings, and the draperies are broad and maſterly.

GUIDO CAGNACCI.

Laocoon and his Sons, on canvaſs, 6 feet 11 wide, 5 feet 1 high.

This artiſt ſtudied in the ſchool of the laſt mentioned great maſter, and for ſeveral years continued under his direction. His great characteriſtic was *force,* and in this picture he has eminently diſplayed his power, eſpecially in the fore-ſhortening, which is magical in its effect.

ANNIBAL CARRACCI.

1. *The Aſſaſſination of Pompey, on canvaſs, 7 feet wide, 4 feet 11 high.*
2. *St. Catherine, 3 feet 3 wide, 2 feet 8 high.*
3. *Portrait of Himſelf, 1 foot 8 high, 1 foot 4 wide.*

The taſte of this maſter in compoſition and deſign was principally formed upon his ſtudies at Rome; and his manner, in many of his works, diſplays a mixture of the antique, of nature, and the ſtyle of Michael Angelo Buonaroti. He was generally thought to paint poetic and profane ſubjects better than thoſe from ſacred hiſtory or religion. Though his picture of *St. Catherine* muſt be admitted to be fine, we think that of *The Aſſaſſination of Pompey,* very ſuperior to it. Lavater remarks that Annibal has the art ſo neceſſary to the phiſiognomiſt, of pourtraying much character in few ſtrokes.

LUDOVICO CARRACCI.

St. Jerome Hearing the Laſt Trumpet, 5 feet wide, 3 feet 9 high.

This maſter is deemed to have leſs fire in his compoſitions than either of his brothers, but he is admitted to have ſurpaſſed them in grace, grandeur, and ſweetneſs, and in religious ſubjects to have excelled them both. In conjunction with Annibal, and Agoſtino, he had the honour of laying the foundation of that ſchool which has been ſo highly celebrated as the Academy of the Carraccis. The compoſition of this picture is grand, and the whole is marked with a ſublimity of idea that cannot be expreſſed by any but a firſt-rate artiſt.

AGOSTINO CARRACCI.

The Epheſian Widow, 2 feet 10 high, 2 feet 5 wide.

It is obſervable that the manner of all the Carraccis has a great ſimiliarity; the only difference ſeems to ariſe from the diverſity of their tempers and diſpoſitions. The works of Agoſtino are ſcarce. The widow, in this picture is painted in a very maſterly ſtyle, although it muſt be admitted to be in a very ſingular mode of colouring. The habit in which ſhe is cloathed is extremely ſombre, and has the appearance of an oil-ſkin cloak. The back ground is of a very dark colour, and the face by this means attains a brightneſs which it would not have were it not for the hue of the ſurrounding ſcenery, but that face is marked with a peculiar archneſs of character, and diſtinguiſhed by an accuracy of drawing, and ſkill in colouring which repreſents nature as in a mirror.

LORENZO PASSINELLI.

A Magdalen, 3 feet 2 high, 2 feet 7 wide.

Paſſinelli formed his manner upon the majeſtic and profound ſtyle of Paolo Veroneſe; and to this picture he has given great effect, though the ſubject has been ſo frequently painted by different maſters, that much originality of deſign cannot be expected. The hair is moſt exquiſitely painted.

BARTHOLEMEW SCHIDONI.

St. John the Baptiſt in the Wilderneſs, 3 feet 8 by 2 feet 10.

The face is exquiſitely fine, and the whole figure gives the idea of a very beautiful though feminine youth.

JOHN BAPTISTE WEENIX, *called* THE YOUNG.

Dead Birds, and Hunting Equipage, 2 feet 9 high, 9 feet wide.

Dogs Snarling, 3 feet 8 high, 2 feet 10 broad.

Birds of Prey attacking Poultry, 7 feet 6 high, by 5 feet 6.

Flower and Fruit Piece, on canvaſs, 2 feet 5 high, by 2 feet 3 wide.

Theſe pictures are all painted in a very good ſtyle, but the laſt of them is exquiſite. The fruit and flowers have all that freſhneſs and vegetable bloom which belongs to nature, and evince the artiſt to have ſtudied the objects he delineated with great attention, and prove him to have had a correct eye and great knowledge of colouring.

He was the ſon and diſciple of J. B. Weenix, and was born at Amſterdam, in 1644; but although his father exerted all his induſtry to improve him in every branch of his profeſſion, the moſt eſſential part of his ſkill muſt have been derived from his inceſſant ſtudy of nature.

GERRARD LAIRESSE.

Phæton thrown down from his Car, 3 *feet* 11 *by* 3 *feet* 5.

Lavater ſays of this maſter, that his manner unites ſimplicity, greatneſs of conception, tranquility, ſuperiority, ſublimity the moſt exalted. With greatneſs of conception, this picture is eminently marked, and in forcible delineation cannot be excelled.

JOSEPH WEICKERT.

Portrait of a Pilgrim, 2 *feet* 10 *by* 2 *feet* 4.

This painter was pupil to the celebrated Chriſtian Scybold, and died at Vienna a few years ago. This picture is exquiſitely painted, and would of itſelf prove him an excellent portrait painter.

GERARD VAN BEKRHEYDE, BERKHEYDEN, *or* BRECKBERG,

Interior of the Cathedral of Heidelberg, 4 *feet* 2 *high*, 3 *feet* 3 *wide.*

To thoſe who are partial to this branch of the art this view will afford a high gratification: it is inimitably painted. We have ventured to inſert the name of *Gerard*, though in the Count's Catalogue it is printed as the work of *Hiob* (*Job*) *Van Buckheyder*, becauſe we believe *Job* did not paint ſuch ſubjects, neither was Job drowned, as the Count's Catalogue aſſerts, but according to various writers of the lives of the painters, &c. *Gerard* was drowned, at the age of forty-eight, in a canal, as he returned home alone, after paſſing a cheerful evening with a party of his friends.

ANDREA BOTH.

Mendicants receiving Alms at the Gate of a Convent, on copper, 1 *foot* 11 *by* 1 *foot* 7.

This, as well as the laſt mentioned painter, loſt his life by falling into a canal. The figures in this picture are marked with great variety of character, extremely appropriate to their employments and ſituations.

JOHN BOTH *called by the French* BOTH D'ITALIE.

View of a River and Cataract, 3 *feet* 10 *wide*, 3 *feet high*

Houbraken cenſures De Piles, and Felibien for miſcalling the names of the two brothers, John and Andreas, as they both ſtate *Andreas* to be the landſcape painter, and *John* the painter of figures, whereas, the direct contrary was the fact.

The river and cataract in this picture are painted with great truth, ſpirit, and attention to nature.

GERARD HONTHORST, *called* GHERARDO DELLE NOTTE.

Cimon nouriſhed by his Daughter, 4 *feet* 4 *wide*, 3 *feet* 4 *high.*

This painter's productions have uſually a bold effect and uncommon luſtre. In this he has been very happy in the character of the female, who though rather vulgar in demeanour and habit, is ſo marked with attention to her father, and ſo evidently liſtening with apprehenſion of ſurpriſe, that it becomes a very intereſting and impreſſive picture; though the yellow and brown tints predominate too much for it to be pleaſing.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN.

By this great artiſt there are eight pictures. That of the woman ſitting with her child is in a fine tone and good keeping. A Dutch landſcape, a bird's-eye view, is in colouring rich, luxuriant and natural. As to the other characters, though it would be difficult to confute Lavater in his aſſertion that "Rembrant's works abound in all the moſt taſteleſs paſſions of the vulgar," yet their colouring in a degree compenſates for their characters, and we are compelled to admire what we cannot wholly approve.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABBOTT Thomas, yarn-maker, Needham-market. (Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.

Alcroft, Robert, Sheffield, ſciſſar-manufacturet, partner with Joſeph Allcroft. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn.

Beaver, William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers. (Debarg and Cope, Temple.

Battier, John Ralph, and John Jacob, firm Battier and Son, Gould-ſquare, Crutched-friars, merchants. (Gatty, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

Barnes, Edmund, Leiceſter, woolſtapler. (Hinrich, Palfgrave-place.

Cox, Rayner, Saxmundham, ſcrivener. (Sanſum, Ely-place.

Broke, John, late of Briſtol, now of Morgan's-lane, Southwark, ſaleſman and broker. (Cruckſhank, Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Cannon, David, late of Ratcliffe-highway, now of Warwick-court, Holborn, chemiſt. (Kearey, Temple.

Dalgairns, Alexander, William Bruce, and John Bridge, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Dyſon, Samuel, Soyland, merchant. (Wigleworth, Gray's-inn.

Dukes, Thomas, Ratcliffe-highway, ſhopkeeper. (Templer, Burr ſtreet.

Dalton, William, ſen. Fox-and-knot-yard, Snowhill, dealer in hay and ſtraw. (Edmunds, Hatton-garden.

Eagleton, Edward, Cheapſide, grocer and tea-dealer. (Murphy, Bouverie-ſtreet.

Emerſon, Richard, Needham-market, miller and malſter. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford-row.

Ellis, Robert, Middle New-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, jeweller. (Mayhew, Marſhall-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

Hudſon, Richard, Warter, York, horſe-jobber. (Evans, Furnival's-inn.

Hatterſley, Richard, Doncaſter, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn.

Hague, James, and John Martin Sawyer, London, merchants. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin-friars.

Ivory, Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder and cabinet-maker (Latimer, Gray's-inn.

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Johnſon, Thomas, St. Martin's-court, umbrella-maker. (Richardſon, New-inn.

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Lonſdale, Richard, Liverpool, manufacturer. (Blackſtock, Temple.

Lawrence, Edward, Strand, bookſeller. (Mayhew, Marſhall-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

Lawſon, William, Mancheſter, grocer. (Milne, Mancheſter.

Meek, Robert, Eccleshall, grocer. (Sembow, Lincoln's inn.

Martemont, Charles, Rathbone place, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Swann and Wallington, Fore-ſtreet.

Ogilvie, William and James, Saville-row, army-agents. (Potts, Creſent, Jewin-ſtreet.

Pitter, Thomas, Jermyn-ſtreet, gold and ſilver laceman. (Harvey, Curſitor-ſtreet.

Pugh, Ann, Chatham, ſhopkeeper. (Townſhend and Buſſell, High-ſtreet, Borough.

Painter, William, Mixbury, farmer. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford-row.

Roſs, William, late of Waſhington, North Carolina, now of Liverpool, merchant, late partner with Henry Roſs, firms William and Henry Roſs, and William Roſs. (Ellames, or Norris, Liverpool.

Rodgett, James, Blackburn, muſlin-manufacturer. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.

Salmon, Joſeph, Great Clackton, linen-draper. (Cutting, Bartlett's-building's, Holborn.

Siſſmore, Broadfield, and Richard Croſskey, Baſinghall-ſtreet, merchants. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederic's-place.

Smith, John, Briſtol, turner. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn.

Tindall, Thomas, Weymouth, grocer. (Alexanden, Bedford-row.

Thurgood, Thomas, Welwyn, ſhopkeeper. (Townſhend, Staples-inn.

Unthank, John, and Robert Meredith, Mancheſter, manufacturers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Urquhart, William, Sion College-gardens, merchant. (Dunn, Threadneedle-ſtreet.

Wanklin James, Knighton, mercer, &c. (Parker, Worceſter.

Willy, John, Oxford-ſtreet, trunk-maker. (Langley, Plumb-tree-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Watſon, Bingley, Mansfield, carpenter and joiner. (Alexander, Bedford-row.

Williams, Robert Bodychain, and William Williams, penmorfa-dealers. (Hughes, Clifford's-inn.

Wood, John, Broad-ſtreet, Ratcliffe, linen-draper. (Lyddall, Addle-ſtreet.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainſworth, James New Sleaford, mercer, Nov. 2.

Avern, Richard, Birmingham, baker, Oct. 31.

Bradley, Benjamin Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 12th.

Brentriul, Francis, Derby, grocer, Oct. 15.

Ball, George, Launceſton, vintner, Oct. 13.

Bazley, William, Briſtol, linen-draper, Nov. 19.

Ball, William, Derby, druggiſt, Oct. 13.

Bewick, John, jun. Monkwearmouth, butcher, Oct. 18.

Bacon, John, Sutton in Aſhfield, cotton-ſpinner, Oct. 17.

Bentley, Richard, Well-cloſe-ſquare, haberdaſher, Nov. 8.

Brandiſh, Joſeph, Haines, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 28.

Burgis, Thomas, Great Tey, gardener, Nov. 1.

Bowman, John, John Garrord, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouſe, ſeed-cruſhers, &c. Nov. 4.

Bibby, Thomas, Stockport, grocer, Nov. 10, final.

Brett, George, Cheſhunt, grocer, Nov. 26.

Clarke, Robert and George, Grub-ſtreet, horſe-dealers, Nov 5.

Cole, Edward, Exeter, taylor, Oct. 24

Culliſhaw, Thomas, Aſhborne, currier, Nov. 1.

Croſs, James, Snows-fields, dealer, Nov. 1.

Champion, William, Workſop, late partner with John Cillat and Joſeph Hawkeſworth, Nov 3

Cobham, Elijah, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 2.

Collyer, William, Pulloſe-hill, horſe-dealer, Nov. 2.

Cook, John, Warren-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, Nov. 19.

Davies, Philip, Blackfriars-road, hatter, Nov. 5.

Dealy, Thomas, and John Hallett, Little Queen-ſtreet, coachmakers, Nov. 1.

Dancaſter, John, New Alresford, grocer, Nov. 2. final.

Day, Benjamin, Biſhop Stortford, draper, Nov. 26.

Evans, Evan, Briſtol, woollen-draper, Nov. 12.

Fiſh, William, Norwich, haberdaſher, Oct. 21.

Fiſher, Joſeph, Pollington, ſeedſman, Nov. 2. final.

Gannett, Mathuo, Hilliard, Taunton, Oct. 21.

Gilchriſt, Ebenezer, and Joſeph Barry, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 25.

Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, Oct. 15.

Garrod, Samuel, Saxmundham, taylor and draper, Nov. 1.

Gibbs, William, Box, miller, Nov. 12. final.

Harrop, William, Salford, manufacturer, Oct. 20.

Harvey, William, Liverpool, woollen-draper, Oct. 21.

Holms, Samuel, Thomas-ſtreet, Southwark, merchant and ſhip-owner, Nov. 5.

Hatfield, John Weſtley, Falmouth, warehouſeman, Oct. 2.

Hemens, Thomas, Dunsford, miller, Oct. 26.

Holbrow, Daniel, Thomas and James Haynes, and Robert Henderſon, Oldland-mills, manufacturers of chemical preparations, Nov. 2. final.

Hindley, William, Eaſt Retford, mercer, &c. Nov. 2.

Hendy, Chriſtopher, Falmouth, mariner, Nov. 5.

Halfhide, James, ſen. and jun. and Edward Halfhide, Merton, Surry, calico-printers, ſeparate eſtate of Edward, Nov. 12.

Jowſey, Thomas, Sunderland, inn-keeper, Oct. 22.

Jackſon, Thomas, Shalford, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 5.

James, Richard, and William Wilſon, Greenwich, grocers, Nov. 5.

Jarrett, John, Briſtol, hop-merchant, Nov. 7.

Kempſon, Samuel, Fleet-ſtreet, linen-draper, Nov. 12.

Lowes, David, and John Henry Rigg, Hart-ſtreet, Covent-garden, brandy-merchant, Nov. 5.

Littler, Joſeph, St. Clements Danes, jeweller, Nov. 26.

Larkin, Charles, Rocheſter, coachmaſter, Nov. 12.

Myers, James, Sunderland, ironmonger, Oct. 22.

Morris, Pierce, St. Martin's court, hoſier, Nov. 8.

Marriot, John, Uxbridge, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 1.

Martin, Robert, and Mark Laſt, Watling-ſtreet, warehouſemen, Nov. 5.

Morris, William, Coventry, mercer, Oct. 25.

May, Stubble-hill, Norwood, Great St. Helens, merchant, Nov 8.

Marſden, William, partner with J. A. Fraſche, Mancheſter, merchant, Nov. 15.

Neale, John, Brick-lane, butcher, Nov. 5.

Norris, Thomas, jun. Lincoln's-inn-fields, cabinet-maker, Nov. 5.

Newland, Thomas, Cheapſide, grocer, Nov. 5.

Nichols, Thomas, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 1.

Norton, John, Drury-lane, victualler, Nov. 5.

Prieſtley, John, ſen. and jun. Fieldhead, Amelia Prieſtley, Upper Clapton, and Joſeph Prieſtley, Great St. Helens, merchants, Oct. 21.

Powney, Daniel, jun. Sherborne, victualler, Oct. 18.

Pickworth, Thomas, Bottesford, butcher, Oct. 25.

Penn, Henry, jun. late of Kidderminſter and Gosbrook, worſted-manufacturer, &c. Nov. 1.

Parker, John, Sodbury, mercer and draper, Oct. 31.

Pilkinton, William Sidwell, Exeter, hop and ſeed merchant, Nov. 8.

Pierſon, George, Cockermouth, woollen manufacturer, Nov. 8. final.

Read, Thomas, late of Winſlow, dealer, Oct. 20.

Reider, John Claude, London-houſe-yard, bookſeller, Nov. 5.

Strickland, Thomas, and Colthurſt Swinton Holland, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 24.

Spence, Thomas, Blackburn, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 20.

Smith, Thomas Samuel, Prettlewell, victualler, Nov. 18.

Share, Elizabeth, and Thomas Share, Cleobury Mortimer, druggiſts, Oct. 27.

Salomonſon, Soloman, New-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 1.

Scott, John, and George, South-ſtreet, Finsbury-ſquare, merchants, Oct. 25.

Sawyer, Thomas, Woolwich, victualler, Oct. 25.

Smart, Joſeph, Wolverhampton, bookſeller, Nov. 1.

Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Oct. 31.

Severey, John, Scarborough, vintner, Oct. 31.

Savage, Henry, and Iſaac Broadwall, comb-makers, Nov. 1.

Smallpiece, Thomas Mancheſter, druggiſt, Dec. 1.

Sommerville, William, Grange-court, Carey-ſtreet, taylor, Nov. 12.

Spence, William, Upper Catton, cornfactor, Nov. 10.

Townley, Ann, Shepperton, ſchool-miſtreſs, Nov. 7.

Tooley Thomas, late of Pancraſs-lane, tailor, Nov. 8.

Tremlett, William, Totneſs, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 31.

Tatlock, James, Finch-lane, broker, Nov. 5.

Tunnecliffe, Ralph, Long Stratton, draper, Oct. 29.

Tredgold, Roger, Chiland, miller, Nov. 5.

Truite William, Cripplegate, ſhoe-maker, &c. Nov. 8.

Waller, Joſeph Marriot, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, Oct. 20.

Wainwright, William, Liverpool, ironmonger, Oct. 21.

Walker, Peter, formerly of Dudley, late of Weſt Bromwich, draper, Oct. 15.

Wilkinſon, William and Thomas Chapman, Jewry-ſtreet, and the coal-exchange, coalfactors, Nov. 5. joint and ſeparate eſtates.

Wilſon, Iſaac, late of the Cape of Good Hope, now of Thornhaugh-ſtreet, doctor in phyſic, and merchant, Nov. 1.

Wright, John, and Peter Beavis, Briſtol, linen-drapers, Nov. 12.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
DIARRHŒA	47
Cholera	9
Dyſenteria	13
Catarrhus	26
Rheumatiſmus	25
Hæmoptyſis	5
Typhus	11
Aſcites et Anaſarca	19
Cynanche Trachealis	3
Amenorrhœa	21
Menorrhagia	10
Leucorrhœa	7
Hyſteria	4
Epilepſia	5
Paralyſis	2
Dyſpepſia et Hypochondria	18
Morbi Cutanei	13
Morbi Infantiles	17

Diſorders of the inteſtines ſtill appear to retain their aſcendency in the liſt of diſeaſes. They afflict more eſpecially that claſs of the community, which is leaſt protected exteriorily, and is leaſt internally ſupported againſt the noxious and debilitating qualities of our atmoſphere during the months of autumn and the earlier part of the winter ſeaſon.

Diluents and mucilaginous mixtures uſed, in the firſt inſtance, in order to facilitate the morbid evacuation; after that has been ſufficiently encouraged, opiates and other aſtringents to check its further progreſs; and during the period of convaleſcence, pharmaceutical remedies and nouriſhing diet to correct the debility which remains, conſtitute the outline of the practice which is neceſſary, and will, in general, be found ſufficient to ſecure the ſpeedy and perfect reſtoration of the patient to his natural and accuſtomed health.

Coughs, at this time of the year, are peculiarly prevalent. They are prevalent indeed, at every period, in our uncertain climate; to the frequent viciſſitudes of which, and not in the leaſt meaſure to the intenſity of its cold, is to be aſcribed the abundance of our catarrhal diſorders. There is no degree of frigidity or heat which is, in itſelf, productive of diſeaſe to thoſe who are born under and are habituated to its influence.

The diſorder, for inſtance, known by the Gallic appellation of *le coup de ſoleil* is indicated by its name to ariſe from the operation of the ſun's rays. But it is not from their *uniform* operation. In a work recently publiſhed, it is aſſerted upon the author's perſonal experience and obſervation, that, "notwithſtanding the long continued and exceſſive heat of the climate, this diſorder is intirely unknown to the Africans. They expoſe the head uncovered to the perpendicular rays of a ſcorching ſun during the greateſt bodily exertions with perfect impunity; and children not a month old are expoſed whilſt ſleeping behind their mother's backs to the full heat and glare of ſunſhine, without appearing to ſuffer in the leaſt." The writer afterwards obſerves, "the *coup de ſoleil* appear to prevail chiefly in thoſe countries where the *alternations* of heat and cold are conſiderable, and where the atmoſphere is occaſionally obſcured by clouds; a portion of this moveable curtain being for a moment ſuddenly withdrawn, the rays of the ſun are concentrated as in a burning lens."

What has been obſerved with regard to climate may, in a great meaſure, apply to the operation of other phyſical cauſes. Habits of regimen, for inſtance, that come not exactly within the limits of a ſalutary moderation are, perhaps, leſs certainly and ſpeedily deſtructive, than often returning and violent fluctuations between abſtinence and licentious luxury.

It is not the *rapid movement* of a machine, ſo much as the frequent recurrence of *ſudden turnings* and *abrupt ſtoppages*, that tends to diſarrange, and deſtroy the materials of its ſtructure.

Oct. 27, 1803, J. Reid.
Southampton row.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1803.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Government and the people of this country are ſtill vigilant in preparations to reſiſt the invaſion threatened from France, and in endeavours to prevent it. All thoſe meaſures of defence, to which Parliament gave its ſanction in the laſt ſeſſion, have been carried into effect as completely as was poſſible within the ſpace of time that has ſince paſſed. The troops of the line have been induſtriouſly recruited, and with great ſucceſs. The militia and the ſupplementary militia were called out, and have been kept in active military duty: the troops of the army of reſerve have been, with great expedition, levied. The neceſſity of calling out the army of defence has been almoſt every where anticipated by the zeal with which perſons of all ranks and ages have offered themſelves to ſerve as volunteers. Theſe ſteps were taken ſome time ſince. The new troops have been now ſo long raiſed, and have been inſtructed with ſuch diligence in the proper manual exerciſes, evolutions, and habits of diſcipline, that they are no longer raw recruits, but an effective force, in whom confidence for the defence of their country may be freely placed. The volunteers who, ſix weeks or two months ſince, were ſtrong only in patriotic zeal, and in alacrity to fight for the independence of their native land, now form brigades of diſciplined troops, who would not turn their backs on equal numbers out of any army in the world. In the courſe of the laſt month, the whole of the new troops throughout theſe kingdoms, have made the moſt ſignal improvement in the neceſſary exerciſes. That invaſion, which ſix weeks ſince might have taken us unprepared, is now, in compariſon, little formidable, becauſe it would find us an armed nation, a nation of ſoldiers, impatient to prove their courage on the heads of any hoſt of inſolent enemies. A military force, in troops of different ſpecies, ſcarcely leſs than half a million, leaves us no reaſon to dread that our country will be over-run by invaders for want of ſoldiers to defend it.

The diſtribution of this force is at the ſame time ſuch as to render it the moſt effective for the defence of the kingdom. Encampments along the coaſt; garriſons in the proper garriſon towns; proviſions for the immediate concentering of a great ſtrength upon any one of thoſe points on which the improbability is the ſmalleſt, that an enemy ſhould effect a deſcent; the fortification of certain poſitions immediately on the ſhore, which might be before too weak in proportion to their importance; the maintenance, at the ſame time of a ſufficient number of troops in the interior parts of the country, to be a grand reſerve, if any misfortune were to befall thoſe which are upon the coaſt; and in particular, the care that is uſed to preſerve the health of the troops, to ſet approved generals at their head, to provide ample ſupplies of proviſions, ammunition, and other ſtores, to watch every movement and preparation of the enemy; appear to have ſatisfied the country in the fulleſt manner, that the general ſpirit and energies are not in danger of being idly waſted under the direction of our preſent Government. The volunteers hold themſelves in readineſs, not merely for ſuch ſervice as may perchance be required in the places to which they reſpectively belong, but to reſiſt an enemy wherever the neceſſities of the public defence ſhall, within the iſland, demand. Every where the troops hold themſelves in readineſs, as if the landing of an enemy were hourly expected. And it is this vigilance which gives confidence to the country; ſince in this we know that we are ſafe. The metropolis is undoubtedly the grand prize, to the ſeizure of which a well-directed invaſion would be aimed. For this reaſon, thoſe landing-places are more eſpecially guarded from which an enemy might the moſt eaſily advance againſt London. And every fit poſition between London and the neareſt ſhores has been made, more or leſs, a military poſt. At Hythe, there are 8,000 troops in barracks; and the other towns, in a ſimilar ſituation, are in a like manner protected by a large military force. At Edinburgh, orders were lately iſſued, that the bakers who, in that town, act alſo as corn and flour-merchants, ſhould immediately have in readineſs 8,000 bolls of flour for the uſe of the troops in that quarter, in the caſe of thoſe movements which muſt enſue upon the deſcent of an invader. The farmers of that neighbourhood were, at the ſame time, required to provide 2,000 bolls of oatmeal.

At ſea alſo, the moſt vigorous efforts are made to annoy our enemies, and fruſtrate their deſigns. Lord Keith, and next to him, Admiral Montague, have the chief command in the Engliſh channel. From Quimper to the coaſt of Norway, Britiſh fleets command the ſea, watch along the coaſt, and blockade the acceſs into every harbour, out of which any armament can be thought likely to iſſue. An attempt was made to diſconcert the preparations of the French at Granville, by a detachment of ſhips under the gallant Sir James Saumarez. It was ſufficiently ſucceſsful to alarm the inhabitants, to damage ſome of their houſes, and to deſtroy ſome boats in the harbour. A ſimilar bombardment was ſoon after tried for the deſtruction of the gun-boats at Calais and Boulogne. The ſucceſs of this enterprize was likewiſe ſuch as to prove to the French the inſecurity of their ports, their gun-boats, and all their paltry naval preparations; although it did not ſpread that utter deſtruction along the French coaſt, which was moſt earneſtly to be deſired. The ports of the Dutch and Belgic provinces, and thoſe of Germany in the power of the French, are cloſely blockaded by Britiſh ſhips of war. It is poſſible, and barely poſſible for ſome detachments of French gun-boats, under ſome rare advantages of winds and fogs, to eſcape out of port, for the purpoſe of uniting in a deſcent upon this country. But the chances are ſo ſmall in favour of the ſucceſs of ſo fooliſh an enterprize, that prepared as we now are, the enemy's threats need not give us the ſmalleſt uneaſineſs.

In the Italian ſeas, Lord Nelſon commands a ſquadron ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt any maritime enterprize of the French. Sir Edward Pellew and Sir Robert Calder watch Ferrol, and the marine movements of the French on the coaſt of Provence. Complaints have however been made, that at the very entrance into the Mediterranean ſea, in the gut of Gibraltar, we have not ſuch a naval guard as is requiſite to protect our own merchant-ſhips, or to intercept thoſe of our enemies. The Britiſh ſquadrons are maſters of the Weſt India ſeas. In conjunction with the land-forces, they have captured the iſlands of St. Lucia and Tobago, and have alſo taken ſeveral French ſhips of war. It is expected, that news will ſpeedily be received of the ſurrender to the Britiſh fleet of the remnant of the enemy's army, which two years ſince landed with ſo much pomp in St. Domingo. In the northern American ſeas, the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon have been taken by a ſmall Britiſh force.

It is expected, that the Parliament will meet in the end of November.

IRELAND

Has been lately afflicted by a rebellion, which, though not formidable in its ſtrength, broke out with ſome moſt atrocious acts, and excited extraordinary alarm. The numbers of the inſurgents were few; and their conſpiracy but imperfectly concerted. After the firſt ſudden exploſion was fruſtrated, the danger from it was at an end. The Government has been ſince vigilant to detect all who were privy to that conſpiracy, and to uſe thoſe means of watchfulneſs and precaution by which it is the moſt probable, future inſurrections may be in that country prevented. Emmett, Ruſſel, and the other chiefs of the rebellion have been tried, convicted, and put to death. Many inferior accomplices in their treaſon were alſo found guilty. Emmett had, it has appeared, only eighty accomplices in whom he could fully confide, on the night on which the conſpiracy broke out. At the aſſizes in different parts of the country, to which ſeveral of the traitors had ſecretly fled, ſeveral new convictions and executions have lately taken place. There is no reaſon now to fear, that the ſecrets of the conſpiracy have not been fully diſcovered, and its force entirely overcome.

In Ireland, among all who are ſincerely loyal, there reigns a zeal of loyalty and patriotiſm, that has ſcarce been equalled in any other time or country. The yeomanry compoſe a force, of which the loyalty, gallantry, and diſcipline, are not to be exceeded. They are ſo much the more ardent in their loyalty, becauſe they have been harraſſed by the crimes of rebellion, and have had to oppoſe it to bloodſhed. Preparations are at preſent made, around the coaſts and throughout the interior country of Ireland, to reſiſt any invading enterprize of the French, with an activity and an alacrity from which it is reaſonable to expect the completeſt ſecurity. Lord Cathcart has ſucceeded General Fox in the chief command of the forces. The adminiſtration of the Earl of Hardwicke, as Lord Lieutenant, and of Mr. Wickham, as his Secretary, continue, we are informed, to be highly acceptable to the inhabitants of Ireland.

FRANCE,

The moſt extenſive and compact empire in Europe, is ſtill terrible, by the ſtrength and activity of its military government. Its army in Hanover, continues to oppreſs the inhabitants, and to devour the reſources of that electorate and its dependencies. The people of the Dutch ſtates ſuffer at the ſame time from their French allies, almoſt all the ills that can be inflicted on a conquered nation. They have been forced to take part in a war on which they wiſhed to look on as neutrals. They are compelled to furniſh and to maintain a great body of native Dutch troops, whom they would much rather employ in their huſbandry, manufactures, and fiſheries. They have been made to receive French garriſons in all their ſtrong towns, to put their ſea-ports into the hands of the French, and to expoſe their whole country, in ſome manner, as a ſcene of paſſage and encampment to the armies of France. Their trade is, at the ſame time, ruined, and their ports are, on account of their alliance with France, blocked up, by the Engliſh, at ſea. The inhabitants of the Belgic provinces of France ſuffer much by the levies of conſcripts, by the interruption which the war gives to their manufactures and trade, and by the greater rigour with which they are governed, as being departments but newly added to the republic. Along the whole ſea-coaſt of theſe departments of the Batavian Republic and of thoſe parts of ancient France which are adjacent to the Engliſh channel, it is ſaid, that the total number of the troops which the Firſt Conſul of France has in readineſs to be employed againſt England, including thoſe which though not on the coaſt might be ſpeedily marched to it, cannot be leſs than 300,000 men. At Dunkirk, a number of gun-boats are in readineſs. Inceſſant diligence is uſed to exerciſe the men in the different French harbours on the channel, in working the guns, and in all the neceſſary management of the boats which bear them. Two thouſand eight hundred men are ſaid to be now, every day, at work, enlarging and repairing the fortifications at Boulogne. By the inconveniences and hardſhips neceſſarily attending the aſſemblage of ſo many troops in temporary encampments, contagious diſeaſes have been extenſively ſpread among the French troops near Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk: and we have information which we believe to be true, that the numbers which die every day are very conſiderable. On the ſide of Spain and Portugal, ſome threatening movements of the troops of France have been made lately. That which is called the army of the Pyrenees has been augmented to the number of 60,000 men. The Conſular Government remains, in the mean time, unſhaken. France has ſuffered ſo much by revolutions, that ſubmiſſion to almoſt any government, would, for the preſent, be there thought preferable to a ſtruggle for change, that might lead to civil war. But, the difficulty in finding ſupplies for the public expenditure in that country are now exceedingly great: the ruin which the war has brought upon the trade and manufactures, is deep and extenſive: and, except the old ſoldiers and officers, thoſe who, as contractors and tradeſmen, derive large emoluments from the ſupply of the neceſſaries for the war to the army and the government, and the mere rabble who echo the voice of government, and are the miſerable followers of the camp. The Royaliſt and the Jacobin parties are both conſiderable at this time in France. But, they ſeem to form each of them a counterpoiſe to the other. The Firſt Conſul is, undoubtedly, a man of commanding intrepidity and talents. But, he wants that gracious, faſcinating affability without which no chief ruler can be long acceptable to ſuch a nation as the French. Much of that aſcendency which he is ſtill enabled to maintain over public opinion in France, is owing to the degree in which his power has, hitherto, gratified French vanity and ambition, by extending the military glory and political power of the nation.

RUSSIA,

Next, after France, the greateſt power on the Continent, conſults its own true intereſts in avoiding to take any part in the preſent conteſt between Great Britain and France. Its true policy is preciſely that which it now purſues—to improve the culture and civilization of its people and of its immenſe domains, and to maintain only ſuch a force, naval and military, as is requiſite to give energy and authority to its internal government, and, at the ſame time, to make it ſecure againſt contempt or attack from any of its neighbours. We have no fear that Ruſſia will by any intrigue, be led to take part in the war with France: for, the trade, the manufactures, and even the agriculture of Ruſſia are, to ſuch a degree, carried on with Britiſh capital, that hoſtilities with Britain would immediately diſtreſs the government and nation to an extent the moſt dangerous, and which Alexander and his miniſters are not at all likely to hazard. Nor is it probable that Denmark and Sweden, now ſo remarkably ſubject to the aſcendency of Ruſſia, and exiſting in ſuch a rivalry between themſelves, will do otherwiſe than remain in a wiſe neutrality during the remainder of this war. The aſſurances of France, that no encroachments men's ſhould be made from Hanover, upon the Daniſh territories, ſoon induced the government of Denmark to withdraw the troops which it was, at one time, concentering to reſiſt aggreſſion, on the frontiers of Holſtein.

GERMANY

Remains, for the preſent, tranquil, whereever it is not oppreſſed by the armies of France, or ſubjected otherwiſe to inconveniences in conſequence of the precautions which England is obliged to take againſt the danger of naval enterpriſes from the German ports in the power of the French. Auſtria augments its troops, and makes every defenſive preparation which its revenues will bear, without alarming the jealouſy of thoſe ſtates by which it is viewed with fear or rivalry. Pruſſia, on the one hand, fearfully cajoling France, on the other hand, ſtill ſtriving to riſe to a new aſcendency over the Houſe of Auſtria, maintains, alſo, a great army in perfect diſcipline. Bavaria, having lately riſen to new importance among the powers of the German empire, keeps up, alſo, a great military force, and watches the movements and deſigns of its neighbours with aſſiduity and vigilance. The ſmaller powers remain in a certain ſubjection to the views of thoſe three greater ones, and to the influence of France. On the whole, there is not, now, an appearance as if any State in Germany would interfere in the preſent war.

SPAIN

Is entirely under the influence of France. The Spaniſh government has been, hitherto, ſuffered to remain neutral in the war, becauſe, no doubt, it appeared that its ſervices might be, thus, more effectually uſeful to France, than if it had openly but unwillingly, taken part in the hoſtilities againſt England. How long this neutrality may be ſuffered to continue, ſeems uncertain. The augmentation of the French army of the Pyrenees ſeems to beſpeak an intention of the troops of France either to enter and poſſeſs Spain, as they have entered Holland, or, at leaſt, to march through Spain and occupy Portugal. The Spaniards are ſaid to exhibit a moſt juſt partiality to the French, in the manner in which their ports are opened to ſhips of war and privateers, and to prizes taken from this country.

PORTUGAL

Depends chiefly on the trade of England for wealth—on its political alliance for the ſecurity of its own independence. We had underſtood that the Portugueſe government had with money, purchaſed from the French rulers the freedom of neutrality during the war. That freedom, however, is about to be violated. Laſnes, the French ambaſſador, has lately riſen to a moſt invidious authority at the Portugueſe court. And, we learn that advice has been communicated to the Engliſh merchants that they ought, without delay, to withdraw their ſhips and goods out of the harbours of Portugal. The Portugueſe are, perhaps, therefore, about to be compelled to ſhut their ports againſt the mercantile and military ſhipping belonging to this country—perhaps, alſo, to confiſcate ſuch property of Britiſh ſubjects as may be then found within the Portugueſe dominions.

ITALY,

In its ſeveral diviſions of dominion, is now entirely ſubject to French influence, except in the ancient republic of Venice, now comprehended within the territories of Auſtria. That which is called the Italian Republic, with its dependencies, takes a direct and immediate ſhare in the hoſtilities againſt Britain. The Pope and the King of Naples have no motives of real intereſt to make them wiſh ſucceſs to the French arms. The ſubjugation of Naples by France is incomplete, while the Engliſh fleet on the coaſt deters the French from occupying all thoſe parts which they would otherwiſe gladly ſeize. Rumours are continually propagated, that the Engliſh are about to poſſeſs themſelves of Meſſina and other ſtrong places in Sicily. But, it ſhould ſeem, that they only watch to prevent the French from attempting any enterprize againſt that iſland. The Grand Maſter of Malta has, in fear, retired from Meſſina; four hundred of the Malteſe who were partial to the French intereſt, have been ſent out of the iſland; and the reſt rejoice in continuing the ſubjects of Britain. The French have lately ſent a ſtrong force to the Iſle of Elba.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

On Thurſday, Sept. 28, J. Perring, eſq. citizen and cloth-worker, was elected Lord-mayor of the city of London. The names of the three other aldermen, whoſe names were read over to the Livery, were P. Perchard, eſq. goldſmith, B. Flower, eſq. and Sir M. Bloxham. The ſhew of hands proved in favour of the two former aldermen, who, being returned by the ſheriff, to the Court of Aldermen, the choice fell upon Alderman Perring, who was immediately inveſted with the gold chain.

MARRIED.

At Kenſington, S. Taunton, eſq. of Lydford Houſe, Somerſetſhire, to Mrs. Calmady.

At Eſher, Surrey, the Rev. G. Secker, to Miſs Diggle.

W. Batlow, eſq. of Chatham-place, London, to Miſs L. Harris.

At Biſhopſgate, P. Howell, eſq. to Miſs Baugh, of Sun-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

At St. George's Bloomſbury, W. Tuppen, eſq. to Miſs Wilſon, of Cornhill.

At Greenwich, J. Atkins, eſq. M. P. of Charlton, to Miſs Burneby, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burneby —Captain W. Mitchell, of the ſhip Mars, to Miſs Stanley.

At Chiſwick, Mr. F. M'Crohon, of Liſbon, to Miſs Begg.

W. St. Julian Arabin, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Meux, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Lately, M. A. Trapaud, eſq. of the Weſt Indies, to Miſs S. Metz, of Mancheſter-ſtreet.

At St. Clement's, in the Strand, the Rev. J. P. Aſhe, to Mrs. Bagnold, of Arundel-ſtreet.

At Pancras, W. N. Skinner, eſq. to Miſs Parſlow.

DIED.

Mrs. Pinegar, of Ludgate-hill.

Mr. Sedgewick, a vocal performer at Drury-lane Theatre.

At Lambeth, of an apoplectic fit, *Mr. T. Wilſon*, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Mrs. Armſtrong, of Walcot-place.

At Clapham, *Calv. Bewicke*, eſq. chairman of the Sun Fire-office.

At Hammerſmith, in his 74th year, *L. Laforeſt*, eſq.

At his houſe in Weſtminſter, aged 94, *Capt. T. Burton*, of the Royal Invalids.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 53, *Mr. J. Robertſon*, formerly an eminent apothecary in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Chapel-ſtreet, May Fair, the Hon. *Everett Faulkner*.

At her father's houſe, in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Mrs. A. C. Sober*, wife of Captain Sober.

At Somers Town, aged 51, *Mrs. Davis*, wife of Captain G. Davis, of the army.

At Iſlington, in his 73d year, *Mr. J. Wilſon*, formerly a reſpectable ſeedſman in Weſt Smithfield.

At Epſom, in her 75th year, *Mrs. Wood*.

At Chelſea, in her 67th year, *Mrs Jacob*.

Mrs. Fearon, wife of D. Fearon, eſq. of Ely Place, Holbourn.

At Twickenham, in his 74th year, *Lord Fred. Cavendiſh*, uncle to the Duke of Devonſhire, and Field Marſhal in the army. His lordſhip, who died immenſely rich, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew Lord G. H. Cavendiſh.

At Peckham, ſuddenly, *Sir John Roſe*, Recorder of the city of London. Soon after midnight, Oct. 11, he awaked Lady Roſe, ſaying that he felt himſelf unwell, and thought his diſſolution approaching. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſent for, but proved of no avail; and Sir John breathed his laſt between three and four o'clock in the morning. His complaint was the gout in the ſtomach.

At Waltham Croſs, Herts, aged 57, *Mrs. Wilſon*, wife of S. Wilſon, eſq.

G. Fox, eſq. uſher and court-keeper of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

At Hampſtead, *Mrs. Anderſon*, widow of the late Mr. Anderſon, late of North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, coal-merchant.

In his 74th year, after only 19 hours illneſs, *T. Taylor*, eſq. of Eaſt Walworth.

At Captain Parker's, at Camberwell, *Mrs. Meriton*, wife of Capt. H. Meriton, of the Exeter Eaſt Indiaman.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, Eaſt, *Mrs. Ford*, relict of the late Mr. S. Ford, ſurgeon.

At St. Alban's, of a paralytic ſtroke, *T. Kinder*, eſq. an eminent brewer, and alderman of that borough.

Mr. Watſon, coal merchant, of Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

Of a decline, *Mrs. Walker*, wife of Mr. John Walker, bookſeller, Paternoſter-row, and ſiſter of Meſſrs. Robinſons.

At Camberwell, in her 84th year, *Mrs. C. Lawford*, widow of the late Mr. V Lawford, of the South Sea-houſe.

In Leadenhall-ſtreet, *H. Steel*, eſq. partner with B. Coney, eſq druggiſt and dryſalter.

At his father's houſe in Tower-ſtreet, aged 24, *Mr. W. Laing*, merchant.

Aged 72, *Mr. R. Withy*, ſtockbroker, of Weſt-ſquare, Surrey. He was many years a book and print-ſeller in Cornhill.

At his mother's houſe at Clapham, *Honorius Combauld*, eſq.

Mr. G. Streetin, ward-beadle of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Being ſuddenly ſeized with a fit, he ſat down on the ſtep of a door in Weſt Harding-ſtreet, Fetter-lane, and immediately expired.

At Teddington, Middleſex, aged 67, *Mr. H. Newman*, a farmer, who by indefatigable induſtry, had raiſed himſelf to opulence and eminence in his profeſſion. The loſs of his well-known hoſpitality will be much regretted in the neighbourhood where he reſided.

At Kenſington, *Mr. D. Addiſon Hemſworth*, late purſer of the Formidable man of war of 98 guns

J. Chalie, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, of Wimbledon, Surrey, and of Mincing-lane, London, a very opulent wine-merchant.

At Hoddeſdon, Herts. *B. Henſhaw, eſq.* ſon of the late Rev. Joſeph Henſhaw, rector of High Ongar, Eſſex.

Mrs. Garthſhore, wife of W. Garthſhore, eſq. M. P. for Weymouth.

At Clapham, the *lady of Sir W. Staines*, knt. and alderman of London.

At an advanced age, in Park-place, *Mrs. M. Pocock*, ſiſter to the late Sir George Pocock, K. B.

In Tower-ſtreet, in her 84th year, Mrs. J. Wilkins, relict of the late Deputy Wilkins.

At Pimlico, aged 74, *Mr. R. Spyke.*

At Goodwyns, near Hertford, *Miſs Byron.*

At Richmond, of an apoplectic fit, the *Hon. Capt. Carpenter.*

At Guildford, Surrey, the *Rev. J. Hill, L. L. D.* vicar of Wonerſh, &c.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, aged 64, *Major General Sir John Brathwaite, bart.* lately returned from the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies, where he long held the chief command of the Company's army. When retiring from this diſtinguiſhed ſituation, the general and field-officers of the army requeſted of him to accept the record of their eſteem, affection, and reſpect, in a valuable ſervice of plate, which they preſented to him. In public life the general was a ſtrict obſerver of diſcipline, zealous, ſkilful, brave, and of unſhaken fidelity.

In Soho-ſquare, *Mr. Dennet*, ſurgeon of the Royal Weſtminſter Volunteers; a gentleman eminent in his practice, and highly reſpected in his private character. He had particularly requeſted to be interred with military honours; and his requeſt was fully complied with on the 17th of September, in St. Anne's church, which, (though at the time repairing) was much crowded, as were the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed.

Mr. R. Price, auctioneer and undertaker, oppoſite the Magdalen hoſpital, Blackfriers road. He had, for ſome time, laboured under a deſpondency of mind, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke with which he was afflicted ſome months ago. The maid ſervant, who went up to call him, found him quite dead, hanging on a ſmall hook, barely ſufficient to ſupport him.

Mr. Brown, of the King's Arms public-houſe, Queenhithe; who was ſeven minutes under water, in conſequence of a boat overſetting in a ſquall of wind, on the 6th of Auguſt, between London and Blackfriers bridges, and, having been taken up apparently dead, he was reſtored to animation. The relapſe was brought on by the debility of his conſtitution, fatally affected by the accident.

At Turnham Green, Sept. 28, in the 83d year of his age, *Ralph Griffiths*, eſq. LL. D. long known as the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review. He was a native of Shropſhire; and came young to the metropolis, where his love of literature induced him to commence his career as a bookſeller; which ſituation afforded him the opportunities, which he ſo much deſired, of connecting himſelf with moſt of the principal literary characters of the time. Very ſhortly afterward, he laid the plan of a literary journal, of which the firſt number, under the title of "The Monthly Review," appeared in May 1749. The ſucceſs of this work was for ſome time ſlow, but at length it fairly eſtabliſhed itſelf; and it has been uniformly continued from that period to the preſent time, at the rate of two volumes yearly to 1789, and three volumes yearly ever ſince, ſtanding the firſt in ſale and reputation among Engliſh works of the kind, and probably the ſole example in the hiſtory of letters of a publication conducted, during fifty-four years, under one title and editorſhip. Its ſervices to the cauſe of free inquiry and liberal ſentiment have been great; and it may be conſidered as having materially contributed to form the prevalent character of Britiſh literature for the laſt half century. The editor long ago retired from other buſineſs, and devoted himſelf entirely to the conduct of this undertaking, which repaid his attention by its fame and its emolument. Dr. Griffiths was an amiable man in private life, cheerful and inſtructive in converſation, abounding in anecdote, well informed on a variety of ſubjects, and much beloved by his friends and acquaintance. He was twice married, but has left only one ſurviving ſon, who has for many years aſſiſted him in the management of his Review, and in whom the property of it is veſted.

At his houſe in Bentinck-ſtreet, *R. Foley*, eſq. of Gray's inn, and one of the magiſtrates of the police, the younger ſon of a reſpectable family in Pembrokeſhire. Mr. Foley was educated for the profeſſion of the law, in which he practiſed for ſeveral years in his native county, as a ſolicitor and conveyancer. To this inferior province of juriſprudence, he brought that extent and depth of legal knowledge which are uſually to be found only in the higher; and this circumſtance, concurring with integrity of character and eminent talents, united the reſpect of the firſt men at the bar to the popular ſuffrage in his favour. While he was received and regarded as a friend by Sir Archibald Macdonald, Sir William Grant, Lord Glenbervie, and Lord Redeſdale, men qualified to comprehend the full worth of his character, the dignified pleaſantneſs of his manners, the ſteadineſs of his friendſhips, the reſtleſs efficiency of his beneficence, endeared him to thoſe of every order in the community that were in any way included within the ſphere of his intercourſe. So powerfully did his means co-operate with his inclination to do good, that no man could obtain acceſs to him, without, at the ſame time, experiencing advantage. From his family, his relations, his friends, and his acquaintance, his kindneſs extended itſelf to his neighbourhood, his country, and his ſpecies. Uniformly diſintereſted, he proffered his heart, his table, his influence and his purſe, to the friend and the ſtranger, to the oppreſſed and the neceſſitous. On one remarkable occaſion, the impreſſion of his character on the minds of the people was ſtrikingly diſcovered. In the melancholy year of 1801, when the artificial diſtreſs, which viſited moſt parts of this iſland, preſſed with more urgent weight on its diſtant provinces, the ſtarving peaſantry of Pembrokeſhire, exaſperated by the circumſtance of a veſſel, laden with corn, being on the point of ſailing from their coaſts to a diſtant market, aſſembled in a tumultuous body for the purpoſe of ſeizing on the ſhip, and of dividing its freight among their families. On the firſt intelligence of the riot, Mr. Foley, who commanded a corps of Fencibles, repaired inſtantly to the place of the meditated attack, and, leaving his men at a diſtance, approached, under the protection of conſcious uprightneſs, a multitude, impatient from diſtreſs, and irritated with a particular injury and affront. The effect was completely anſwerable to his wiſh. His name was announced; his ſpeech was received with ſilent reſpect; his arguments were admitted; and a mob, under the ſtinging incitement of hunger and revenge, acknowledged the controul of their benefactor, and quietly retired to their homes.

"Ac veluti populo in magno cum ſæpe coorta eſt
Seditio, ſævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et ſaxa volant, furor arma miniſtrat:
Tum pietate gravem, ac meritis, ſi forte virum quem
Conſpexere, ſilent, arrectiſque auribus aſtant:
Ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet."

From his eſtabliſhment in a country where he was thus reſpected, he was removed, towards the end of the laſt year, by nomination from Lord Pelham, to a place in the magiſtracy of the capital. Of this appointment, which he honoured by his acceptance, he diſcharged the duties with ſo much ability, ſo much rectitude and juſt feeling, that he commanded the regard of all who were engaged or intereſted in the tranſactions of his tribunal. During his laſt illneſs, which continued for three weeks, not only his brother-magiſtrates diſcovered the moſt earneſt concern for his recovery, but the very runners of his office, have, more than once, been ſeen to make their inquiries at his door, with the tear ſtanding in their eyes. That a man, ſo formed to conciliate affection, ſhould be lamented, (when he falls in the vigour of his life) by all who were acquainted with him, cannot reaſonably be the ſubject of wonder. But the energy of his virtues extended the misfortune of his death beyond the circle of his acquaintance; and, while the day which terminated (in his 46th year) his uſeful courſe, muſt long be remembered, with anguiſh, by his widow, his orphans, and his friends, there is reaſon to think it will be recollected, not without concern, by the PUBLIC ITSELF.

At Hoxton, near London, *Joſeph Ritſon*, eſq. of Gray's-inn.—He was born, Oct. 2, 1752, at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, and was bred to the profeſſion of the law.—He was greatly diſtinguiſhed for the acuteneſs of his judgment, and the profoundneſs of his reſearches, in the characters of a conſulting barriſter and a conveyancer. But his literary enquiries were by no means confined within the limits of his profeſſion; and he was, perhaps, the moſt ſucceſsful of thoſe perſons by whom the inveſtigation of old Engliſh literature and antiquities was cultivated in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—His memory was ſo tenacious, that nothing he ever ſtored there was obliterated: the moſt aſtoniſhing labours and indefatigable enquiries were to him amuſement; and his penetration and judgment were ſo exact, that it is difficult, in his voluminous publications, to detect a ſingle error of fact or of inference.—It is to be regretted that his ſtyle, and the mode in which he communicated his diſcoveries to the public, were by no means ſuch as to adorn his diſcoveries.—The language of his writings is harſh, rugged, and barren; and his publications are further diſfigured by the affected ſingularity of their orthography.—But this, though it hindered them from obtaining that general ſucceſs to which by their eſſential merits they were entitled, does not prevent them from being, to the learned and the ſtudious, invaluable repoſitories of the ſcience of which they treat.—Mr. Ritſon was fully ſenſible of the ſuperiority he poſſeſſed in thoſe points of learning which had engaged his attention, and was not accuſtomed to expreſs himſelf on theſe ſubjects with any degree of diffidence and reſerve.—Conſcious of his own general exemption from error, he had no forbearance for the errors and miſapprehenſions of others.—The ſtyle in which he attacked Malone, Warton, and other contemporary critics, was remarked for a greater degree of rudeneſs, bitterneſs, and inſult, than is perhaps to be found in any other controverſaliſt.—He ſet ſomewhat too high a value on his own favourite purſuits, and defended his dogmas in a very magiſterial tone.—It was a favourite maxim of his that literary forgery was a crime, not leſs deſerving the gallows, than the forgery which deprived a man of his property; and he expreſſed himſelf reſpecting thoſe perſons, who, whether gravely or by way of amuſement, gave in to practices of this ſort, with a fierceneſs of reſentment which was very ſurprizing to thoſe who did not enter into his particular habits of thinking.—Yet Mr Ritſon was not leſs uncommonly modeſt on all other ſubjects, that peremptory on thoſe which he had induſtriouſly inveſtigated; and was at all times forward to confeſs his ignorance of the learned languages, of the philoſophy of mind, and the graces of compoſition; and ready to bow to the authority of thoſe whom he deemed his ſuperiors in theſe particulars.—To the attainments which he has made in knowledge, Mr. Ritſon added many excellent virtues of the heart.—He was liberal in the diſpoſition of his income, and ever ready to relieve merit in diſtreſs.—He had great ingenuouſneſs and integrity of diſpoſition, never allowing himſelf in any ſort of pretence and impoſition, practiſing rigidly, in his conduct, the moral judgments of his underſtanding, and conſtantly abſtaining from the commiſſion of every thing he felt to be wrong.—One ſingular proof of this is, that having convinced himſelf that the uſe of animal food was a cruel and unjuſtifiable proceeding, he for more than twenty years adhered to the ſtricteſt abſtinence in this reſpect.—The admirable ſincerity of his character was alſo ſhewn in many other particulars.—Having amply ſtudied the laws and conſtitution of his country, he was on principle an enemy to the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover; and, without any prejudices of education to urge him, became a Jacobite from reaſoning, at a time when the race of Jacobites, by deſcent, was nearly extinct in this country.—This unfortunate ſingularity he however diſcarded about the period of the French revolution, and till his death remained firmly attached to the principles of republicaniſm.—Mr. Ritſon purchaſed, about the year 1785, the office of high bailiff of the liberties of the Savoy.—In this ſituation it was his ſingular fortune to be connected with Mr. Reeves, the notorious leader of the aſſociation for encouraging ſpies and informers, and for ſuppreſſing the freedom of writing and ſpeaking upon political topics.—Mr. Reeve was high-ſteward of the Savoy; and for his political conduct was regarded with no leſs antipathy by Mr. Ritſon, than Malone and Warton for their literary miſdemeanors.—Mr. Reeves, a few years ago, reſigned his office of high ſteward; and it was a favourite opinion of Mr. Ritſon, that he, by his hoſtilities, had driven this redoubted champion from his ſtation.—Whether it were owing to the original feebleneſs of his conſtitution, to the ſingular ſeverity of his diet*, or to the not inferior ſeverity of his literary application, Mr. Ritſon exhibited at the age of fifty, every mark of caducity and premature decay.—His memory failed him; his temper daily increaſed in moroſeneſs; and his converſation betrayed tokens of dotage.—He was ſeized with repeated attacks of the palſy; and the laſt attack having fallen upon the brain, produced a delirium, and terminated his exiſtence in a fortnight.—One further ſingularity in this extraordinary man is, that, after having laboured ſo inceſſantly for the information of the world, he expreſſed a deſire that he might be forgotten.—He made it his particular requeſt that no ſtone might be placed over his grave, and added a hope that nothing, good or ill, might be ſaid of his memory.—Juſtice to his attainments and his virtues, and a deſire to gratify the honeſt curioſity of the public, have, in the writer of theſe lines, overpowered the whimſical caprice of the deceaſed, whom the writer had long the honour to call his friend.—The following is probably an accurate liſt of Mr. Ritſon's publications.—1. Obſervations on Johnſon's and Steevens's Edition of Shakeſpear. 2. Quiſs Modeſt, in Defence of ditto. 3. Curſory Criticiſms on Malone's Edition of Shakeſpear. 4. Obſervations on Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry. 5. Deſcent of the Crown of England, in a large ſheet. 6. Spartan Manual. 7. Digeſt of the Proceedings of the Savoy Court. 8. Office of Conſtable explained. 9. Juriſdiction of the Court Leet. 10. A Collection of Engliſh Songs, 3 vols. 11. Ditto, Scottiſh Songs, 2 vols. 12. Engliſh Anthology, 3 vols. 13. Minot's Poems, 2 vols. 14. Metrical Romances, 3 vols. 15. Bibliographia Poetica; and, 16. Treatiſe on Abſtinence from Animal Food.—Mr. Ritſon had further projected an edition of Shakeſpear, and there are many valuable notes from his pen in the lateſt editions of that author.—He alſo propoſed to publiſh ſeveral etymological works, together with a treatiſe, in which his peculiar ſyſtem of orthography was to be vindicated and eſtabliſhed.—His manuſcript collections were extremely numerous; and it is an irreparable loſs to the public that he committed the chief part of them to the flames, at the commencement of the delirium which terminated his exiſtence.—His library will ſhortly be brought to the hammer by Leigh and Sotherby.

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* Mr. Ritſon not only abſtained from animal food on principle, but, from his habits, he abſtained from almoſt every kind of aliment. A potatoe, a biſcuit, or an egg, generally conſtituted his whole ſupport during the day, and his beverage was either lemonade or tea. He was a total ſtranger to what, in family arrangements, is called a regular meal. With a conſtitution naturally very weak, and with his practice of intenſe ſtudy, it is then rather to be wondered that he lived ſo long, than, that at fifty, after ſeveral attacks of diſeaſe, he ſhould have had the appearance of being ſix or ſeven years older than he was.

At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, *James Beattie*, LL. D. the celebrated Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College, or Univerſity of New Aberdeen. This diſtinguiſhed writer was a native of Kincardineſhire. His father appertained to that claſs of men who are ſcarcely on a level with our Engliſh peaſantry, but he was actuated by a liberal and generous ſpirit peculiar to the little farmers of his native country, for he aſpired and actually contrived to obtain an excellent education for his ſon. The parochial ſchools in North Britain are moſt excellent ſeminaries for this purpoſe, and the five univerſities ſpread over the face of the country, contribute in an admirable manner to inſtil a tincture of learning, philoſophy, and ſcience, in the youth deſtined to attend their various claſſes. After the requiſite preliminary acquiſitions in his own neighbourhood, young Beattie repaired to New Aberdeen, and went through a regular courſe of ſtudy in that univerſity, in which he was deſtined to be a profeſſor. It is common for ſuch young men as are not diſtinguiſhed by the gifts of fortune, to become *burſars*, an idea of which is in ſome meaſure conveyed by the expreſſion of *being put on the foundation* in our Engliſh univerſities. To the honour of the Scotch ones, no opprobrious diſtinction; no menial office; no degrading ſervitude is annexed to the term, which merely implies the receipt of a revenue. On the contrary, it is a proof of ſuperior merit; for, inſtead of being a ſinecure into which a ſtudent is inducted without formality, it becomes the *premium* of a victorious conteſt, and the juſt reward beſtowed on the victor after a competition, in which claſſical excellence alone carries away the palm:

“*Non ſine pulvere palmæ.*”

It is not unuſual for many of the ſtudents to attend the various college claſſes, during a certain number of months, when they ſupport themſelves on the *bourſe* of from four or five to nine or ten pounds *per annum*, and to ſuperintend a parochial ſchool during the remainder of the year; and there is ſome reaſon to believe that this was the caſe with Mr. Beattie. Certain it is, that he acted in the capacity of a ſchoolmaſter during a conſiderable portion of the earlier part of his life, firſt at Alloa in Fifeſhire, and afterwards in Kincardineſhire. At length an opportunity preſented itſelf of removing to Aberdeen, the third town in Scotland in point of trade, extent, and conſequence. There he acted for ſome time in the humble ſituation of an uſher, to the grammar or principal Latin ſchool; and having married the daughter of the maſter, he perhaps aſpired to nothing more than becoming ſucceſſor to his own father-in-law. An event however occurred that ſoon taught him higher hopes, and afforded ſuperior expectations. Mr. Beattie, who had long cultivated a taſte for poetry, about this period applied himſelf with unremitting ardour to give a poliſh to his verſes, that ſhould entitle them to meet the public eye, and he ſoon realiſed the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of his friends in this reſpect. His firſt publication was a volume of “Original Poems and Tranſlations,” which appeared ſo early as 1760; ſome of theſe after being purified and refined from their juvenile droſs, have been ſince preſerved in a new edition of the author's poetry. In 1765 appeared his “Judgment of Paris,” and in 1767 he became known to Gray, and is ſaid to have conſulted him relative to the “Minſtrel,” chiefly written in 1768, although part of it had been produced during the inſpiration of his earlier years. In 1770 the public deemed itſelf highly favoured by his “Eſſay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm.” In 1771 appeared part of his famed performance, viz. Book I. of “The Minſtrel; or, the Progreſs of Genius,” in 4to. and in 1774, Book II. was publiſhed. The whole has ſince been reprinted ſeveral times, and in a variety of editions. It was about this time that many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of his own countrymen began to cultivate a friendſhip with, and pay reſpect to the talents of Mr. Beattie. We accordingly find that ſeveral of them addreſſed their poetical effuſions to him, and his merits began to attract public notice. But ſomething better than barren admiration was produced, for the Earl of Errol, who lived at Slains Caſtle, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, fortunately was induced to patronize Mr. Beattie, while yet a young man. This nobleman accordingly exerted his influence with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs, that the aſſiſtant at their grammar-ſchool was elected by the magiſtrates of New Aberdeen, to the honourable and diſtinguiſhed office of a profeſſor in their univerſity. An event occurred ſoon after, that obtained for our poet a ſtill more diſtinguiſhed patronage and ſupport. Mr. Hume was at this period conſidered by his countrymen, as not only occupying an eminent ſtation in the republic of letters, but alſo of being in poſſeſſion of the chair of criticiſm, to which he had been in ſome meaſure elevated by the voluntary ſuffrages of the nation. To ſuch an authority it was natural for a young man to look up for countenance and protection, and Mr. Beattie is accordingly ſaid to have ſubmitted his productions to his inſpection, with all that deference, but at the ſame time, with all that hope incident to one in his ſituation. The verdict of the hiſtorian was not however ſo favourable as the poet had perhaps a right to expect; and this little occurrence is aſſerted in a contemporary publication, to have led to the “Eſſay on the Immutability of Truth in Oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm: but we have good reaſon to think that this ſtatement is incorrect. That work, however, whatever were the motives in which it originated, which we firmly believe to have been of the pureſt kind, poſſeſſes conſpicuous merit. The author certainly had Dr. Reid in his eye, and followed the model preſented by that very able profeſſor; what is not a little remarkable too, the ſcholar on this occaſion acquired a more brilliant fame than the maſter. This publication obtained for Mr. Beattie much fame, a ſmall penſion, and a large portion of friends; among whom are to be reckoned Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, the Earl of Mansfield, Mrs. Montague, Dr. Johnſon, Lord Lyttleton, and Doctors Hurd and Porteus, the biſhops of Worceſter and London. Lord Mansfield, then Chief Juſtice of the King's-bench, recommended him to his Majeſty for a gratuity of 200l. *per annum*, from the privy purſe; and to make uſe of the language of that day, "it was underſtood, that thus penſioned, he ſhould lie on the watch, and confute every ſceptical and profane opinion, that ſhould, after all that he had written, dare to ſtart up in the world." Having obtained fame and independence in his native country, Mr. Beattie was now deſirous to viſit London, and converſe with the celebrated men of letters in the Engliſh capital. Being acquainted with Mr. Boſwell, he applied to that gentleman in 1771, in his way to London, and obtained a very flattering introduction to Dr. Johnſon, who introduced Mr. Beattie to many of his friends, Mrs. Thrale in particular, and ever after ſpoke of him in ſuch a manner as to teſtify his eſteem. About this time he had obtained a diploma from the Mariſchal College, as LL. D viſited London once more, in 1773. A long interval of five years elapſed, however, before he returned thither again. In 1783, Dr. Beattie preſented the world with "Diſſertations Moral and Critical," in one vol. 4to. The ſubjects treated of in this work, originally formed a courſe of prelections "which were read to thoſe young gentlemen whom it was the author's buſineſs to initiate in the elements of moral ſcience." In 1786, at the recommendation of the preſent Biſhop of London, Dr. Beattie publiſhed "Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," in 2 vols. 8vo. Thus the life of our author hath been a laborious one; for what with cultivating the belles-lettres, attending to the inſtruction of his claſs in moral philoſophy, compoſing, preparing for, and correcting the preſs, but little of his time can have been devoted to the pleaſures of ſociety. He was cheerful, however, and at times unbent his mind in the company of his old friends, until about ten years ſince, when a melancholy event occurred that caſt a gloom around him, and proved too fraught with affliction, notwithſtanding his ſingular piety, to be borne without the extremity of human miſery. For many years, his eldeſt ſon, at once his companion and his friend, had contributed not a little to cheer his mind, and promiſed to become the delight of his declining age. This ſtay, this prop as it were of all his comforts and all his hopes on earth, was ſnatched away from him on the 19th of November 1790, when he had attained the age of twenty-two, and diſplayed on one hand ſuch a virtuous diſpoſition as the fondeſt father might have been proud to behold, while on the other his genius and talents began to develope, and afford an early promiſe of future excellence. The laſt ſad and melancholy duty on the part of an unhappy father, has been the publication of the poſthumous works of a ſon, of whom he concludes an intereſting account as follows: "I have loſt," ſays he, "the pleaſanteſt, and, for the laſt four or five years of his ſhort life, one of the moſt inſtructive companions that ever man was delighted with. But—THE LORD GAVE; THE LORD HATH TAKEN AWAY: BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD. I adore the Author of all good, who gave him grace to lead ſuch a life, and die ſuch a death, as makes it impoſſible for a Chriſtian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality." But, as if the ſorrows of our profeſſor had not already been ſufficiently acute, he experienced, in 1796, an additional weight of calamity, by the death of his younger ſon, Montagu Beattie, ſo called after Mrs. Montagu. Theſe loſſes he never was able to recover; and has continued, ever ſince, to decline in health and ſpirits. Dr. Beattie was conſidered as an amiable man in every department of private life. In the character of a huſband his conduct was exemplary, and we have already beheld him carrying the affections of a father to an extent ſcarcely compatible with Chriſtian reſignation. His fame not a little contributed to the flouriſhing ſtate of that univerſity of which he was the ornament. While his health permitted, no one was more eager or more zealous to diſcharge the duties of his profeſſorſhip; and we may venture to obſerve, that a lapſe of many years is likely to enſue before the chair of "Moral Philoſophy" will be filled by an abler lecturer. As a poet, the Doctor muſt be allowed to have attained great excellence. His verſification is elegant; and in choice of language and of imagery he is inferior to none of his contemporaries. Had he continued, like Pope and Dryden, to cultivate the Muſes, even in his old age, his claſſical talents and harmonious numbers would have enſured ſtill greater fame. As to his perſon, he was about the middle ſize; and although his aſpect was pleaſing, yet there was nothing that diſtinguiſhed him from the bulk of mankind, were it not for the vivacity of the poet, which at times beamed in his eye, and irradiated his countenance to the laſt.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Lord Biſhop of Derry, whoſe death was announced in a former Number.*—His Lordſhip was building at his family-ſeat, at Ickworth, in Suffolk, a villa on the Italian model, by Italian architects and artiſts of every claſs; to which he had appropriated the ſum of 12,000l. annually, and the ornaments of which are ſo very tender as to require covering to preſerve them from injury by the external air. As an amateur, connoiſſeur, and indefatigable protector of the fine arts, his lordſhip, died, as it were, at his poſt, ſurrounded by artiſts, whoſe talents his judgment had directed, and whoſe wants his liberality had relieved. His love of the ſciences was only ſurpaſſed by his public ſpirit, and by his generoſity to the unfortunate of every country. Neither rank nor power eſcaped his lordſhip's reſentment when any illiberal opinion was thrown out againſt Engliſhmen. At a dinner with the late King of Pruſſia and the Prince Royal of Denmark, at Pyrmont, in the year 1797, he boldly ſaid, after the converſation about the *active ambition* of England had been changed into enquiries about the delicacy of a roaſted capon, that *he did not like* NEUTRAL *animals*, let them be ever ſo delicate. In 1798, his lordſhip was arreſted by the French in Italy, and confined in the caſtle of Milan; here he was plundered by the Republicans of a valuable and well-choſen collection of antiquities, which he had purchaſed with a view of tranſmitting to his native country. He was likewiſe betrayed and defrauded by many Italians, whoſe benefactor he had been. But neither the injuſtice nor the ingratitude of mankind could change his natural diſpoſition; he no ſooner recovered his liberty than new benefactions forced even the ungrateful to repent, and the unjuſt to acknowledge his magnanimity. His lordſhip was one of the greateſt Engliſh travellers (a capacity in which his merits have been duly appreciated by the celebrated *Martin Sherlock*); and there is not a country in Europe where the diſtreſſed have not obtained his ſuccour, and the oppreſſed his protection. Letters from Swiſs Patriots and French Emigrants, from Italian Catholics and German Proteſtants, prove the noble uſe his Lordſhip made of his fortune, indiſcriminately, to the poor, deſtitute, and unprotected of all countries, of all parties, and of all religion.]

[*The following brief ſketch contains ſome additional particulars relative to the late Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, whoſe death was announced in a former number.* He was the only ſon of the Rev. Richard Scholefield, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Dawſon This pious and learned divine was born at Rochdale in Lancaſhire on the 21ſt of December 1733. Before he had fully compleated his ſeventh year, he had the miſfortune to loſe his father, under whom, however, he had already evinced an ardent zeal for learning. The young pupil at that early age, could read Engliſh fluently, and had even become an adept in the Latin Grammar. Theſe promiſing talents were cultivated with aſſiduous care at the ſchool of the Rev. S. Dawſon; and this produced an attachment betwixt the maſter and the ſcholar which never abated till death deprived him of this ſecond guide. At this period the twig might be ſaid to have been bent, the tree inclined; endowed with ſo much natural excellence, and ſo diligently trained up in the path of virtue, it might be now rationally taken for granted, that he would continue in the ſame unto his life's end. Though yet in his juvenile years, Mr. Scholefield's inclinations induced him to commence a courſe of ſtudies on the moſt ſerious and important of all ſubjects, divinity. With this view he entered at the academy of Northampton about the year 1749, and under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. On the deceaſe of that worthy miniſter and tutor, the academy was ſoon after removed to Daventry, where Mr. Scholefield proſecuted his theological purſuits under the tuition of Dr. Aſhworth and Mr. Clark; and, at the age of twenty was judged fully competent to take upon him the miniſterial charge: but his own diffidence prompted him to attend ſome of the lectures a ſecond term, which he did with peculiar ſatisfaction. In the year 1754 he quitted the academy, not without the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimonials of his abilities, learning, and moral conduct. The ſincere purport of theſe recommendations was evinced by the correſpondence with which his tutors afterwards honoured him, and by the univerſal eſteem of his fellow-ſtudents. No ſooner had Mr. Scholefield emerged from the ſecluſion of academic tuition, than he was unanimouſly invited to take charge of a numerous diſſenting congregation at Portſmouth. His ſentiments, on ſome points, differing from thoſe of his inviting friends, he withſtood the temptation, and thus ſacrificed temporal advantages at the altar of conſcious integrity. Such merit was not likely to remain long in obſcurity. Mr. Scholefield, ſoon after, accepted the place of aſſiſtant to the Rev. R. Aſtley in Whitehaven; but that gentleman dying in the courſe of a few months, Mr. Scholefield was elected ſole paſtor; and, whilſt performing the duties thereof, during a ſpace of ſeventeen years, acquired the regard and eſteem of all parties. Towards the latter part of that period, ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in the town, though moſtly of the eſtabliſhed church, prevailed on this worthy diſſenting miniſter to undertake the education of their ſons; and this was the inſtitution of that ſeminary, which, for a ſeries of nearly twenty ſubſequent years, Mr Scholefield conducted with ſo much ſatisfaction to his friends, and pleaſure to himſelf. His object in educating a limited number of young gentlemen, was not ſo much a lucrative employment, as the gratification of his philanthropic mind by an attempt to diffuſe a juſt ſenſe of religion, and a love of learning, amongſt a few, at leaſt, of the riſing generation, and a wiſh to ſtudy human nature in its leaſt corrupted ſtate: to him it was truly a

> "Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
> And teach the young idea how to ſhoot:"

His aim was

"To raiſe the genius, and to mend the heart."

Mr. Scholefield had not purſued this plan long in Whitehaven, before he was ſolicited to reſide in Birmingham, to the ſincere regret of all his acquaintance, eſpecially of thoſe perſons who had entruſted their ſons to his care; but ſuch was their confidence in his fatherly kindneſs to his pupils, that ſeveral accompanied him into Warwickſhire; and he had afterwards the gratification of receiving ſcholars from a much greater diſtance. With no one could ſuch a truſt be more advantageouſly depoſited; for, though Mr. Scholefield was fully ſenſible of the true ſtandard of taſte, and the noble ſentiments to be acquired by ſtudying the ancient authors; yet literature and ſcholaſtic lore, too often made the main objects of purſuit, were by him juſtly eſteemed of ſubordinate conſideration to the qualifications of the heart: he was well aware that

"Qui proficit in literis et deficit in moribus,
Non proficit, ſed deficit."

Towards the cloſe of the year 1772, Mr. Scholefield took upon him the whole paſtoral charge of the Old Meeting in Birmingham, and for ſeven years ſolely diſcharged the laborious duties thereof, to one of the largeſt congregations of proteſtant diſſenters in England. At the end of that time Mr. Scholefield was ſeverely attacked by the gout, which ſoon ſo impaired his health and ſtrength, as to render an aſſiſtant neceſſary. For near twenty years after Mr. Scholefield had ſettled in Birmingham, the baneful effects of religious diſſentions were unknown in that peaceable town: all party diſtinctions were ſunk in oblivion; and the Church and the Diſſenters dwelt together in the bond of Charity. How direful was the change, effected in the ſummer of 1791, by a hateful ſpirit of perſecution ſuitable only to the dark ages of Vandalic barbariſm! For the honor of this country let the ſubject be but ſlightly named, and only as leading us to contemplate the purer ſpirit of Chriſtianity, which on that occaſion was diſplayed by ſome few of Mr. Scholefield's forgiving temper. His diſcourſe on "Love to Enemies," delivered on the ſeventh of Auguſt, 1791, was publiſhed at the earneſt requeſt of his numerous hearers, and will long ſtand in evidence of thoſe ſentiments of benevolence and forgiveneſs of injuries that made ſo ſhining a feature in his own character, and which he laboured to ſtrengthen in the minds of his perſecuted brethren. Truly might he be ſaid to "poſſeſs that calm tranquillity which is a perpetual feaſt. Indeed, he enjoyed a noble triumph over all the meaner paſſions of the mind. In the year 1798 Mr. Scholefield found the taſk of education too fatiguing to his debilitated frame; and ſevere attacks of the gout rapidly ſucceeding each other, he was obliged, ſhortly after, to decline the miniſterial function. On that occaſion, the congregation, which he had ſo long benefited by precept and example, requeſted his acceptance of a continued ſalary. The laſt three years of Mr. Scholefield's life were devoted to a variety of rational ſtudies, and a proportionate enjoyment of the ſociety of the many friends who knew how to appretiate ſo valuable a character. It might be ſaid, with truth, that on moſt occaſions, no one could be in his company without feeling himſelf improved in knowledge or virtue. Mr. Scholefield's reading had been very extenſive; and his philoſophical reſearches were ſufficiently deep to enable him to enjoy the ſublime ſtudies of nature. On theological ſubjects his converſation glowed with peculiar animation; and often has he been known to contemplate with enthuſiaſm, the wide, the unbounded, proſpect of futurity; to feel the divinity ſtir within him, and excite the "longing after immortality!" The termination of Mr. Scholefield's career in this world was like the whole tenor of it, patient and ſerene. He had ſpent the eighteenth of June laſt, at the houſe of one of his former pupils in the country, in his uſual ſtate of health and ſpirits; but, towards evening, ſome ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution were diſcernible. Having returned home, in the courſe of the night he was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke; and this affection returning, on the evening of the twenty-firſt, in the ſeventieth year of his age, deprived the world of one of its pureſt characters, a truly devout and conſcientious man. In perſon Mr. Scholefield was tall, and upright; his appearance was venerable, though habitually ſtrong and active for ſo advanced an age. He never married; but had lived almoſt from infancy with an only ſiſter, by whom his every wiſh was anticipated: and to her the loſs of ſuch a brother can only be ſupported by the exerciſe of Chriſtian patience, and the conſideration that, though left lonely in the vale of years,

"Congenial ſpirits part to meet again!"]

SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

We have received ſo many communications relative to the Plan of a Society for Scientific Information, that we are unable to inſert the whole of them. But, as a means of giving effect to the wiſhes of ſo many reſpectable perſons, Mr. Phillips, the proprietor of this Magazine, (by the deſire of ſeveral friends to the plan, reſident in London,) has agreed to receive the names of all gentlemen who may be diſpoſed to become members; and if a number, of ſufficient reſpectability, ſhould be received, it is intended to make the neceſſary arrangements for the immediate formation of the Society on a liberal and extenſive plan.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately, at the grand fete to celebrate the opening of Mr. Temple's Colliery at Jarrow, the fineneſs of the day, &c. brought many thouſands of people to witneſs the paſſage of the coals, from the colliery to the ſhip Fox, which lay, profuſely decorated with colours, to receive them. Early in the morning, the enlivening bells of South Shields announced the intended fete. This was underſtood as a ſignal to the ſhips in Shields harbour, all of which immediately were ſeen to hoiſt their gayeſt enſigns. About ten o'clock, Mr. Temple, his father, and three ſons went in proceſſion with the ſhipwrights, &c. attended by the martial bands of the regiments of Northumberland and Angleſea militia, to the place of feſtivity, celebrated, in early times, as the reputed birth-place of the venerable Bede. On Jarrow-bridge, the proceſſion was greeted by Sir Cuthbert. Heron, bart. accompanied by a large aſſemblage of gentlemen, &c. Their firſt ſtep was to lay the foundation ſtone of a ſchool for the education of the poor children of the various workmen employed by Mr. Temple. This was done by Mr. William Temple, eldeſt ſon of that gentleman. This generous act was followed by another not leſs commendable—that of laying the foundation ſtone of a building, intended as a ſeminary for the inſtruction of poor females, and to qualify them for offices more ſuitable to their ſex, than ſeveral of their preſent employments in the northern counties of England. Theſe meritorious acts being completed with due formality, the proceſſion moved to another part of the eſtate, to lay the foundation of a fever-houſe and hoſpital, for ſuch of the families employed in Mr. Temple's various works, as may be found to ſtand in need of theſe comforts. By this time the proceſſion was greatly increaſed, by the preſence of ſeveral of the ſuperior clergy of the cathedral of Durham, the Corporation barge of Newcaſtle, with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable members of that body, and other gentlemen, &c. from all parts of the country. They now proceeded to the more immediate cauſe of their meeting; and the waggons, being laden with coals, were conveyed to the ſhip, when a general diſcharge of artillery took place; the banners of the South Shields volunteer corps were diſplayed, &c. the muſic playing the merry air of "*Weel may the keel row,*" and other appoſite tunes. About 300 gentlemen then ſat down to dinner, at tables in the tent prepared for their entertainment. The workmen, in number about 1500, dined at a long table without. As a great number of ladies had honoured the proceſſion with their preſence, Mr. Temple gave a ball, the following evening, at South Shields, which was attended by about 300 ladies and gentlemen, &c. &c.

Intended Canal.—To commence from the rivulet of Team, near Beamiſh iron-works, in the pariſh of Cheſter-le ſtreet, Durham, and to proceed to the river Tyne, near Gateſhead, in the ſaid county; with towing-paths, reſervoirs, water-courſes, feeders, &c. which canal, reſervoirs, &c. are intended to be carried through the ſeveral townſhips of Urpeth and Birtley, and the ſeveral chapelries of Tanfield and Lameſley, all in the pariſh of Cheſter-le-ſtreet aforeſaid; and alſo through the pariſhes of Wickham and St. Mary Gateſhead in the ſaid county.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament, in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſion, for authority to make ſeveral new turnpike-roads from Selkirk to Jedburgh in Scotland, and from thence to the ſeveral townſhips, places, &c. of Yetholm Woller, the lime and coal-works at Ford, Barmoor, and Lowick, reſpectively; which roads, when completed, will paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Carham, Kirknewton, Branxton, Ford, Lowick, Doddington, and Wooller, all in the county of Northumberland.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Morriſon, roper, of the South Shore, to Mrs. Lee, of Gateſhead.—Mr. J. Proud, of Durham, to Miſs Laing.

At Gateſhead, Mr. A. Campbell, flour-dealer, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs A. Stokoe.

At North Berwick, J. Renton, eſq. writer of the ſignet, to Miſs A. Murray.

At Elſdon, A. Hedley, eſq. of Warlaw, to Miſs Armourer, of Overacres.

At Doddington, Mr. R. Flinn, of North Shields, to Mrs. A. Barber.

At Durham, Mr. J. Pearſon, boot-maker, to Miſs Thwaytes, milliner.

At Houghton le Spring, the Rev. F. Reed, of Marton-cum Grafton, Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. A. Storey, of Newbottle, Durham.

At Hexham, Mr. C. Farrier, tanner, to Miſs Wells, of Skelton, in Cumberland,

At Biſhopwearmouth, T. Nicholſon, eſq. to Miſs E. Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.

At Tynemouth, Mr. A. Crighton, ſail-maker, of North Shields, to Miſs Tate, of Dockwray-ſquare.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 60, Mrs. E. Elmer, lately arrived from Peterſburgh.—

Mrs. Foſter, widow, late of Alnwich.—Aged 88, Mrs. A. Turnbull, of the Black Boy, Chare.—Aged 98, Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. Mather, agent to J. Graham Clarke, eſq.—Aged 56, Mr. A. Craven, late of the General Elliott public-houſe.—Mr. W. Greene, merchant.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. Dixon, attorney.—Mr. J. Sturgeon, bread-baker.—Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. T. Ratcliffe, breeches-maker.—Aged 19, Mr. P. Miligan, nephew of Mr. Slowan.—Miſs M. Franks, daughter of Mr. Franks, taylor.—Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. Denton, baſket-maker.—T. Longridge, eſq.—Aged 74, Mrs. Perrott, widow of the late Mr. Perrott, ſurgeon.

In Gateſhead, Mrs. Collingwood, widow of the late Mr. W. Collingwood, of Howden Dock.—Mrs. Rawſon. She died very ſuddenly; dropping down dead, when walking along St. Nicholas Church-yard, in Newcaſtle.

At Durham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of J. D. Bainbridge, eſq. ſenior alderman of this city.—Aged 97, Anne Glover, a noted vender of pies, or formerly ſo.

At North Shields, Mrs. S. Hebron, wife of Capt. Hebron.

At South Shields, aged 70, Mr. J. Beale, twenty-eight years cook of the Mermaid revenue cutter, ſtationed off this port.—Miſs M. Smith.

At Sunderland, aged 90, Mrs. A. Shepherd, widow.—Mr. Hutchinſon, late farmer, of Coal Heſleton.—At the houſe of her ſiſter, Mrs. Thomas in this town.—Mrs White, of London.—Aged 89, Mrs. Burnup. She had a numerous progeny, conſiſting of twelve children, forty ſeven grand-children, and thirty-two great grand-children.

Mr. Cummings, of the Low River.—Aged 78, Mr. T. Cummins, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe, London.—Aged 52, Mrs. Wood, widow.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Stokoe.—Aged 34, Captain G. Kenniſon, Mr. J. Wood, ſhip-owner.

At Morpeth, aged 38, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. S. Wilkinſon, ſtationer

At Alnwick, aged 66, Mr. L. Yowens, widow, formerly of Windylaw, near Ellingham.

At Berwick upon-Tweed, aged 88, Mr. P. Fyers, a baker, or formerly ſo, and the oldeſt burgeſs of the corporation.—Mr. T. Sample, butcher of the Crown and Thiſtle public-houſe.—Aged 31, J. T. Chriſtopher, eſq. of Crook Hall, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. Watſon, at the Stakeford, near Morpeth.

At Eaſington, Mrs. Leighton.

In London, in his 32d year, Mr. F. Johnſon, jun. late of Biſhop Auckland.

At Dukesfield, aged 36, Miſs C. Hunter.

At Sedgefield, Mr Ruddock, ſen.

At Sherburne Houſe, near Durham, aged 81, Mr. J. Dowthwayte, formerly of Biſhopwearmouth.—In his 26th year, the Rev. J. M'Queen, miniſter of the Aſſociate congregation at North Berwick.

At Woodburne, near Morpeth, aged 49, Mrs. Kennicott, wife of the Rev. Mr. Kennicott.

In the iſland of St. Domingo, Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Robſon, ſon of Mr. W. Robſon, of the Ouſeburne, near Newcaſtle.

At Skelton, in her 86th year, Mrs. D. Newton.

At Stonecroft, Mrs Gibſon, widow of the late Mr Gibſon, of Whittington.

At Acomb, near Hexhom, Mr. T. Dagliſh.

At Beamiſh, Mr. J. Nicholſon, ſon of the late Mr. J. Nicholſon, formerly a linen draper in Newcaſtle.

At Hebburn, aged 90, Mrs. M. Hall.

At Thornton, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. M. Nicholſon.

At Ellington, aged 65, Mr. A. Richardſon. He died ſuddenly, while employed in penning ſome ſheep in a field.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. W. Hubbuck, innkeeper.

At Wackerfield, near Staindrop, Mr. J. Hawdon, farmer.—Mr. G. Earſon, ſhopkeeper, of Felton, Northumberland.

At Norton, of a dropſy, in her 42d year, Mrs. M. Snowdon, a woman of a blameleſs life and artleſs tenderneſs, combined with the Chriſtian graces of pious ſimplicity, and patient long ſuffering.

Mr. W. Dixon, late grocer, of Newcaſtle. He was killed by the enemy in aſſiſting to cut out two of their veſſels, near the iſland of Gaudaloupe. He likewiſe ſerved on board Lord Nelſon's ſhip in the action off Copenhagen, wherein he conducted himſelf with great gallantry.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants has been lately held at Carliſle, to take into conſideration the propriety of applying to Parliament, for an act to promote a number of public improvements in the city, and particularly the opening of a paſſage through the citadel to the ſouth; removing obſtructions in ſtreets, and other public paſſages; paving the ſides of the ſtreets; lighting the town, &c. &c. all which, with other clauſes of the propoſed act, have been ſeverally agreed to, without any appearance of oppoſition. It is but juſtice to add to the above ſtatement, that the preſent Mayor of Carliſle, R. Jackſon, eſq. during the times he has filled that office, has conſiderably improved the city, and not a little promoted the convenience of the inhabitants. It was at the ſuggeſtion of this gentleman, that the corporation purchaſed an extenſive piece of ground, which communicates from Scotch-ſtreet, to Fiſher-ſtreet, on which a very commodious butcher-market has been conſtructed. From his application, through the intereſt of Lord Lowther, to the

Board of Ordnance, leave has been granted to take away that part of the citadel which intercepts the communication between the ſtreet called Engliſh-ſtreet and Botchergate. When this opening ſhall be effected, the ſtreets abovementioned, together with Rickergate, will form a commodious uninterrupted line of ſtreets, nearly a mile in length. The above may probably be conſidered as the beginning of a taſte for the further improvement of the city, which, from its ſituation, and other advantages, is capable of being rendered, in every reſpect, neat and elegant. The north appears to be the quarter where the town can be moſt improved. The River Eden might be croſſed by two elegant and ſpacious ſtone bridges. On the elevated ground adjoining the diſtrict called the Swift's, ſtreets, ſquares, and a creſcent might be erected, &c. &c.

A new colliery was lately opened at Warnell Fell, in the county of Cumberland, on the eſtate of R. Warwick, eſq. which promiſes to be of conſiderable utility to the county at large, as well as of ſingular benefit to the owner.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion for powers to build two bridges near the town of Ravenglaſs; alſo, for making a turnpike-road from Calderbridge to Broughton in Furneſs; alſo, for enlarging the terms and powers of the acts, reſpecting roads, in ſeveral parts of the counties of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire; and for incloſing Alonby Common, in the county of Cumberland.

At a late meeting of the truſtees of the harbour of Whitehaven, it was unanimouſly reſolved that a life-boat ſhould be immediately procured for the uſe of the port.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Atkinſon, joiner, to Miſs Matterſon.—Mr. B. Birkitt, pawnbroker, to Miſs A. Birkitt, of Etterby.—J. Steward, eſq. one of the truſtees of the harbour, to Miſs M. Benn, of Henſingham houſe, near Whitehaven.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Sewell, butcher, to Miſs Sawyer, of Blackhall.—Mr. T. Irving, muſlin-weaver, to Miſs E. Dodgſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. H. Dodgſon, cabinet-maker.—Mr. T. Gaſkill, of Lakerigg, near Kendal, to Miſs Williſon, of Heſt Bank, late of Underbarrow.—Mr. H. Dixon, of Kirk Oſwald, to Miſs M. Hetherington, of Plumpton Lowſtreet, Cumberland.—Mr. Mann, tanner, of Temple Sowerby, to Miſs Lothian, of Sickergill.

At Kirk Oſwald, Mr. T. Rudd, and Mrs. M. Nicholſon. A great number of friends and neighbours of this amorous pair, had aſſembled in order to witneſs the celebration of their nuptials, in the above village; but unluckily, the intended bridegroom, from his too eager haſte to meet his amiable partner, at the altar of Hymen, had forgot to apply to the miniſter for a certificate of the banns having been duly publiſhed in another pariſh, which omiſſion put a total bar to any further proceedings that day. Next morning, however, the connubial knot was ſecurely tied, the impatient ſwain having procured, at an early hour, the neceſſary document.

At Caldbeck, R. Howe, eſq. of Whinbycaſtle, to Miſs Buckbarrow, of Haltcliffe.

At Morreſby, Mr. J. Sherwen, to Miſs Cape, of Parton.

Mr. J. Pearſon, tanner, of Kendal, to Miſs Bland, ſiſter to Mr. G. Bland, letter-caſe manufacturer, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. T. Jopſon, maſter of the Black Swan public-houſe.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Daviſon, maſter of the Croſs Keys public-houſe.

At Whitehaven, in his 86th year, the Rev. B. Allot, A. M. formerly of Bilham Grange, county of York, and rector of Burnham, in Norfolk.—In her 40th year, Miſs M. Mandell.—Aged 23, Miſs H. Dobſon, milliner.—Mr. J. Jackſon, ſcale-porter, at the cuſtom-houſe.—Mrs. Hare, wife of Capt. Hare, of the ſhip Worſley.

At Workington, aged 38, Capt. J. Scott, of the ſhip Neptune.

At Cockermouth, ſuddenly, Mr. N. Drewery, of the ſociety of Quakers.—In the prime of life, a few days after the deceaſe of his mother, Mr. J. Sumpton, of Scale-lane, Ennerdale.

At Harrington, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Hayſton.

At Maryport, in the prime of life, Mrs. Nelſon, of the Golden Lyon inn.

At Diſſington, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Griminſon.

At Eaglesfield, in Brigham pariſh, in his 83d year, Mr. M. Jenkinſon of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Great Clifton, near Workington aged 87, Mrs. M. Neely.

At Lowca, near Whitehaven, Miſs Bowes, eldeſt daughter of R. Bowes, eſq.

At Scaleland, in Ennerdale, Mrs. Sumpton.

At Knockapworth, near Carliſle, aged 45, Mr. J. Graham.

On the 17th December laſt, in the Iſland of Antigua, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Dodgſon, ſon of Mr. H. Dodgſon, cabinet-maker, of Carliſle.—Alſo in the ſame iſland, on the 17th November, Mr. T. Jefferſon, ſon of Mr. R. Jefferſon, hair-dreſſer, of Carliſle.—In December laſt, at Bombay, Eaſt Indies, Capt. Dobinſon, ſon of the late W. Dobinſon, eſq. of Carliſle.

At Water End, in Loweſwater, Mrs. M. Wilſon, of the ſociety of Quakers.

In London, after a very ſevere illneſs, during child-birth, Mrs. White, ſecond daughter of Mr. T. Caſtlehow, of Water Melock, in Cumberland.—Mr. J. Morriſon, of Coppackhow, near Kendal.

At Clifton, near Penrith, aged 19, Mr. J. Savage, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended to take down the preſent bridge over the river Hull, near Beverley, and to erect a new one on its ſcite.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Parker, to Miſs Fearnley, daughter of Mr. Fearnley, ſadler. —

—Mr. J. Simpſon, to Mrs. Richmond, of the Freemaſon's public-houſe.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Dougill, of Darley, to Mrs. Bilton.

At Wetherby, G. Rhodes, eſq. to Miſs S. Walker.

At Thorne, Mr. J. Broadhead, grocer, &c. of Sheffield, to Miſs A. Caſſon, daughter of Mr. M. Caſſon, corn-dealer.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Law, to Miſs S. Brammall.—Mr. R. Rowbotham, ſilver-plater, to Miſs E. Wood.—Mr. W. Lockwood, to Miſs A. Sorby, of Attercliffe.—Mr. T. England, druggiſt, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Fiſher late of this town.

At Beverley, Colonel Child, to Miſs C. De Lancey.

At Leeds, Mr. Trant, jun. druggiſt, to Miſs Beverley.—Mr. G. C. May, merchant, of London, to Mrs. Adamſon, of Hull.

At Chalfont, W. Strickland, eſq. ſon of Sir George Strickland, bart. of Boynton, to Miſs Weſtern, daughter of the late M. Weſtern, eſq. of Cockethorpe.—E. Harman, eſq. of London, to Miſs H. G. Rawlinſon, eldeſt daughter of the late T. Rawlinſon, eſq. of Lancaſter.—Mr. S. A. Motteram, ſpirit merchant, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Earnſhaw, of Cantley.—J. Seaton, eſq. of Pomfret, to Miſs Browne, of Cheapſide, London.—Mr. P. Jackſon, of Newark, to Miſs S. Creſwick, daughter of Mr. J. Creſwick, paper manufacturer, of Sheffield.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the late Mr. Cooper, coal-merchant.—Aged 24, in premature child-bed, Mrs. M. Redwood, wife of Capt. Redwood, of the fifth regiment of dragoon guards.

At Hull, aged 35, Mr. M. Weſt, of the Black Swan inn.—Aged 30, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. R. Jackſon, ſlop-ſeller.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Grecian, cabinet maker.—Aged 70, Lady Standiſh, relict of the late Sir Samuel Standiſh, knt.—Aged 56, Mr. A. Craven, late of the General Elliot public-houſe.—Aged 35, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Capt. Wilſon, of the George and Mary Greenland-ſhip, of this port.—Aged 27, Mrs. Morley, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morley, diſſenting miniſter.—Aged 36, Mrs. Holberry, wife of Capt. Holberry, of the Samuel, Greenland-ſhip, of this port.—In conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel, Mr. J. M'Callum, late of the Highland Queen public-houſe.—Aged 80, Mrs. R. Spanton, widow.—Aged 35, Mrs. Green, of the Robin Hood public-houſe.

At Leeds, Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. J. Lupton, oil-merchant.—Of the *cholera morbus*, Miſs Kitchen, of Wakefield. A few days before, her mother and ſiſter had both died, in the ſame houſe, in which they all reſided, of a ſimilar complaint.

At Sheffield, Miſs Omen.—Aged 94, Mrs. Phillis Pickering, a maiden lady.

At Richmond, of an apoplectic fit, the Hon. Capt. Carpenter.

At Whitby, aged 33, Mrs. Banker, of the Eagle inn.—Mrs. Swales, wife of Mr. Swales, ſhip-owner.

At Scarboro', Mr. Eld Brown, of Heſsle, near Hull, formerly a druggiſt in Hull.—Aged 28, Mr. Abeleyes, ſon of Capt. J. Abeleye, of the Daniſh navy, and governor of Santa Cruz, Weſt Indies.

At Doncaſter, Mr. J. Thornley, of the Sedan Chair public-houſe.

At Burlington Quay, aged 56, Mrs. Milne, wife of B. Milne, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.—Aged 48, Mrs. Brambles, wife of Mr. T. Brambles, ſhip-owner.

At Rippon, in his 48th year, W. Bell, eſq. ſurgeon and alderman of the borough.

At Wakefield, of a conſumptive diſorder, Mrs Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, writing-maſter.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. Clarke, woolſtapler.—In an advanced age, Mr. B. Staples, wine merchant.—Mrs. Hudſon, of the George inn.—Mr. R. Middleton, innkeeper.—Mr. J. Farrar, cornfactor.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Field formerly a builder in London; of late years he lived very retired and in a very penurious manner, ſcarcely indulging himſelf in the common comforts of life, though he is generally believed to have accumulated a very large property.

At Selby, ſuddenly, Capt. Thompſon, maſter of the Rippon, employed in the carrying trade between York and London.

At Hornſea, aged 40, Mr. J. Amers, of the King's Head inn.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. W. Blundell, to Miſs Dickſon, daughter of the late W. Dickſon, eſq. of Anfield.—Mr. A. Muir, ſurgeon, to Miſs Bigland, daughter of the late Mr. B. Bigland, cooper.—Mr. J. Smethurſt, merchant, of London, to Miſs Yates.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun. timber-merchant, to Miſs Moult.—Mr. W. Tatlock, to Miſs Winſtanley, of Billinge.—Mr. J. Glover, to Miſs M. Hughes.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Millner, to Miſs Lings, daughter of Mr. W. Lings, corn-merchant.—Mr. R. Bury, to Miſs H. Booth.—Capt. Traffard, of the 3d regiment of Lancaſhire militia, to Miſs S. Colman, of Devonſhire.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Hall, ſurveyor, to Miſs S. Riddiough, of Ormſkirk.

At Saddleworth, in Yorkſhire, Mr. J. Gartſide, near Standage, to Miſs Lawſon, of Delph.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miſs Banning, daughter of Mr. Banning, poſt-maſter.—Mr. M. Walker.—Aged 77, Mr. W. Staward, coaſt-officer in the ſalt-office.—Mr. R. Horwood, the ingenious deſigner of the much admired plans of London and Liverpool.—Mrs. Giles, wife of Capt. Giles.—Mr. T. Taylor, merchant.—Mr. Stewart.—Aged 60, Mr. A. Steadman, cutler.—Aged 17, Miſs A. Quirk.

At Lancaſter, aged 84, Mrs. Satterthwayte, mother of J. Satterthwayte, eſq.—Mr. E. Thornton, twine-ſpinner.

At his houſe, at Red Vales, near Bury, Lancaſhire, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. John Hughes, for more than thirty-two years paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters aſſembling at the old chapel in that town, and ſuperintendant of a ſeminary for the education of young ladies in its neighbourhood. The death of few perſons will be more extenſively felt, or more ſincerely and juſtly regretted than his. He was, perhaps, one of the moſt pleaſing companions that ever enlivened ſociety. As a preacher, his talents were of the firſt order. The ſubjects of his diſcourſes were always weighty and important; his language was eloquent, and his manner peculiarly engaging and impreſſive. All ranks heard him with improvement and delight, for whilſt mindful of the great end of his ſacred office he did not diſdain to accommodate himſelf to the loweſt; he never diſguſted the beſt and moſt cultivated underſtandings. While many ſocieties among the Diſſenters of that denomination with which he was connected have unfortunately been dwindling away, his has always kept up, and increaſed in numbers. It never was more reſpectable and numerous than at the time the rapidly declining ſtate of his health forced him to reſign his beloved charge. As, perhaps, no miniſter was ever loved and honoured more by his people while he lived, ſo none was more ſincerely and univerſally lamented by them when he died. As while living he inſtructed and animated them in the way to heaven, ſo his removal thither they feel as a ſtrong additional reaſon for wiſhing admiſſion for themſelves into that bliſsful world. In the education of young ladies Mr. Hughes had ſingular ſkill and great ſucceſs. To his inſtruction and care many an accompliſhed and beloved femaleowes much of her happineſs and power to adorn and bleſs the circle in which ſhe moves —"Well done, good and faithful ſervant, enter thou into the joy of thy lord." Mr. Hughes was a native of Shrewſbury, he received his academical education at Daventry under the learned and excellent Dr. Aſhworth. He firſt ſettled at Horwich near Bolton, from whence, on the death of the venerable Braddock, he removed to Bury, in April 1771, He was twice married, firſt to the ſiſter of the Rev. John Ludd Fenner, of Taunton, by whom he has left three ſons and a daughter. His ſecond wife, his amiable and worthy relict, was the widow of Mr. Moore of Shrewsbury, and ſiſter of the late Mr. Iſaac Wood of that town—By this lady he has left no iſſue.

CHESHIRE.

A new mail coach road has been lately made from Cheſter to Holyhead. It paſſes through Ruthin over Llanfilanghen-bridge to Carey-druidion, which is on the great turnpike road from Shrewſbury to Holyhead, three miles eaſterly of Keniegy inn.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. J. Finchett, attorney, to Miſs Francis.—Mr. Kemp, of London, to Miſs J. Golbourne, milliner.

At Nantwich, Mr. Timmins, linen-draper, of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, to Miſs Houghton.—The Rev. J. Wilſon, of Donington, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Nantwich.—The Rev. R. Halifax, ſon of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to Miſs Richetts, of Aſhford Hale.

Died.] At Cheſter, Miſs S. Wright, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Wright.—Mr. H. Rowe, jun. butcher.—Mr. Garner, of the Chequers public-houſe.—Mr. W. Newell, of the Ring of Bells public-houſe; generally reſpected as a perſon of inoffenſive manners.

In her 23d year, Mrs. Hall, of Wheelock.—Mr. J. Okell, of Aſhton-upon-Merſey.

In the iſland of Tortola, Weſt Indies, Capt. S. Welleſby, of the ſhip Dick, of Liverpool, ſon of Mr. Welleſby, attorney, of Nantwich, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Kerſhaw, to Miſs Robinſon, both of Charleſtown, near Gloſſop.

At Derby, the Rev. B. Layard, to Miſs Pont, daughter of J. Pont, eſq.—Mr. J. Rotheram, farmer, to Miſs Cooper, both of Moſbrough.—Mr. D. Adlington, jun. to Miſs M. Clay, both of North Wingfield.—Mr. R. Hardy, game-keeper to C. Kynnerſley, eſq. of Sutton Hall, to Miſs L. Wilborne, of Calow, near Cheſterfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 36, Mrs. Wheeldon, wife of Mr. G. Wheeldon, merchant.—Aged 76, Mrs. Wilkinſon, a maiden lady.

At Buxton, far advanced in years, Mrs. Wheldon, formerly of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Nunns, manager of the Stafford theatre.

Aged 58, the Rev. R. Wilmot, rector of Morley.—Mr. T. Barker, of Cowdale; and in a few days after, Mrs. Barker, his widow.

A Oſmaſton, near Derby, aged 31, Mrs. Walters, wife of Mr. J. Walters, farmer.

At Baſlow, Miſs E. Whyte, late of Liverpool, and ſiſter of Mrs. Barker, of Baſlow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Head, victualler, to Miſs Hickling, of Bulcote.—Mr. A. Hadden. to Miſs A. Innes, daughter of the late A. Innes, eſq. of Breda.—Mr. Giles, of Colſton Baſſett, in this county, to Miſs Broadhead, of Portland Place, London.—Mr. Smith, hatter, to Mrs. Garlick.

At Eaſt Retford, Mr. Roberts, draper, to Miſs Thornton.

At Manſfield, Mr. Watts, farmer, of Rodmanthwayte, to Miſs Broadbent.—Mr. J. Turner, of Gleadthorpe, to Miſs M. Senior.

At Retford, Mr. M. Carr Daues, brewer, of Bolton-le-Moors, to Miſs Bower.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Rice, builder.—

der.—In his 47th year, Mr. W. Bradley, maſter of the Crown Inn.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Keyworth.—Mr. Wilſon, peruke-maker.—Mr. T Lockton, maſter of the Spread Eagle Inn.—In her 59th year, Mrs. Townrow, wife of Mr. Townrow, currier.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Paulſon, widow.—Suddenly, Mr. Broomhead, ſtone-maſon.

At Eaſt Retford, aged 84, Mrs. Cleaver.

At South Collingham, in his 55th year, P. Moſs, eſq.

Suddenly, at Eaſt Bridgford, near Bingham, Mr. W. Levers, farmer.—Aged 56, W. Maſon, eſq. of Welham, near Retford.

At Whatton, near Bingham, Mrs. Trimm, wife of W. Trimm, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to amend and improve the navigation of the river Witham, in this county, from the bridge commonly called the High Bridge, in the city of Lincoln, through the borough of Boſton to the ſea—Alſo, for further improving the navigation of the channel of Foſſdyke, commonly called the Foſſdyke Canal, which communicates with the ſaid river Witham, &c. &c

The committee of proprietors of the Grantham Canal company, have lately ordered the banks, ſtone-work, weir, &c. at the Knipton Reſervoir, to be raiſed, increaſed, erected, &c. ſo as to contain four feet additional depth of water.

It is intended to make a new cut, and raiſe a number of additional works, ſewers, bridges, ditches, ſtocks, cloves, fences, &c. &c. for the better and more effectual drainage of the lands in the pariſhes of North and South Somercotes, with Scupholme, and Skidbrooke, North End, in this county. A variety of new works are likewiſe intended to effect a more complete drainage of the lands lying along the ſtone drain, called the Black Gowt, to Saltfleet Haven in this county; the ſaid ſtone Gowt being now very old, out of repair, and not of ſufficient dimenſions, &c. &c.

Married] At Stamford, Mr. Howgrave, ſon of the late Mr. Howgrave, printer, to Miſs Henderſon.

At Lincoln, Mr. C. Franklyn, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Mrs. Muſſell.—Mr. J. Heanly, farmer, of Croft, to Miſs E Foſter, daughter of Mr. Alderman Foſter.—Mr. T. Redhead, bricklayer, to Miſs Stone.

At Boſton, Mr. T. Coulton, wine-merchant, of Lincoln, to Mrs. Francis, widow of the late Mr. P. Francis, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Whiſſendine, in Rutland, Mr T. Hickman, grazier, to Miſs F. Floor.—Mr. J. Morris, whiteſmith of Heckington, to Miſs M. Jeſſop, of Little Hale.

At Oakham, Mr. Snowden, printer, to Miſs Goode.

At Fulbeck, Col. Michel, of Duliſh, in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Fane, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. H. Fane.—Mr. C. Saunders, of Ferry, to Miſs M. Heaton, of Epworth.

Died.] At Lincoln, ſuddenly, aged 30, the Rev. T. Mangles, rector of Ayſthorpe, in this neighbourhood.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Obbinſon, formerly a bread-baker, many years in this city.—Aged 34, Mrs. Bailey, of the Crown Inn, late of Stamford

At Boſton, J. Betts, eſq. an opulent merchant.

At Stamford, Mr Bainton, collar-maker.—Aged 46, Mr. J. Pickering, of the Exeter Arms public-houſe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Coſſington, Mr. Newbold, of Rothley, to Miſs Hulſe, ſiſter of Major Hulſe, of the Leiceſterſhire militia.

At Burt-on-Overy, Mr. Booth, of Anneſley Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Woodruffe.

At Carlton, near Market Boſworth, Mr. R. Worthington, of Nainby Houſe, to Miſs Gadſby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Ellis, painter.

At Coleorton Hall, aged 81, Mrs. F. Turner, relict of the late Rev. T. F. Turner.

At Witney, Oxon, in his 45th year, J. Wright, gent. late of Leiceſter, eldeſt ſon of J. Wright, eſq. of Lubbenham.

At Fugby, the Rev. W Fenwicke, one of the ſons of the Rev. J. Fenwicke, late rector of Hallaton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wedneſbury, Mr. B. Wittetts, to Miſs M Hawe.—Mr. James Coſsgrave, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Newman, of Kinver, in this county.

At Wolverhampton, Capt. Davies, of the royal navy, to Miſs H. Gibbons, ſecond daughter of T. Gibbons, eſq. of the Oaks, near Wolverhampton.—Mr. W. Wenman, to Miſs Emery, late of Litchfield.

At Penkridge, Mr. J. Reynolds, of Whiſton-hall, to Miſs S. Brindley, of Brough-hall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. S. Little, of Mancheſter.

At Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, aged 63, ſuddenly, while in the act of eating her ſupper, Mrs. Allen.

At Walſall, Mr. S. Day. jun. buckle-maker.

At Solihull, Mr. Hopkins, an eminent floriſt.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Milner, one of the partners of the Cheadle braſs-company.

At Norton, Mrs. Ford, relict of the late H. Ford, eſq of Leck.

Mrs. Wylde, wife of the Rev. J. Wylde, of Aldridge.—Mrs. D. Hinckes, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hinckes, of Tettenhall-wood, formerly of Stone, in this county.

At Cobridge, in the Potteries, Mr. Hales.

Mr. Parker, farmer, of Doxey, near Stafford. His death was occaſioned by the unfortunate circumſtance of running violently againſt a poſt on the preceding evening.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Intended turnpike-road.—To commence from the turnpike-road which leads from Dudley, in Worceſterſhire, to Birmingham, and which falls into the ſame at the Swan inn, in the pariſh of Weſt Bromwich, and to communicate with the turnpike-road which leads from Birmingham to Sutton Colfield, at a certain houſe called the Horſe and Jockey public houſe, in the ſaid pariſh of Sutton Colfield.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Potter, to Miſs Waters.—Mr. W. Orton, gilt toy-maker, to Miſs S. Harper.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miſs S. Lole, of Bitteſwell, Leiceſterſhire.

At Coventry, Mr. Hall, to Miſs Warner.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mr. R. Walthew, builder, of Birmingham, to Miſs Smith, of the Perthwaite-houſe.

At Checkley, Mr. L. Welch, of Handſworth, to Miſs A. Langley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Langley.

At Buckingham, Mr Burgeſs, cabinet-maker, of Coventry, to Mrs. Higgin.—Adjutant Pring, of the Warwickſhire ſupplementary militia, to Miſs Moore, of Rowington.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 17, Mr. T. Higgot.—Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Mr. J. Smith, coachmaker.—Aged 33, Mrs. A. Lowe.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackſon, of the Dolphin inn.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Tibbets.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Bramah, ſen. moulder at the Eagle foundry, where he had worked regularly, upwards of twenty ſeven years.—Mr. J. Briggs, malſter.—In his ſeventeenth year, Mr. J. Mence, ſon of Mr J. Mence, cloaths-cleaner.—Aged 19, Mr. J Frears, of the Five Ways.—Mr. T. Giles.—Mr. R. Bindon, ironmonger.—Aged 87, Mrs. Bullock, widow, late of Weſt Bromwich.—Aged 55, Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late Mr. T. Hunt, button-maker.

At Warwick, Mr. T. Hands, brazier.

At Coventry, Mrs. Alcot, wife of Mr. Alcot, ſtone-maſon.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in the prime of life, Mrs. Taſker.

At Handſworth, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Price, formerly of Winſon-green.

At Kingſbury-cliffe, Mrs. Willoughby, wife of R. Willoughby, eſq. She fell a victim to her maternal affection, while nurſing her only ſon, afflicted with the ſcarlet fever.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, Miſs Salmon, daughter of Mr. Salmon, ironmonger.—In his 61ſt year, B. S. Heaton, eſq of Greenfield-houſe, near Birmingham.—At an advanced age, Mr. Bodington, of Kenilworth-chace.

At Foleſhill, in her 92d year, Mrs. Bright, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mrs. Voyce, of Alleſley.

At Willenhall, Mr. B. Beeby, braſs-founder, brother to the late J. Beeby, eſq.—Mr. R. Godſon, land ſurveyor, of Brailes.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Johnſon, widow, of Birmingham.

Mr. Deſter, of Edſtone, near Henly-in-Arden.—Mr. T. Newton, of Segeley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately, at Crows Moor, near Ludlow, a ſow that had farrowed twelve fine pigs, about two months before, was obſerved ſoon after to linger in a drooping ſtate, till ſhe died.—On being laid open, in order to diſcover the particular occaſion of her death, a fleſhy excreſcence of an oval ſhape was found adhering to the upper part of the bladder, which excreſcence meaſured twenty-five inches in length, was ſixteen inches thick in the middle, and weighed 103lb. How ſo large a ſubſtance could be formed in her interior, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, the ſow being perfectly well previous to littering, is a fact which aſtoniſhes every naturaliſt who has heard of the ſame. Her inteſtines were perfectly ſound.

Intended Incloſure in this county, Kedewen.

Married.] At Culmington, Mr. T. Williams, of Norton, to Miſs Broadwell.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Marſh, ironmonger, of Liverpool, to Miſs Ebury.

At Wenlock, Mr. R. Cheſter, of Owoley Farm, to Miſs Gwynne, daughter of Mr. S. Gwynne, merchant.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. J. Martin, butcher, to Miſs Maddocks.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, at a very advanced age, the Rev. W. Oakley, vicar of Holyhos pariſh, in this town.—Mr. Morris, ſen. taylor.—Mr. Taylor, of the White Lion public-houſe.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Corbett, high-bailiff of the corporation

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Churton.

WORCESTERSHIRE

The meeting of the choirs of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceſes, commenced on Tueſday the 27th of September at the cathedral at Worceſter. The Rev. H. Stillingfleet, a deſcendant of Biſhop Stillingfleet, delivered an able diſcourſe on the occaſion; in which he ſhewed, from reaſon and ſcripture, the propriety of employing the aid of muſic to awaken our compaſſion and ſtimulate our benevolence. Towards the concluſion, he made a pathetic appeal to the feelings of his audience, on the peculiar claims which the families of the clergy have on the charity and aſſiſtance of the public. In the courſe of the ſervice, the Overture and Dead March in Saul, the Dettingen Te Deum, Dr. Boyce's anthem "Lord thou haſt been our refuge," the Coronation anthem, and the hundredth Pſalm, with Dr. Haye's accompaniments, were performed in a truly correct and ſpirited ſtyle. In the evening, Handel's juſtly celebrated oratorio, Judas Maccabæus, attracted a numerous aſſemblage of beauty and faſhion to the College-hall. In the firſt act, "Pious Orgies, pious Airs," by Mrs. Billington, and, "Arm, arm, ye Brave," by Bartleman, received unbounded applauſe. Miſs Clarke, who has for ſome time received inſtruction from a gentleman of Oxford, appeared as a candidate for the favour of the public, in the lively air, "Come ever ſmiling Liberty," which ſhe executed with ſcientific propriety, though evidently labouring under no ſmall embarraſſment. But, in the ſecond part, Incledon electrified the audience with "Sound an Alarm," a piece well calculated to develope his powers; it was encored amidſt a tumult of applauſe. The circumſtances of the Iſraelites, as repreſented in that oratorio, have ſo many points of ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe of Britons, at the preſent criſis, that the intereſt of the piece was thereby conſiderably increaſed. On Wedneſday morning "The Creation," by Haydn, was performed to an audience, nearly as numerous as that of the preceding day. There are many pleaſing paſſages in this oratorio; but, as a whole, it certainly is not likely to vie, in popularity, with the ſublime and affecting compoſitions of Handel. In the evening the College-hall was filled, at an early hour, with a company that might well rival, in beauty and ſplendor, that which met the King there in the year 1788. More than 1400 perſons were preſent; but many were obliged to return without being able to obtain admiſſion. The concert opened with the Overture from Acis and Galatea, and the Chorus, "O the Pleaſure of the Plains." Mrs. Billington's "Sweet Bird," was rapturouſly applauded; Incledon's "Thorn" was encored. Between the acts, he favoured the audience with "The Storm." Mr. Scott, who, (ſo unexpectedly, to the good citizens of Worceſter) became their repreſentative on the laſt election, introduced, from the chapel of Great Bar, near which place he has a ſeat, a muſical child, Fanny Roſs Melville. She took the upper part of a Glee, harmonized from the old Scots' air, "Down the Burn, and thro' the Mead," and ſung it with infinite taſte: her voice is ſurprizingly powerful for one ſo young; and ſhe bids fair to become the Mara, or Billington, of a future day. On Thurſday morning, numbers were unable to obtain admiſſion to the cathedral. That ſublime Oratorio, The Meſſiah, which ſeems to include every excellence of which muſic is capable, had a powerful effect upon the hearers. Several ladies were carried out fainting, and ſome gentlemen were nearly reduced to a ſimilar ſtate. Neild ſung reſpectably, the very difficult ſong "Thou ſhalt daſh them in pieces." Though inferior in power, there is a ſweetneſs and taſte in his performance, which we may in vain ſeek for in Incledon. Incledon will pleaſe the people, Neild the muſician: perhaps, both run into extremes. Incledon is ſometimes boiſterous; Neild often approaches to tameneſs. In the evening, Fanny Roſs Melville performed, with high approbation, a part of the Dirge, "To fair Fidele's graſſy Tomb." The beautiful Miſs Cantelo, from Bath, who had amuſed the audience with a Concerto on the Pedal Harp, on Wedneſday evening, forſook her ſtrings, to ſing Braham's "Little Jane of the Mill". To ſay the truth, however, "Little, little, little, little Jane," obtained but little applauſe. The laſt ſong this evening was Mrs. Billington's "Soldier tired." To thoſe who have heard her in this her favourite air, deſcription is uſeleſs. She afforded an example of the excellence to which good natural powers, aided by ſkilful cultivation, may arrive: in the rapid diviſions of this ſong, which ſhe makes ſtill more ſo, by performing them nearly twice as faſt as the original time, every note was articulated, as diſtinctly, as it could be on the violin. In the laſt diviſion, "And *dares* again the field," her ſinging fourths inſtead of thirds has a ſtriking and enrapturing effect. Lord Huchinſon, Lord Coventry, Lord and Lady Somers, Lord and Lady Stourton, Lord Rodney, Mr. and Mrs. Lygon, &c. &c. were preſent each day. The collection for the charity amounted to 521l. 8s.

Intended incloſure in this county, Little Comberton.

Married.] Mr. D. Edge, mercer, &c. of Eveſham, to Miſs Bowen, daughter of Mr. E. Bowen, builder.—Mr. Hill, of Hillbend, in the pariſh of Caſtle Morton, to Miſs Lord, of Buſhley.—Mr. R. Burlingham, jun, of Worceſter, to Mrs. M. Truſted, daughter of Mr. C. Truſted, grazier.

At Worceſter, the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, to Mrs. James, widow of the late Captain James.—Mr. Palmer, attorney, to Miſs Jones, of Wolverton.—Captain Marcus J. Anneſley, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. and very Rev. W. Anneſley, Dean of Downe, in Ireland, and nephew of the Right Hon. Richard Earl Anneſley, to Miſs C. Smith, daughter of the late Ferdinando Smith, eſq. of the Grange, Salop.—Mr. J. Lycett, glover, to Miſs Baylis, of the London road.

At Upton, Mr. Sheward, ſurgeon, to Miſs Benbow, of Great Malvern.

Died.] At Bewdley, in childbed, Mrs. Adey, wife of Mr. Adey, plumber and glazier.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Burford.

At Malvern, James Solly, eſq.

At Upton, Mr. J. George.

At Redditch, Mrs. Fowkes.—Suddenly, Mrs Carr.

At Hopton, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late J. Baker, eſq. of Moor Houſe, near Tenbury.

At Eveſham, Mrs. Harber, of the Roſe and Crown Inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the Hereford Journal recommends to the hop-planters of this and other counties, to make an alteration in the preſent mode of treading hops into the bag. The labour of performing this, is, he obſerves, very conſiderable; the proceſs tedious and fatiguing; and the mode of operation highly injudicious. By the preſent mode the bag is ſuſpended from the floor, and from the circumſtance of its hanging in the air, there can be no counteraction from a ſolid body preſſing againſt the ſides of the bag, whence the hops are compreſſed into the ſack; nor can the preſſure of human feet, and a ſtick or hammer in human hands, be expected to operate with that force and celerity of effect, which may be accompliſhed by the aid of mechanical inſtruments. The medium of preſſure to be brought in immediate contact with the ſuperior ſurface of each layer of hops ſhould be, as nearly as poſſible, of the dimenſions of the inſide of the ſack, ſo that the preſſure may be made equally and at once. This correſpondent therefore propoſes that a well (to which he appropriates the novel term of hoppary,) ſhould be erected, either exactly ſquare, or of a circular form, made of wood, and lined with iron The hoppary thus formed, ſhould, he conceives, by law, be confined by Act of Parliament to certain preciſe dimenſions, ſo that when the hops are duly ſacked, the weight may be aſcertained with nearly as much accuracy by meaſure as by weight. This circumſtance would, he conceives, greatly tend to facilitate the purpoſes of commercial transfers, as a rule and pencil would prove nearly as uſeful inſtruments to aſcertain the value as ſcales and weights The article of cleanlineſs, it is further obſerved, is of ſome importance, and requires attention. No human ſweat or urine would in this caſe be lodged in the ſack, a leſs quantity of air would be left between the leaves, and of courſe this uſeful plant would be kept longer in a ſweet and pure ſtate than it now can poſſibly be. This correſpondent further obſerves, in concluſion, that the ſame ponderous weight, whoſe elevation and depreſſion by pullies ſupply the means for filling the hoppary, and compreſſing the hops in the cloſeſt manner, would by a few ſtrokes, when the ſupport is drawn from the lower aperture of the hoppary, be the ready inſtrument of cauſing its protruſion through the metallic cylinder. A ſimple proof of this reaſoning may be afforded, though on a ſmall ſcale, in the ſhops of retail tobacconiſts, who have what this correſpondent latinically calls a *Nicotimple*, for filling ſmall papers with certain ſmall parcels of that plant, &c.

Married.] In London, J. James, eſq. of Aſhley, Devon, to Miſs Lawrence, of Eaton Biſhop, in this county.—Mr. W. Webb, grocer, of Hereford, to Miſs Payne, of Bream's-buildings.

At Upton Biſhop, near Roſs, Mr. T. Mears, of Wellington, near Cheſter, to Miſs E. Pearce, ſecond daughter of Mr. S. Pearce, an opulent farmer.

At Madley, near Hereford, Mr. E. Guy, of London, to Miſs M. Pritchard.

At Linton, Mr. T. Sarjeant, of Mitcheldeane, to Miſs Powell, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Davies, of the Black Lyon Inn.—Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Mr. J. Rogers, glazier.—Mrs. Crooſe, widow of the late J. Crooſe, eſq. of the Lodge.

At Ledbury, in his 73d year, Mr. W. Bellers.

Mr. Adams, of Lyde, near Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Newland, in this county, Mr. Weeks, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs S. Malway, of Coldwell.

At Chacoley, Worceſterſhire, F. Wilkinſon, eſq. of Cahirelly, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, to Miſs M. A. Neale, late of Glouceſter.

At Littleton, in this county, Mr. J. Irving, of Briſtol, to Miſs E. Taylor.

At Weſtbury upon Trim, Mr. W. Inman, merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Young.—Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marines, to Miſs Wiſe, of Caldicot, Monmouthſhire. — Mr. Proctor, jun. of Tewkſbury, to Miſs Broome, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Helps, ſen. of Barton-ſtreet. — Mr. T. Gough, haulier.—Aged upwards of 96, Mrs. Whalley.—Aged 70, Mrs. Lewis, a reſpectable and truly indefatigable teacher of moſt of the young children of reſpectability of this city and neighbourhood, upwards of forty years. She was kind to her neighbours, and ever attentive to the diſtreſſes of the poor.

Mr. Meadows, baker.

At Badminton, aged 17, Lady Anne Elizabeth Somerſet, youngeſt daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

Mr. Taylor, formerly of the Crown public-houſe, on Corſe Lawn. He is ſuppoſed to have been accidentally drowned, as he had been ſome days miſſing, and his body was found in the Severn, near the Weſtgate-bridge, at Glouceſter.

E. Chapp, eſq. of Old Sodbury.—Mrs. S. C. Pearſall, of May's Hill.

At Cheltenham, J. Topham, eſq. F.R.S. and F A.S. 1767, and treaſurer to the latter Society. Mr. Topham, was a native of Malton, in Yorkſhire; and while employed in an humble ſituation under the late P.C. Webb, eſq. ſolicitor to the treaſury, he acquired ſuch a knowledge of ancient hands and muniments, as raiſed him to a place in the State Paper office, where he aſſociated with his friends and patrons, the late Sir Joſeph Aylyffe, bart. and Thomas Aſtle, eſq. He was alſo one of the gentlemen engaged in preparing for the preſs the ſix volumes of the Rolls of Parliament; an office in which he ſucceeded his friend R. Blyke, eſq. with whom, in the year 1775, he was joint editor of Glanville's "Reports on conteſted Elections," 8vo. He was alſo editor, if not tranſlator, of an Engliſh edition of Sir John Forteſcue's "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, 1775," 8vo. On Mr. Webb's death he entered himſelf at Gray's inn, applied to the ſtudy of the law; was called to the bar, and appointed a commiſſioner of bankrupts. He ſucceeded Dr. Lort, as keeper of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth; was ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for ſelecting and publiſhing the Public Records of this Kingdom; and regiſterer to the Charity for Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and treaſurer to the Orphan Charity-ſchool. He married, in the year 1794, one of the co-heireſſes of the late Mr. Swindon, an opulent ſchoolmaſter, at Greenwich. Mr. Topham's publications in the *Archæologia* are vol. VI. p. 119, on *Eſnecca*, or the King's Yacht, in a charter of Henry II; ibid. 179, on the picture in Windſor Caſtle repreſenting the Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover; VII. 337, on a Subſidy Roll of 51 Edward III. The Wardrobe Account of 21 Edward I. was publiſhed by the Society in 1787, under his direction; and he was one of the Committee for publiſhing other Wardrobe Accounts, in "A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Houſehold, in divers Reigns, from Edward III. to William and Mary, 1790." 4to.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. S. Edenborough, of London, to Miſs S. Bolton, daughter of the late Mr. C. Bolton, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Plowman, builder, to Miſs S. Walker, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, cooper.

Mr. J. Williams, of Adderbury, to Miſs M. Shenſton, of Milton.

Died.] At Witney, of the ſcarlet fever, Miſs Stafford, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. E. Stafford.—Aged 63, Mr. Baughan, a reſpectable blanket-maker.

Aged 17, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Blackhall, eldeſt ſon of Mr. P. Blackhall, of Pirton, a youth of agreeable manners, beloved, eſteemed, and reſpected, by all who knew him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The whole of the fixed incomes of the newly-raiſed Bedford Infirmary at preſent amounts to the ſum of 318l. 15s.; and the total income of the Infirmary, including a contingent fund ariſing from annual ſubſcriptions, amounts to the ſum of 770l. 5s. The works that reſpect the building are now compleated, the medical eſtabliſhment arranged, and for about two months, the indigent and afflicted have been enabled to derive comfort and relief from the Inſtitution. It appears from the report of Mr. Cloake, the ſurveyor, that Mr. Wing, the architect, has not only executed his work conformably to the terms of the contract he had entered into, but that he had in ſome inſtances liberally extended the works, ſo that the whole is now pronounced to be moſt ſubſtantially built, and conſequently in a ſecure and habitable ſtate. In addition to the report of Mr. Cloake, the ſtanding committee of the Infirmary have added their teſtimony in juſtice to the labours of Mr. Wing, purporting, that throughout the whole work, this reſpectable building has united the ardour of a patron of the Inſtitution, to the ſkill and aſſiduity of a ſcientific workman. The whole benefaction of the late Mr. Whitbread amounts to the ſum of 9075l.; of this ſum, according to the will of Mr. Whitbread, 4000l. is only applicable to the expences of the building; conſequently the ſum of 5075l. remains as a capital, yielding annual intereſt for the ſupport of the Inſtitution, which at three per cent. affords 253l. 15s. To this may be added, Mr. Hawkins's ſtock, 500l. 3 per cent. conſols. 15l.; ditto ſhort annuities, per annum, 50l.; altogether, 318l. 15s. as annual intereſt of the different capital ſums.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. W. Vanhouſe, of Little Eaſt Cheap, London, to Miſs M. Winrow.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. C. Johnſon Baines, A.M. to Miſs Jemina Welſtead, of Kimbolton.

In London, Mr. Heygate, of Winwick, to Miſs A. Hall, of Weſt Haddon in this county.

At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. S. P. Bull, to Miſs Bateman, of Bunhill-row, London.—Mr. J. Capel, of Flecknoe, in Warwickſhire, to Miſs M. Capel, of Flower, in this county. Mr. Warren, of Wellingborough, to Miſs E. Langdell, of Ecton, near Northampton.—Mr. Aſpinal, jun. of Moulton, to Miſs Pell, of Moulton-lodge.

At Buckingham, Mr. Burgeſs, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Haggin.

Mr. S. Sheldon, farmer, &c. of Walgrave, to Miſs Houghton, of Holcot.

Died.] At Northampton, Miſs Payne, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Payne, of the Stag's Head Inn.

At Oundle, Mrs. E. Sutcliffe.

Lately, at Bath, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Supple, widow, of Great Oakley, in this county.—Aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, lady of Colonel Monckton, of Fineſhade, in this county.

At Ayleſbury, Bucks, Mrs. S. Adams.—Suddenly, Mr. D. Webſter, of Deane-park.

At Buxton, in Derbyſhire, Mrs. Wheeldon, mother of Mrs. Eentom, of Northampton.

At Wansford, Mr. T. Hall, maltſter and baker.—Aged 35, Mr. G. Norton, of the Haycock-inn.

CAMBRIDGE.

Intended incloſure.—Common fields in St. Giles's pariſh, Cambridge; Fen Ditton, Sawſton, Whitchford, in the Iſle of Ely.

Married.] At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. C. J. Baines, M.A. vicar, to Miſs J. Welſtead, of Kimbotton.—Mr. Jump, attorney, of Wiſbeach, to Miſs Newman, of Brentwood.

At Newmarket, Mr. Cramp, ſuperviſor of exciſe, to Miſs Kent, daughter of Mr. Kent, bricklayer.

At Kenſworth, Herts, Dr. Adams, late fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs S. Scott, daughter of the late Rev. T. Scott, rector of King's Stanley, in Glouceſterſhire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Kenrick, mother of J. Kenrick, eſq. a fellow-commoner of Jeſus College.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Turnbull.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Mitchell, ſon of Mr. W. Mitchell, butler of Peterhouſe College.

At Ely, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the Rev. W. Metcalfe, one of the minor canons of the Cathedral; a truly exemplary woman in the Chriſtian duties, and in the ſeveral ſtations of wife, mother, and friend.

At Newmarket, Mr. R. Edwards, maſter of the Red Lion Inn.—In his 18th year, Mr. T. Harding, ſon of Mr. T. Harding, ſadler.

At Soham, in her 68th year, Mrs. Bye, wife of Mr. W. Bye, miller.

Aged 73, the Rev. B. Hurlock, of Dedham, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge.—Mr. J. Wilſon, butcher, of Harlton.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. C. Sherrard.—Of a lingering conſumption, Miſs Perkins, youngeſt ſiſter of J. Perkins, eſq. banker.—Mrs. Stacey, of Fulbourne.—Mr. W. Hemington, of Landbeach.

At Whitchford, Mr. D. Lloyd, formerly a draper at Ely.

NORFOLK.

A company has been lately eſtabliſhed at Norwich, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the city with plenty of freſh excellent water, under a long leaſe from the corporation. A mill has been likewiſe conſtructed on the river, which forces the water up, through iron pipes, to a reſervoir on the hill, high enough for feeding the pipes that ſupply the town.

Intended Incloſures in this country, Watton and Carbrooke.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. C. Culing, of the Corn Exchange, to Miſs M. Chaſeney, of Trowſe.—Mr. Green, ſtaymaker, to Miſs King.

At Thetford, Mr. B. Faux, banker, to Miſs Burgeſs.

At Diſs, Mr. Brooke, brazier, to Miſs M. Holmes.

At Foulſham, Mr. J. A. Gunton, plumber, to Miſs Hubbard.

At Holm Hale, R. Parfry, jun. M. D. to Miſs Pen. Powley, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Aylſham, Mr. W. Daniel, to Miſs Saunders.

At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Beales, grocer, to Miſs N. Gilham, daughter of Mr. J. Gilham, confectioner.—Mr. W. King, one of the proprietors of the Telegraph and Volunteer coaches, of this place, to Mrs. S. Barnby.—Mr. H. Webſter, grocer, to Miſs E. Fuller.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Mayes, glazier.—Aged 65, Mr. F. Fitt, formerly nurſeryman of Hoveton St. John.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Rogerſon, land ſurveyor.—Amos O'Neale, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes.—Aged 68, Mrs. P. Swayne, wife of Mr. T. Swayne, plaſterer.—Mr. T. Monſey.—Aged 99, Mr. J. White.—Aged 55, Mrs. Dove, hatter.—Aged 17, Mr. Lambert, ſon of Mr. Lambert, ſtaymaker. He was cut off very ſuddenly, having attended his duty, as a private, in Colonel Pattiſon's corps of Norwich volunteers, only three or four days previous to his deceaſe.—Aged 64, Mr. Heaſman, widow.—Aged 60, Mrs. C. Webſter, wife of ——— Webſter, eſq.

At Yarmouth, aged 60, Mrs. Eager, wife of Mr. Eager, muſician.—In his 69th year, J. Bell, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at this port.—Aged 38, Mr. J. Browne, tallow-chandler.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Adcock, wife of Mr. Adcock, brewer.

At Lynn, in his 70th year, R. Whincop, eſq. town-clerk, a gentleman highly endeared to his family and friends in the relative and ſocial duties, &c.

Aged 100, Mr. J. White, gardener.

At Melton, aged 73, Mrs. Hepperſon, widow of the late Mr. Hepperſon.

Aged 83, Mrs. Kerſey, of Tacolneſtone.

At Lytcham, aged 92, J. Codling, labourer. He was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 118 children.

Aged 64, Mrs. E. Nickleſs, of Taſburgh.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Lanham, twenty-four years a faithful ſervant, in the capacity of gardener, to T. Havers, eſq. of Thelton-hall.—Mr. Havers has ordered a tomb to be erected over his grave, in grateful teſtimony of the zeal and integrity with which the conduct of this honeſt man was marked through life.

Mrs. Cooke, of Loddon Stubbs. She had ſuffered, a few months before, the painful operation of the amputation of her breaſt.

Aged 68, Mrs. F. Riley, relict of the late Captain Riley, of Hockham.—Aged 60, Mrs. Webſter, of Chapel Field, ſiſter of the late C. Bamwell, eſq. of Mileham.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes, ſurgeon, of Holleſley.—Aged 78, the Rev. B. Hurlock, of Dedham.

At Blofield, in his 27th year, Mr. R. Horner.

At Hempton, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Jarrett, farmer.

At Clay, near Holt, Mrs. E. Smith, formerly Hunt, wife of Mr. J. Smith, attorney.

At Brand, aged 101, Anne Dobſon.—Aged 18, Mr. T. S. Ball, of Palgrave, near Swaffham.

Mrs. S. Sendall, of Moſſingham.

Aged 89, Mrs. M. Bunnel, of Eaſt Harling.—Mrs. S. Mays, of Burnham Market.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Anſtead, paper-manufacturer, of Taveſham.—Mr. J. Pettitt, miller, of Bradfield St. George.—Aged 58, Mrs. Goulder, of Strumpſhaw.

At Eaſt Walton, Mr. R. Tompſon, farmer.

At Newry, in Ireland, aged 24, Lieut. Borrett, of the 93d regiment, and late of the Weſt Norfolk militia.

At Acle, Mrs. Browne, well-known in Norwich, as a broker.

At Kirſtead, aged 72, Mrs. Rayner.

At Catton, aged 65, highly reſpected, Mr. Houghton, butcher, who had retired from buſineſs.—In her 28th year, Miſs E. Adams.

At Southwood, near Acle, aged upwards of 70, Mr. W. Scott, farmer.—In his 37th year, Mr E. Weſt, farmer.

At Banton Bendiſh, aged 22, Miſs M. Bourne.

At Cottiſhall, aged 46, Mr J. Warner, ſchoolmaſter.—Mrs. Shaw, of Dickleburgh.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Hepperſon, farmer, of Malton.—Mrs. Rolfe, wife of the Rev. R. Rolfe, of Soham Toney, and formerly of Barningham-hall.—Mrs. Preſton, wife of Mr. Preſton, ſhip-builder, of Southtown, near Yarmouth.—Miſs Townſend, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Townſend, attorney, of Downham.

Aged 23, Mrs. Thornton, of Gooderſtone, near Swaffham.

At Great Dunham, Mr. J. King, formerly of the Bull inn, at Litcham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] T. W. Coke, eſq. of Semor, to Miſs Matthews, eldeſt daughter of R. Matthews, eſq. of Wargrave.—Mr. J. A. Ranſome, druggiſt, of Bury, to Miſs M. Hunton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Wilſon, of Ellaigh-hall, to Miſs Copeman, of Coſteſſay.

At Bury, Mr. W. Bird, wool-comber, to Mrs. M. Polley, baker. The united ages of this enamoured couple amount to 165 years. Mr. S. Boldero, to Miſs Hazlewood, of Woolpit.—W. Carthew, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs M. P. Myers, ſecond daughter of Colonel Myers, of Ireland.—The Rev. V. Ellis, rector of Barnardiſton, to Miſs C. Bullen, youngeſt daughter of J. Bullen, of Barnwell-abbey.

Died.] At Bury, aged 25, Miſs M. Maling.—Mrs. Oldham, wife of Mr. Oldham, glover.

At Ipſwich, at an advanced age, Mr. Clarke, blackſmith.—Aged 40, Mrs. Davis wife of Captain J. Davis.

At Beccles, aged 21, Mr. W. Bobbett, jun.—Aged 38, Mr. Fyſon, baker.—Mr. Mayhew, Beccles and Loweſtoffe carrier.

At Brandon Parva, aged 21, Mr. J. Dice, ſon of Mr. E. Dice, farmer.

At Mildenhall, Mr. J. Woollard, a reſpectable ſhopkeeper.

At Boteſdale, Mrs. Clark, widow, late of the Crown Inn.—Mr. J. Wright, many years maſter of the free-ſchool at Hundon—Miſs H. Fenn, fourth daughter of T. Fenn, eſq. of Ballingdon.

ESSEX.

Lately, by the falling down of a piece of the cliff, on Walton ſhore, near Harwich, the ſkeleton of an enormous animal, was diſcovered, meaſuring nearly thirty feet in length. Some of the bones were nearly as large as a man's body, and ſix or ſeven feet long; the cavities which contained the marrow were large enough to admit the introduction of a man's arm; the bones, on being handled, broke to pieces. One of the molar teeth was carried to Colcheſter by Mr. W. Jackſon, who took it from the ſpot, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is; it weighs ſeven pounds, is of a ſquare form, and the grinding ſurface is ſtudded with ſeveral zig-zag rows of laminæ, which ſeems to denote that it belonged to a carnivorous animal. There were more teeth, which were unfortunately broken, one of which weighed twelve pounds. It is probable that the tuſks will be found, by ſearching further into the cliff, or amongſt the earth which has fallen down. The above ſkeleton is ſuppoſed to belong to an animal of the ſame ſpecies as that called the Mammoth, a remains of which have been found in North America, Great Tartary, &c.—Of this animal Buffon ſays, "The ſkeleton of the Mammoth beſpeaks an animal five or ſix times the cubic volume of the elephant." Muller has given a deſcription of the Mammoth. "This animal (he ſays) is near five yards high, and about thirty feet in length. His colour is grey, his head is very long, and his front very broad; on each ſide, preciſely under the eyes, there are two horns, which he can move and croſs at pleaſure, and in walking, he has the power of extending and contracting his body to a great degree."

Married.] Mr. J. Clark, of Tolleſhunt Darcy, to Mrs. Monk, of Tolleſbury.

At Danbury, Mr. Hilton, gent. to Miſs Hammond, daughter of Mr. Hammond, miller.—Mr. J. Foſter farmer, of Little Baddow, to Miſs Brown.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Richardſon, builder, of Chancery-lane, London, to Miſs Albra.

At Leatherhead, in Surrey, J. Campbell, eſq. M. P. of Liſton Hall, in this county, to Miſs E. Hay, a relation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Errol.

Died.] At Little Baddow, Mr. Gage.

At Chelmsford, in the poor houſe, aged 84, Mrs. P. Spight, formerly a very uſeful nurſe to numerous families in the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. H. Hunſdon.

At Bath, Mrs. Whitwell, formerly of Springfield, in this county.

At Wivenhoe, Mrs. Partridge, widow, formerly of Springfield.

Mr. Balls, farmer, of Ranwell.—Mr. J. Royce, of Woodham Walter.—Mrs. Steele, mother of Mr. J. Steele, of Ulting Wyck.—Miſs H. Fenn, of Ballingdon.—Mrs. Gray, of Mount-row, City-road, London, and late of Billericay, in this county.

At Earl's Colne, Mr. Algar, maſter of the free-ſchool, and many years clerk to the magiſtrates, and commiſſioners of taxes, the buſineſs of which ſituation, as well as the arrangement of many parochial and individual concerns, he conducted with ſingular intelligence and perſpicuity. — Mrs. Elcock, of Prittlewell.

Miſs M. Watſon, third daughter of J. J. Watſon, eſq. of Langham-hall.

At Ingateſtone, Mrs. Mattwood, of Billericay.—Aged 27, Mr. Turner, of South Bemfleet-hall.

KENT.

A new turnpike road is to commence from Godſtone-green, in the county of Surrey, to a place called the Suſſex Tavern, at Tunbridge Wells, in this county, and in the county of Suſſex; and from thence to the forty-one mile-ſtone, on the turnpike road leading from Lamberhurſt, in this county, to Flimwell, in the county of Suſſex. Alſo another turnpike road from Godſtone, in the road leading from Godſtone to Eaſt Grinſtead, to the ſaid Suſſex Tavern in Tunbridge Wells, and from thence to the ſaid forty-one mile-ſtone aforeſaid; which ſaid intended turnpike roads will paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes, &c. of Godſtone, Tandridge, Crowhurſt, Lingfield, Oxtead, and Hourne, all in the county of Surrey. Alſo through the pariſhes, &c. of Edenbridge, Speldhurſt, Hawkhurſt, and Tunbridge Wells, in this county; and through the pariſhes, &c. of Eaſt Grinſtead, Rotherfield, Wadhurſt, and Tunbridge Wells, all in the county of Suſſex.

A bill is intended to be brought into Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for powers to open and make a new ſtreet in the city of Canterbury, to paſs through the premiſes of the Red Lion inn, and certain other adjacent meſſuages and lands, lying in the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Mary Bredman, and St. Alphage, in the ſaid city, into the ſtreet called Palace-ſtreet, in the ſame city; and for other purpoſes to be contained in the ſaid bill, tending to further public improvements, in certain other pariſhes and parts of the ſaid city.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an Act, to authoriſe the Company of Proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal, to vary the courſe of a certain part of the ſaid canal, in order to render the execution thereof more eaſy, and to alter, and render more effectual, a former Act for making the ſaid canal, &c. The above variation is intended to commence from the preſent courſe, in the pariſh of Chalk, in this county, at the diſtance of about 800 yards from a certain farm, called King Farm, and to paſs through the ſaid pariſh of Chalk, and the ſeveral pariſhes of Higham, Cliffe, and Frinſbury, all in this county; and to join the preſent courſe, in the ſaid pariſh of Frindſbury, near a certain road called the Hoo road.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Sharp, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Horne.

At Dover, Mr. T. Farley, ſhipwright, to Miſs A. Hopper.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Springate, widow.—Mr. D. Schooeler, of the Three Compaſſes public-houſe.—In her 88th year, Mrs. E. Legge.—Mrs. Piddock, wife of Mr. Piddock, baker.—At the King's Head inn, after a few day's illneſs, having lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, Enſign W. Gillam, of the 68th regiment of foot.—Mr. J. Simmons, cornfactor.—In his 91ſt year, W. Scott, eſq. a deſcendant of the ancient family of Baliol Scotts, late of Scott's Hall, in this county.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. Bridges, hoyman.

At Old Romney, Mr. J. Gibbon, grazier.

At New Romney, aged 43, Mrs. J. Dilby, wife of Mr. T. Dilby, officer of exciſe.

At Dungenneſs, Serjeant J. Kendal, of the Kent militia.

At Dover, Mr. R. Gravener, victualler.

At Charing, Mrs. Marſhall, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Marſhall.

SUSSEX.

The new barracks at Brighton, now nearly finiſhed, conſiſt of 52 diſtinct buildings, to contain each 24 men, beſides officers' barracks canteen, hoſpital for infantry; and other barracks, with ſtables, for the accommodation of 450 horſe ſoldiers are to be erected on the ground adjoining. They are all intended to be permanent barracks.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for powers to enable the company of proprietors of the river Ouſe navigation, in this county, to complete the ſame. The ſpot choſen for them is ſituated at the foot of the hill leading from Lewes to the race-courſe; it is perfectly dry, and ſalubrious at all ſeaſons.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mr. W. Field, who in the year 1792, was ſo dreadfully lacerated by two dragoons, that his right arm was in conſequence neceſſarily amputated.

Mr. J. Philpot, baker, the oldeſt reſident tradeſman of the city, having tranſacted buſineſs there for upwards of half a century.

Mr. E. Box, watchmaker. As he was ſhooting, on the grounds called the Old Broil, near the city, and beating for game in a furze field, the trigger of the fowling-piece of another gentleman in company, was caught by ſome of the furze that unfortunately diſcharged it, and mortally wounded Mr. Box, who expired the next day. The charge entered the right breaſt of the deceaſed, and came out at his ſhoulder.

At Brighton, Mrs. Miles, widow of the late well-known Smoaker Miles, bather to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

At Haſtings, Mrs. M. Riley. Her loſs is ſincerely regretted by all, and eſpecially by the poor.

At Petworth, Mr. J. Hurſt, common-carrier. Mr. Hurſt went to bed apparently in his uſual ſtate of health, but ſoon after was diſcovered by his wife to be a lifeleſs corps.

At Southover, Mr. Sharpe, formerly a working-ſilverſmith, in London.—The Rev. E. Phillips, A.M. Vicar of Weſt Tarring, and rector of Patching, in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Lately at Wincheſter, at the anniverſary meeting of the Charitable Society of Aliens, the money collected for the purpoſes of that uſeful charity, amounted to the ſum of 97l. 12s. 6d

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Cowdrey, miller, of Wallop, to Miſs Hill.

At Eaſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Boadſell, to Miſs Cook.

At Northwood, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Bartlett, ſurgeon, of Weſt Cowes, to Mrs. R. Ratſey.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Mant, wife of Mr. Alderman Mant.—Mr. R. Knapp, linen-draper.

At Portſea, Mr. S. Field, maſter of the Star public-houſe.

At Baſingſtoke, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Biſhop, attorney.

At Haſlar, in the Royal Hoſpital, aged 28, Lieut. W. de Buſk. This gentleman had been actively employed in different ſervices; battle of the Nile, where he was wounded, recent capture of St. Lucia, &c. In this laſt action he received a contuſion, which is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death.

At Barton Stacey, Mr. J. Courtney, late a linen-draper, at Saliſbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. Lock, ſon of Mr. Lock, watchmaker, to Miſs E. Long, niece of Mr. Aſhton.

At Briſtol, Mr. W. Inman, merchant, to Miſs Young, niece of the late Mr. Alderman Anderſon.—Mr. J. Irving, to Miſs E. Taylor, of Littleton, Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. R. Price, brazier, to Miſs A. Golding.—Mr. E. Peters, of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Lucas, of Tooting, Surrey.

Died.] At Briſtol, at the uncommon age of 104, Mrs. Crawley, widow.—Mr. P. Didden.—Mr. Angel, pariſh clerk of St. John's.—Mr. Hulin, coachmaſter.

At his houſe in Cathay, Mr. J. Pendry, after a troubleſome confinement of eight years with a paralytic diſorder.

At Overhouſe, in Glouceſterſhire, ſincerely regretted by his family and friends, P. Protheroe, eſq. a Weſt India merchant, of Briſtol.

At Weſton, near Bath, Mrs. S. Wells; a woman of exemplary piety.

At Coſſington, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Godfrey.

At Wick, Briſlington, Mr. N. Morris, many years a pawnbroker, of Bath.—Mrs. Poynting, of Compton Dando, only daughter of Mr. S. Skuſe, of Keynſham.

At Bedminſter, Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. T. Smith, chemiſt and apothecary, of Saliſbury.—Mrs. Adams.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthſhire, to Miſs Tereſa Weld, of Lulworth Caſtle, in this county.—Mr. W. Pike, merchant, of Corfe Caſtle, to Miſs Warburton, daughter of J. Warburton, eſq. of Codridge, Staffordſhire.—Mr. S. Foote, attorney, of Sherborne, to Mrs. Howard, daughter of Mr. Broomfield, of Henley-upon-Thames.

At Blandford, B. C. Heywood, M. D. to Miſs E. G. Danſey, daughter of the late W. Danſey, eſq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Terrell, attorney, to Miſs Hull, milliner.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant J. Cawley, of the royal navy, to Miſs A. Blackmoore.—Captain Boger, of the Fowey ſea-fencibles, to Miſs Crawford.—The Rev. Mr. Rowe, lecturer of St. Andrew's, to Miſs Andrews, of Plymouth Dock.—Mr. Date, merchant, to Miſs Hine, daughter of Mr. Hine, woollen-manufacturer.—At Biſhop's Lidyard, Lieutenant Colonel Peachy, to Miſs E. Charter.

Died.] At Camelford, Mrs. Pierce.

At Teignmouth, J. G. Pole, eſq. only brother of Sir W. Temple Pole, bart. of Shute.

At Fordton, near Crediton, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. W. Davy, merchant.

At Cullumpton, Mr. Ellicott, ſerge-maker.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penzance, J. Lumſden, eſq. late Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th regiment, to Miſs L. Hitchins, of Pottaire.—M. G. Gregoe, eſq. of Trewythian, in Gervans, to to Miſs Kemp, eldeſt daughter of Admiral Kemp, of Polſue, near Tregony.

Died.] At Bodmyn, Mrs. Tamlyn.

WALES.

Lately, at Sketty, near Swanſea, the ſeat of R. M. Phillips, eſq. as ſome labourers were employed in digging a pond, they diſcovered three earthen pots, containing a great number of gold and ſilver coins of Edward III. Many of them were in a high ſtate of preſervation; not a ſingle coin was found amongſt them either prior or ſubſequent to that reign. This treaſure, ſo truly valuable to the antiquarian, was found in a wet ſwampy piece of ground, within a hundred yards of Sketty Houſe.

DIED ABROAD.

At his ſeat at Acero, in Sudermania, aged 72, the Comte de Sparre, formerly Chancellor of Sweden, and preceptor of the reigning King of Sweden.

At Barchfield, of a lingering diſeaſe, in his 61ſt year, his Serene Highneſs Adolphus, reigning Prince of Heſſe Phillipſthal-Barchfield.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COMMERCIAL undertakings in this country have been conſiderably marred by the circumſtances of the war, and, in particular, by the fear of invaſion, and the preparations to meet it. The neceſſary recruiting of the regiments of the line, the militia, and the army of reſerve, take many thouſands of men from the productive labour of the country. Even upon the ſervice of the volunteers, there is a loſs of more than 50,000l. a week, by the diminution of the productive labour. The diverſion of the work of ſo many of the artiſans, and of the application of ſo much of the capital, from uſes by which the wealth and lucrative exportations of the kingdom might have been augmented, to the mere ſervice and conſumption of war, tends alſo to diminiſh, to a prodigious annual amount, the real and general profits of our commerce. The reſtraints impoſed by our own Government and Legiſlature, on the movements of trade, in unavoidable compliance with the neceſſities of war—as in the inſtance of regulating the ſailing of merchant-ſhips by the convenience of their convoys, the exaction of new duties, the prohibition of trade with our enemies, &c.—add ſo much more to the preſent diſadvantages of our traffics. Theſe are farther enhanced by the embarraſſments which the war has neceſſarily thrown in the way of the circulation of bills of exchange. Some part of our carrying trade is, at the ſame time, engroſſed by the ſhips of the neutral nations; an event unfavourable, in more ways than one, to our navigation. The danger of capture, too, impedes the enterprize of our merchants, diminiſhes the profits to the productive labourer, and diſtributes a part of the profits, in inſurance—a premium to a claſs of men who merit them, merely as poſſeſſing capital, not as augmenting the quantity or the excellence of the commodities by their own efforts. Beſides, while the exportation of our goods to foreign countries, and their diſtribution in foreign markets, are thus laid under ſo many new difficulties, rival manufactures are encouraged to ariſe in thoſe countries which we have been hitherto accuſtomed to ſupply.

Yet, under all theſe diſadvantages, the trade of Great Britain and Ireland has hitherto been leſs injured by the war, than, upon a popular view of the matter, it might have been natural to expect. The fiſheries in the Greenland Seas, and in Davis's Streights were, this year, unuſually ſucceſsful, ſo that the raw materials of whale oil, whalebone, ſpermaceti, ſeal ſkins, and that ſubſtitute for ivory, which is ſupplied by certain fiſhes allied to the whale ſpecies, are thus neceſſarily ſupplied, at moderate prices, to the arts, and for the common domeſtic uſes, in which they are employed.

Theſe articles in commerce which are, in their raw ſtate, a part of the vegetable and animal produce of this country, are, for the moſt part, cheap, in conſequence of the abundance of the laſt crops. All that diverſity of things for uſe which we prepare from grain and ſtraw, are at moderate rates. Yet, ſo large is the conſumption when a country is in a ſtate of war, that, any extraordinary ſeverity of the weather in winter will not fail to occaſion a degree of dearth, though abſolute ſcarcity be what we can have no reaſon to fear.

The iron, copper, lead, and tin works in this country, are at preſent in great proſperity. The circumſtances of the war give them conſiderable advantages in the home market, againſt the competition of the iron, copper, &c. of Sweden, Norway, and other foreign countries which are highly favourable to their general ſucceſs.

Weſt India goods have not recently varied much in price. The home conſumption of theſe in Great Britain and Ireland, is exceedingly great, and is continually increaſed. The Spaniſh American ſettlements contribute little to the ſupply of Europe with thoſe which are the grand articles of produce and exportation for the Britiſh Weſt India colonies. The Dutch Weſt India ſettlements are not in a condition to bring their produce to advantageous ſale in the European market. The French iſles are without any poſſible activity of cultivation. It remains, therefore, that the merchants and planters belonging to Great Britain have, as it were, the contract for the ſupply of almoſt all that vaſt market which has been created in Europe for ſugar, cocoa, chocolate, Weſt India coffee, cotton, and rum. Hence is it that Weſt India goods, under ſo many diſadvantages in other reſpects, ſtill maintain ſo conſiderably their accuſtomed market value, Upon this circumſtance depends alſo, in no ſmall degree, the continuance of the activity of our manufactures. The Weſt Indies and North America are our beſt cuſtomers for every ſort of great manufacture which is produced here, either in great quantity and at very low prices, or in uncommon excellence. It is our permanent monopoly of that market which enables us to deſpiſe the efforts made by the French to exclude us from the markets of Europe.

In the Mediterranean, although the ports in the power of the French be, of courſe, ſhut againſt us, we ſeem to be rather gaining than loſing. The Auſtrian ports of Trieſte and Venice, the ports of Sicily, Malta, and Sardinia, the ports of the Republic of the Seven Iſles, thoſe of the iſles in the Archipelago, of the Levant, of Greece and Turkey in Europe, are ſtill open. And of manufactured woollens, cottons, linens, watches, and other articles for dreſs, houſehold furniture, &c. the exportation is now very conſiderable to moſt of the famous emporia on the Mediterranean Sea. The conſumption of our Weſt India produce in the countries on the Levant, is at this time not inconſiderable.

The commerce of the Black Sea, which had been juſt opened to Britain and to other nations in the Weſt of Europe, has, we underſtand, been already much injured, if not entirely ruined, by the effects of the preſent war.

Our trade with Portugal again ſuffers interruption by the aſcendancy which the French have acquired at the Court of Liſbon. The prices of the wines and other commodities which we derive from that country, muſt, of courſe, riſe. Beſides the red wines of Spain, and different wines from the eaſtern parts of the Mediterranean gradually begin to obtain a preference over port. Orders for Engliſh goods for the uſe of Portugal and the Brazils muſt alſo ſuffer, of courſe, ſome interruption.

Many Britiſh ſhip-owners, who have been lately obliged to take out licences from the Admiralty, on account of the particular build and conſtruction of theſe ſhips, and in compliance with certain acts of the 24th, the 39th, and the 40th years of his Majeſty's reign, no till lately enforced with rigour, find the conditions under which thoſe licenſes are granted, ſo dangerouſly burthenſome, as to reduce them almoſt to an impoſſibility of continuing their trade. A memorial which they preſented to the committee of the Privy Council for Trade, has failed to procure the deſired relief.

In Yorkſhire, the greateſt advantages have been already derived from the application of machinery to the abbreviation of almoſt all the different parts of labour in the woollen-manufacture. In the counties of Wilts, Glouceſter, Somerſet, and Devon, ſo extenſive an application of machinery to that manufacture, has been oppoſed, on account of its tendency to deprive numbers of the preſent labourers of means by which to earn their bread. The manufacturers, however, inſiſt, that they ſhall not be able to preſerve the ſuperiority in the markets abroad unleſs the uſe of ſuch machinery ſhall be adopted. The wool annually produced in Britain, is about 700,000 packs.

Our 3 per cents have fluctuated during laſt month, between 51 and 54.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon has ſtill continued unuſually favourable for all the different operations of huſbandry. The later wheat crops have been put into the ground in the moſt perfect manner in almoſt every diſtrict of the kingdom, where this ſort of grain is cultivated. From the great facility of preparing the land afforded by the fineneſs of the weather, very large quantities have been ſown in ſome diſtricts.

The potatoe crops on being taken up have not turned out well, except on the wetter ſorts of ſoil.

On the graſs lands much manure has been applied in ſome diſtricts; as they have afforded a fine opportunity by their unuſual dryneſs.

The rains about the beginning of the month were of great ſervice to the paſtures, but there is ſtill much want of water for live ſtock in different places.

The prices of grain are much as in our laſt. The current prices are, Wheat 48s. to 64s.; Rye 33s. to 35s.; Barley 20s. to 26s.; Oats 24s. to 28s.; beans 30s. to 37s.

Fat ſtock as well as lean are lower than laſt month. In Smithfield Market, Beef yields from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone; Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Veal 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and Pork 4s. to 4s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Mutton 3s. to 3s. 10d.; Veal 3s. to 5s.; and pork 4s. to 4s. 8d.

Hay averages 5l. 7s. 6d.; and Straw about 32s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Sept. to the 24th of Oct. 1803, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.	*Thermometer.*
Higheſt 30.40. Oct. 23. Wind N. E.	Higheſt 68°. Oct. 19, 21, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29.40. Sept. 29. Wind W.	Loweſt 33°. Oct. 3, Wind N.W.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 46 hundredths of an inch. The mercury fell from 30.11 to 29.6; between the 7th and 8th days of this month at noon.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 13°. The thermometer was as high as 68° for ſeveral hours on the 21ſt. but on the 22d it was not higher than 55°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report is equal to 2.335 inches in depth.

During the laſt month but a ſmall quantity of rain has fallen; we remember but few ſummers which have been ſo dry as the preſent. The month of June has in fact been the only rainy month of the ten which are now nearly expired.

The early part of the preſent month was perhaps rather colder than is uſual for that ſeaſon, but ſome days towards the cloſe of it have been uncommonly warm and cloſe. Friday the 21ſt was a day of gloomy and oppreſſive heat, and by thoſe who have viſited the Weſt Indies, the atmoſphere on that day was ſaid to have been very ſimilar to the ſtate of the air which, under the tropics, precedes violent ſtorms.

**⁎* Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them,* FREE OF POSTAGE, *to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 108.] DECEMBER 1, 1803. [5, of VOL. 16.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from* QUEEN ANNE *to* SIR CHARLES HEDGES; *copied from the* ORIGINALS, *lately in the poſſeſſion of* JAMES MONTAGUE, ESQ. *and never before publiſhed.*

I.

Monday Night.

I HAVE been ſoe often found fault with for interpoſing in the caſe of deſerters, that I am almoſt afraid to do it; but the incloſed payper ſeems to me to be ſoe moving that I can't help ſending it to you, and deſiring you wou'd take care that execution may be ſtoped till you can enquire farther into the matter.

I am, your very affectionate
ANNE R.

II.

Tueſday Evening.

The encloſed petitions weare given mee as I came from St. James's, one, I believe, is from the man you gave me an account of yeſterday, the other having a wife and ſix children, makes me think it a caſe of compaſſion; however, I deſire you would inform yourſelf about it as ſoon as you can poſſible, and if you find it ſoe, take care his life may be ſpared.

I am, your very affectionate friend.
ANNE R.

III.

Wedneſday Night.

I have nothing to ſay againſt the execution that is to be on Friday, and am very glad the Lords have reſpited *Way*; for tho' the law does not allow that benefit more than once, it would be a barbarous thing to hang a woman when ſhe is with child. I am,

Your affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

IV.

Windſor, June 4.

I received a letter from you yeſterday, and another to day, and muſt deſire you to give orders that great care be taken not only to ſend the encloſed form of thankſgiving in time to all the pariſhes, but to recall all that are given out of the former, for it would be ridiculous to have one form uſed in ſome churches and another in others. I think too the printer ought to be chid, for being ſoe impertinent as to diſpers the prayers till he had my anſwer. I am,

Your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

V.

Wedneſday Morning.

I have been ſo preſſed again this morning, by the woman that gave me the encloſed petition, to reſpite the execution of Jefferies, that I cannot help writting this to deſire you to order a reprieve till Friday, that there may be time to enquire into what this woman ſays.

I am, your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

VI.

Friday Night.

I deſire you would copy out the encloſed, and let me have both that and the copy to-morrow by eleven o'clock,

I am, your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

P. S. I deſire you would ſend me ſoom good pens, for thoſe I have are ſoe bad I can hardly make them writt.

VII.

Windſor, Tueſday Morning.

Mr. Tucker told me yeſterday that Comte Brianſon deſired a copy of my letter to the King of Spain; there is nothinge in it but what he might ſee, but I do not know whether it is ever don, and, therefore, I think, if you can excuſe it civilly, you had better not give it him.

I am, your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

VIII.

Tueſday Two o'clock.

I ſend you the laſt letter I had from the King of Spain, but cannot find the other I had of the 22d of February; to the beſt of my rememberance, there was nothing in it but an account of Lord Peterborough having taken Valentia. I deſire you would lett me have the letter I am to write to the King of Spain, by eight o'clock; and at the ſame time ſend me ſome black wax, and ſuch payper as the encloſed. I am,

Your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R

IX.

Windſor, Auguſt 10,

I had ſent back the encloſed ſooner, but that I thought you would have no opportunity of laying them before the Lords till to-morrow morning; I deſire Mr. Hill may have the power given him that is thought neceſſary. I am ſorry any occaſion has confined you to your chamber, and am

Your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

X.

Windſor, October 3,

Your telling me laſt night that Lord Keeper was to be in town to-morrow, and believing you would ſpeake with him as ſoon as he came, I writt this to deſire you would not do it till Saturday.

I am, your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

XI.

Thurſday.

I ſend you my letter open that you may copy it to ſend to my Lord Peterborough, becauſe I have made ſome alterations in it I am,

Your very affectionate friend,
ANNE R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I Have received ſo much delight from the peruſal of Mr. Godwin's *Life and Age of CHAUCER*, that I cannot content myſelf with the mere mention of it in my private circle. My admiration of the work has induced me to incloſe ſome remarks which occurred to me in the progreſs of reading it: and I have alſo pointed out a few trivial errors, only to lament how inſeparable they are from the greateſt and moſt finiſhed undertakings.

Who were Chaucer's parents we are not told, nor what part of London he was born in: but I remember an anecdote being related to me a ſhort time back, by one of the gentlemen at the Britiſh Muſeum, which Mr. Godwin ſeems to have overlooked, or probably has never heard of; It is that among the Harleian charters in that great repoſitory, is one, dated in the 29th year of Edward the firſt, 1301, wherein Iſabella the widow of Roger le Lorymer, reſigns all right in a tenement in the pariſh of St. Laurence in the Jewry to *Philip le CHAUCER*, and Iſabel, her daughter, whom he had married. The witneſſes, which proves the parties to have been of ſome repute, were, Elias Ruſſel, then Mayor of London, the Sheriffs, and others. To ſay for certain, that this particular deed relates either to the father or the family of the poet is impoſſible: thus much, however, may be fairly mentioned; that the name of Chaucer is a rare one; that the date is not entirely at variance with the ſuppoſed time of Chaucer's birth, which is placed in 1328, and that toward the cloſe of the Canterbury Tales, is a particular deſcription of the *Jewerie* in Aſia, which can only be really applied to that of the metropolis.

"There was in Aſie, in a great citee
Amonges Criſten folk *a Jewerie*
Suſtened by a lord of that contree,
For foul uſure, and lucre of vilanie
Hateful to Criſt, and to his compagnie;
And thurgh the ſtrete men mighten ride & wende
For it was free and open at eyther ende."

That this was a picture drawn from the ſcene of his firſt education ſeems likely on another account, ſince at the cloſe of the tale he has a more pointed reference to the hated condition of the Jews in England: cloſing it with a particular mention of Hugh, the child whom they were ſaid to have crucified at Lincoln. At any rate the preſervation of theſe circumſtances may perhaps hereafter tend to the elucidation of ſome other document. The point indeed when ſettled, may carry with it no vaſt portion of importance, but it is ſtill curious to know the particular ſpot which produced the father of Engliſh poetry, the hiſtory of whoſe connections and deſcent is a matter not of particular, but general, concern.

I now return to Mr. Godwin, the attractions of whoſe work are too numerous and too brilliant to be ſullied in the leaſt degree, by what I am about to mention.

In ſome of the earlier pages, Speght, a preceding commentator on the poet, is called Specht.

The hints for a catalogue of ancient portraits, at the cloſe of the firſt volume, contain many ſtrong and ſound remarks. Mr. Godwin, however, does not mention that the beſt ſpecimens of ſtatuary, beginning with the time of Henry III. are of braſs; ſuch is the material of ſeveral he has particularly mentioned. Eleanor, of Provence, too, (p. 483) is a miſtake for Eleanor of Caſtile, queen to Edward the Firſt; for whom ſeveral of the fineſt croſſes in the kingdom were not only memorials of fond affection, but of Edward's value for the arts.

At page 486, for "Ayſcough's Catalogue, 17 D. 18," we ſhould read "Caſley's Catalogue of the Royal MSS. 17 D. 18," as well as in note *f* of the ſucceeding page.

One notice more and I have done—the full length portrait of the poet, at the cloſe of the work, excited my moſt curious attention. There were ſome traits I thought at firſt, which did not carry the conviction I could have wiſhed; and I was hardly ſatisfied to think it Chaucer. To have formed my opinion, however, entirely from the work of the engraver would hardly have been fair, though even in that inſtance I could not think with Mr. Godwin, that it bears very little reſemblance to the received portraits of the poet. The original painting which I have ſince had an opportunity of examining bears thoſe genuine marks of Chaucer's age, which the art of the engraver never can transfer; the countenance is certainly like the portraits of Chaucer which have been preſerved on board; and the ornaments and habits well agree with his employments. The great fault of the engraver ſeems to have been that he has not given that ſquareneſs to the lower part of the countenance which marks the original with ſo ſtrong a character.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, I have indulged in the freedom of remark; and may perhaps trouble you hereafter with ſome further obſervations on this literary phenomenon. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in your laſt Number has favoured us with a curious example, from an eminent author, (Gray), of the figure of ſpeech, which may be called inanity or nothingneſs. I have juſt met with a ſpecimen in another great author, of a more ſingular figure, for which I know not a better name than *obliteration*—where an aſſertion made in poſitive terms is, as it were, diluted or eraſed till it is quite done away. Lord Clarendon, in his own Life, thus ſpeaks of himſelf: "He indulged his palate *very much*, and even took *ſome delight* in eating and drinking well, but without *any approach to luxury*; and in truth, rather *diſcourſed* like an epicurean, than *was one*." It is very pleaſant to ſee how this good man, who ſeems to begin with an honeſt confeſſion of a frailty, gradually recovers himſelf, ſo as to retract all that he had advanced. It is in a ſimilar ſpirit, though without the ſame contradiction in terms, that he goes on *confeſſing*, thus: "He was in his nature inclined to pride and paſſion, and to a humour between wrangling and diſputing, very troubleſome, which good company in a ſhort time ſo reformed and maſtered, that no man was more affable and courteous, &c."

In Miſs Edgeworth's ingenious Eſſay on Iriſh Bulls, it is, I think, obſerved, that a mode of ſpeech reſembling the former of theſe paragraphs is generally the baſis of the ſuppoſed blunder. The ſpeaker, in his warmth of imagination, ſets out with a broad aſſertion partaking of abſurdity, which he afterwards corrects and reduces down to a reaſonable ſize: as, "I have lived upon your honour's land theſe two hundred years——I and mine." The *noble hiſtorian*, as he is called, however, was not run away with by his fancy, but wrote in the cool ſpirit of a *ſelf-biographer*: that is, with a great deal of ſeeming frankneſs and candour, to avow ſome ſlight failing, which is either effaced by after-explanation, or over-balanced by ſome oppoſite excellence. "He has a foul mouth," ſays the proverb, "who ſpeaks ill of himſelf"—a maxim which ſeems ever before the eyes of that claſs of biographers, who are never found to ſpeak half ſo ſeverely of themſelves, as others would ſpeak of them,

Your's, &c.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Scarcely know whether it is worth while to notice an error of the preſs in my laſt, as no Greek ſcholar can be perplexed thereby: but the letter θ was ommitted in the words θανασιμων, θανάτηφορων and σχεθεν. While I have my pen in my hand, I will detain you a moment longer. In peruſing Huſchke's Analecta Critica, I have juſt fallen upon an excellent obſervation of Bentley's, on the *ſublimis anhelitus* of Horace. I wonder that no critic has compared this expreſſion with the following paſſage in the

Hercules Furens of Euripides, v. 1095, 1096,

και πνοας θερμας πνεω
μεταρσι', ȣ βεβαια, πνευμονων απο.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Higham Hill, E. COGAN.
Oct. 3, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN enquiry, in the laſt number of the Monthly Magazine, concerning Italian Compoſitions peremptorily aſcribed to Poggio Bracciolini, has conſiderably excited the curioſity of ſome of your readers.

Mr. Shepherd's Life of that eminent aſſiſtant in the revival of claſſical literature, I have not yet had opportunity to read.

The *Facetiæ*, the *Dialogi*, the *Laudationes Funebres*, the *Sermones Conviviales*, the *Declamationes Invectivæ, &c.* the *Hiſtoria Florentina*, and certain *Epiſtolæ*, all in Latin, are the only original writings of Poggio, which I knew to exiſt in print. He alſo tranſlated "*five books of Diodorus Siculus,*" *and* "*Xenophon's Hiſtory of the Education of Cyrus,*" from the Greek into Latin. The tranſlations have been by ſome Engliſh Philologiſts, aſcribed to William Frea, Biſhop of Bath. But, Italian Critics have ſince proved, that Poggio was undoubtedly the tranſlator.

Jacopo and *Giambattiſta*, two of the ſons of Poggio, were ſufficiently zealous to do honour to their father's memory. *Jacopo* tranſlated his Hiſtory of Florence from the Latin into the Tuſcan dialect. Yet, neither of theſe perſons made public any vernacular works by their father, nor intimated that there were any ſuch in exiſtence, which the public could have a curioſity to peruſe.

John Gerard Voſſius has given an elaborate critical account of Poggio, in his very learned work *De Hiſtoricis Latinis*. But, he does not there ſpeak of any remains of Poggio in the Italian language.

The learned *L'Enfant*, in his "Hiſtory of the Council of Conſtance;" and afterwards in the *Poggiona*, took much curious pains to illuſtrate Poggio's life and literary merits. But, neither has he made any diſcoveries reſpecting Italian compoſitions by this author. As little mention of ſuch compoſitions is there made by *Sallenger*, in what he ſays of Poggio, in his *Mémoires Litteraires*.

John Baptiſta Recanati, a noble Venetian, and a member of the Academy of Florence, publiſhed, in the year 1715, an elaborate edition of Poggio's *Hiſtoria Florentina*; to which he prefixed an ample narrative of the hiſtorian's life. In the eleventh chapter of Recanati's life of Poggio, there is a critical account of his writings publiſhed and unpubliſhed. That account mentions but one work in Italian, as having been written by Poggio—The *Immagini degli uomini illuſtri della famiglia de Buondelmonti*—a work written in compliment to Poggio's wife, who was of the family of the Buondelmonti. But, this work, Recanati mentions, with regret, as one that was, *before his time, loſt*.

In the 10th, the 11th, the 13th, the 22d, the 23d, and the 32d volumes of the *Giornale de Letterati D'Italia*, are ſeveral hints and critical reſearches concerning the writings of Poggio,—but, no information of the preſent exiſtence of any Italian writings by him, either in print or in manuſcript.

Bayle gives no information of the exiſtence of any ſuch writings.

An elegant and curious edition of the *Facetiæ* was publiſhed, with a ſhort Life of the author, at London, in 1798. Its editor ſays nothing of any Italian pieces of Poggio.

I ſhould, therefore, ſuppoſe the opinion of the exiſtence of ſuch pieces, to be a miſtake, into which the Edinburgh critic has unluckily fallen.[*]

St. Andrews, Oct. 11th, 1803. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May 1803, page 299, 300, is a letter, ſubſcribed *Orthophilus*, containing ſome ſtrictures on three paſſages in Mr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, 1796, 4to.

1. In Walton's Lives p. 270, is the following note on the character given by Iſaac Walton, of Mr. Hooker's writings. "This character of Mr. Hooker's works is confirmed by the approbation of our beſt writers. Is it not then painful to read in a modern author, whoſe learning and critical knowledge deſerve every encomium, of a *malicious* obſervation of Hooker, and *as remote from truth as it is from charity*." Memoirs of Gilbert Wakefield, p. 132."

If Mr. Wakefield, the author here alluded to, when he quoted the obſervation of Mr. Hooker, had left it to ſtand or fall on its own authority, no poſſible objection could have ariſen. But to affix to it the epithet *malicious*, to pronounce it *equally remote from truth and charity*, was ſurely unneceſſary and unſeaſonable. Several of Mr. Wakefield's writings are truly excellent. As a Latin critic, he may be claſſed next to Bentley. His *Sylva Critica*, and his noble edition of Lucretius, will endear his name to every lover of ancient literature. *Orthophilus* ingenuouſly acknowledges, that he will not juſtify the epithet *malicious* as applied to Hooker. In what milder terms then could the editor of Walton's Lives have expreſſed his opinion, than by ſaying it was painful to him to obſerve the epithet thus applied. Mr. Richard Hooker was ſo modeſt, ſo humble, ſo innocent, ſo angelical in his whole life and converſation, that we cannot contemplate his character but with every ſentiment of reſpect and veneration. To aſcribe malevolence to ſuch a man !—but I forbear.

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[*] See Mr. Shepherd's Letter in our laſt Number. EDIT.

On the receipt of the following note from the late Mr. Wakefield, it was intimated to him, that in a ſecond edition, the obnoxious paſſage ſhould be eraſed.

Hackney, April 29, 1796.

“ Mr. Wakefield felt much concern at incurring a mixture of reprehenſion from a man like Mr. Zouch, proclaimed by his writings to be ſo intelligent and virtuous. Perhaps, however, Hooker, in the warm defence of a cauſe, without perſonal malignity may be be guilty of a remark intrinſically malicious in its aſpect and tendency, and that queſtion ſtill remains to be decided.

“ In the mean time, Mr. Wakefield (who was for many years of his life a devoted fiſherman, *but unwittingly in unbelief*,) wiſhes Mr. Zouch to conſider how much is connected with that paſtime, as followed by Walton, and commended by Mr. Zouch—no leſs than the moſt exquiſite torture of numberleſs animals in proceſs of time impaled on a hook, each of which *in mortal ſufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies.* Let Mr. Zouch under this conſideration repreſent to himſelf the whole courſe of Walton's life, and conſider whether his barbarities would not counterpoiſe thoſe of all the popiſh inquiſitors that have yet exiſted : for to a benevolent heart man or maggot make no difference. Matt. x. 29.”

> —animus meminiſſe horret, luctuque refugit.

“ Such caution ſhould be uſed by frail man in his cenſures on his neighbour.”

II. Archbiſhop Laud is named in Walton's Lives, p. 434, where it is remarked in a note that “ the author of the Confeſſional has diſtinguiſhed Laud with the epithet *malicious* ; and then Lord Clarendon's portrait of his character is introduced.” Now the term *malicious* implies a temper ſo corrupted and debaſed, ſo much under the influence of a wicked being, that I ſhould not venture to apply it to any perſon of whoſe total depravity of mind I was not thoroughly convinced. Would it not have been more commendable in the author of the Confeſſional to have abſtained from the term ? Would the energy of his argument have been leſs efficacious, or the cauſe, which he defended, leſs powerfully ſupported ? In the inſcription on his monument he is called, if my memory does not deceive me, a *cauſtic* writer. Be it ſo—no one will eſteem him the more for it. Nothing is ſo hoſtile to the inveſtigation of truth, as the uſe of harſh language and illiberal appellations.

III. In Walton's Lives, p. 180, Mr. Hooker is introduced, as declaring that “ he did not beg a long life of God, for any other reaſon but to live to finiſh his three remaining books of Polity ; and, then, (*Lord let thy ſervant depart in peace !*) which was his uſual expreſſion.” On this paſſage Mr. Zouch remarks : “ How different this from the application of the ſame words by Hugh Peters, and by an advocate for political reform in later times.” This remark incurs the cenſure of the author of the letter in your Magazine. When Dr. Price, the advocate for reform here meant, preached his anniverſary ſermon at the Old Jewry, the French Revolution had already commenced with circumſtances of the moſt dreadful and the moſt atrocious nature. *Orthophilus* owns that the judgment of Dr. Price concerning this Revolution was premature and over-ſanguine†. Would it not then have been more prudent to have ſuſpended that judgment, and not to have anticipated the event, but to have waited patiently for the accompliſhment of thoſe deſigns of providence, which yet lie concealed in the boſom of futurity? Mr. Burke's ſentiments on this ſubject are ſuch as will readily occur to every candid reader. "I find," ſaith he, "a preacher of the goſpel prophaning the beautiful and prophetic ejaculation commonly called *Nunc dimittes*, made on the firſt preſentation of our Saviour in the temple, and applying it with an inhuman and unnatural rapture to the moſt horrid, atrocious, and afflicting ſpectacle that perhaps ever was exhibited to the pity and indignation of mankind. This *leading in triumph*, a thing in its beſt form unmanly and irreligious, which fills our preacher with ſuch unhallowed tranſports, muſt ſhock, I believe, the moral taſte of every well-born mind. Several Engliſh were the ſtupified and indignant ſpectators of that triumph. It was (unleſs we have been ſtrangely deceived) a ſpectacle more reſembling a proceſſion of American ſavages, entering into Onondaga, after ſome of their murders called victories, and leading into hovels, hung round with ſcalps, their captives overpowered with the ſcoffs and buffets of women as ferocious as themſelves, much more than it reſembled the triumphal pomp of a civilized martial nation, if a civilized nation, or any men who had a ſenſe of generoſity, were capable of a perſonal triumph over the fallen and afflicted."* I am, Sir,

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† The paſſage in Dr. Price's Diſcourſe is as follows : ‘ What an eventful period is this. I am thankful that I have lived to it. I could almoſt ſay ‘ *Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace, for mine eyes have ſeen thy ſalvation.*’ I have lived to ſee a *diffuſion* of knowledge, which has undermined ſuperſtition and error ; I have lived to ſee the *rights of men* better underſtood than ever, and nations panting for liberty, which ſeemed to have loſt the idea of it. I have lived to ſee thirty millions of people indignant and reſolute, ſpurning at ſlavery, and demanding liberty with an irreſiſtible voice : their king led in triumph, and an arbitrary monarch ſurrendering himſelf to his ſubjects.”

Your Conſtant Reader,
A. U.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Philoprepon has my thanks for his remarks in your laſt Magazine, on the pronounciation of proper names, particularly the names of places. It may, indeed, admit of a doubt whether it can be conſidered ſo ſettled a point as Philoprepon ſuppoſes, that we are in all caſes to give words the ſame enunciation that they have in their native countries. Take, for inſtance, ſuch as Paris, Calais, &c. we do not hear them in Engliſh companies pronounced exactly after the French manner.

Being engaged in a geographical work for the uſe of ſchools, I am extremely deſirous of introducing (beſides ſeveral other new plans, which, I hope, will prove acceptable and uſeful to the inſtructors of youth) ſome guide to the pupil in the pronunciation of the proper names that will occur in it. I am well aware of the difficulty of deciding in a great variety of caſes, and particularly in the curious queſtion already referred to. Nor is it at all to my purpoſe to determine that point; my only aim being to afford ſome aſſiſtance, and that of a very limited kind, to young people, in aſcertaining what the moſt *approved* pronunciation of theſe words actually is in this country. When we conſider how many reſpectable perſons eſpecially females (the inſtructors of others, perhaps, themſelves) aſſociate all their geographical knowledge with names which they have few opportunities of hearing pronounced at all, and ſo frequently ſubject themſelves to unmerited ridicule, it cannot be doubted that an aſſiſtance of this kind, if afforded with any tolerable accuracy, would be found particularly uſeful. If the plan were only to mark the accented ſyllable, and to give ſome general directions, ſuch as your Correſpondent favours us with, as to the ſound of *ſh*, *ſch*, *ch*, and a few other little difficulties of that kind, conſiderable advantages would be gained. I have already taken ſome pains in ſeeking information amongſt different deſcripions of perſons, and I have lately ſeen ſomething of the kind, though of very dubious authority, at the end of Perry's Pronouncing Dictionary.

The purport of this letter is to inquire through the favour of your valuable Magazine, whether amongſt the number of your intelligent Correſpondents, there be any who would ſo far intereſt themſelves in the ſucceſs of ſuch an attempt as to ſuggeſt to the writer of this article what appears to them the beſt mode of obtaining the requiſite information. Letters on the ſubject will be gratefully received addreſſed to, Sir,

Ormſkirk, Your Conſtant Reader,
Nov. 12, 1803. JOSEPH BARRETT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ, with much pleaſure, in the laſt number of your Magazine, a very elegant tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Ritſon, a man to whom (to borrow his own words) "thoſe whom the artificial refinements of modern taſte have not rendered totally inſenſible to the humble effuſions of unpoliſhed nature, and the ſimplicity of old times," (Anc. Pop. Poetry, Pref. p. xiii) are deeply indebted. Indeed he merits ſtill higher praiſe for the light which his learned reſearches have thrown upon the literary antiquities of this country. The death of ſuch a man is a national loſs; and to his friends a matter of deep regret. As a friend and correſpondent I lament him ſincerely. My perſonal acquaintance with him was ſlight; it was confined to three interviews in the year 1792. The moroſeneſs which diſtinguiſhes his writings, did not appear in his manner; it was civil and unaſſuming. It was when he took up his pen, that his bile roſe. His manner as a controvertialiſt cannot be defended: it was, as his biographer obſerves, "remarkable for rudeneſs, bitterneſs and inſult." An enthuſiaſtic lover of hiſtoric truth, he ſought it with an ardour which often rendered him intemperate. Though the ſubjects of which he treats generally led him into the bewildering gloom of the Gothic ages, he ſeldom indulged in conjecture; indeed, ſuch was the native integrity of his mind, that he ſeemed afraid to form an hypotheſis leſt he ſhould be ſeduced into the perverſion of truth for its ſupport. As an hiſtorian he was rigidly accurate—as a critic, he was uncharitably ſevere. We cannot, however, entirely diſapprove of his ſeverity in regard to literary forgery. Though we do not, with him, think it a crime deſerving the gallows, we muſt admit that it certainly merits reprehenſion.

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* Burke's Works, vol. v. p. 184.

He was, ſays his biographer, "at all times forward to confeſs his ignorance of the learned languages, of the philoſophy of the mind, and the graces of compoſition." Of the Greek language he was probably ignorant; but he certainly evinces a familiar acquaintance with the Latin language, though it is poſſible he might not have been critically ſkilled in it. Many of his authorities exiſt only in that language; and his quotations from the Roman poets are apt and frequent. With French, Spaniſh and Italian, he was, I believe, intimate. A man acquainted with one dead language, and three living tongues beſides his own, may be ſafely deemed learned, and is undoubtedly fully qualified to ſet up as an author, a critic, and an antiquary. Greek is by no means an indiſpenſable requiſite. If Mr. Ritſon aſſerted no claim to the graces of compoſition, it muſt be allowed he was entitled to the praiſe of clearneſs. His meaning is always obvious; it is never darkened by his ſtyle. His letters are good; they are full of matter. It is therefore to be wiſhed that a ſelect collection of them may be preſented to the public. They might be employed to illuſtrate a fuller narrative of his life by the biographer who has already done him ſo muſt juſtice. Of his family, and his domeſtic habits, we have ſtill ſomething to learn. Some account too ſhould be given of his journey to Paris.

In the liſt of his publications given by his biographer, two, which lie before me, are omitted. "Antient Songs from the time of King Henry the Third to the Revolution, 1790." "Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry, 1791." He publiſhed alſo the "Ballads; or, Garland of Robin Hood," in 3 vols. and I have heard it ſaid, that he condeſcended to edit the "Durham Minſtrel," and the "Yorkſhire Garland," two little pieces whoſe circulation has, probably, been local.

I am, &c.

Nov. 8, 1803. GUISEPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of informing the public, through the medium of your uſeful and entertaining Magazine, of an enormous bone, found in the pariſh of Wrenbury, near this town, about the middle of October laſt paſt, by the workmen, in digging the Elleſmere Canal. It was diſcovered about five feet below the ſurface of the ground; and, in extricating it from the earth, one of the condyles was unfortunately broken off. The dimenſions are as follow; circumference in the broadeſt part, two feet two inches; diameter in ditto, 10 inches 5-8ths. Circumference in the narroweſt part, one foot three inches, diameter in ditto, five inches 4-8ths. Circumference round the lower condyle, one foot ſeven inches; moſt accurate diameter, 6 inches 5-8ths; extreme length, three feet nine inches.—The greater and leſſer trochanters are waſted off, which expoſes the cavity of the marrow. It is perfectly dry and hollow; and in this ſtate, weighed, after it had been expoſed to the air ſome days, the ſurprizing weight of 39 pounds. Its texture remains firm, too hard to receive an inciſion by a knife; color, inclining to black. Near the greater trochanter there is an elliptic hollow; not perforated.

I am convinced it is no human bone, as the condyle is conſiderably too ſhort. Till I receive more accurate information, I ſhall believe it to be the *os femoris* of ſome prodigious quadruped; but as no other bones of a correſponding magnitude have been hitherto diſcovered, it is difficult to conjecture, ſatisfactorily, how it could be conveyed into that ſituation. I ſhall eſteem myſelf obliged to any of your learned Correſpondents, to acquaint me, through your Miſcellany, to what animal it probably belonged; for conjecture alone muſt determine it, as no quadruped, in our degenerate days, carries a bone of one-third its ſize. The public may rely on the accuracy of the above dimenſions.

Nantwich, Your's, &c.
Nov. 14, 1803. J. E. BOWMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the channel of your uſeful Miſcellany, to inquire of any of your readers who is able and willing to give ſatisfactory anſwers to my queſtions:

1. Whether there be any ſubſtance, and what it is, which, being kept in a tea-kettle, will, without deteriorating the quality of the water, attract the earthy particles floating in it, and prevent them from incruſting the bottom and ſides of the veſſel with thoſe ſtony concretions which are to be found in every tea-kettle that is not frequently ſcoured out, and which ſometimes accumulate to the thickneſs of an inch or inch and a half, as I recollect to have ſeen in two or three inſtances?

2. What is the eaſieſt and beſt mode of clearing a tea-kettle from thoſe incruſtations, when once they have been ſuffered to accumulate to a conſiderable thickneſs?

Trifling as the queſtions may appear, it is nevertheleſs of ſome importance in domeſtic œconomy to have them properly anſwered; for a moment's reflexion will convince any man that a kettle, fortified with an inch-thick lining of ſolid ſtone, muſt neceſſarily require a much longer time and a much greater quantity of coal to make it boil, than a clean veſſel in which the water is ſeparated from the fire by the interpoſition of a thin plate of metal only. In winter, the difference is materially felt by thoſe who like early breakfaſts; the owner of the clean kettle may have finiſhed his breakfaſt, before his neighbour's ſtony-kettle has begun to boil, though the maid has been long plying it with the bellows. I am, Sir,

Nov. 4. Your Conſtant Reader.
J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your Correſpondent, who ſigns COQUINARIUS, will have the goodneſs to extend his antiquarian reſearches into the probable origin of the ſtaple beverage of this country, beer, and that of the art of producing it, he will oblige a gentleman who is collecting materials for an hiſtorical account thereof, and gratify ſome of your readers, as well as, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
EBORACENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately ſeen a book bearing the following title "Mémoires de Litérature tirez des Regiſtres de l' Académie Royale des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres." 20 volumes, duodecimo, printed at Amſterdam, by Francis Changuion, 1731. I ſhall be much obliged by information, whether this is what is uſually quoted under the title of "Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions?" Whether it is an abridgement of the twenty quarto volumes? and of any other particulars concerning it.

The "Dictionnaire Hiſtorique des Femmes Celebres," firſt printed in 1769, and republiſhed with additions in 1788, appears from the concluding article of the ſupplement to the firſt volume, to have been written, at leaſt in part, by a woman. That article is ſubſcribed "Marion R.D. L. B." Can any of your Correſpondents inform me to whom this refers, and who were the authors of the whole work?

I am Sir,
Your humble Servant,
LAKINUS.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the reſults of the late Act for aſcertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the Houſe of Commons, of which no more were taken off than ſupplied the members of both Houſes, and certain officers of ſtate, we propoſe to preſent the whole of thoſe reſults to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We have begun this intereſting ſeries with the Obſervations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent, and after theſe obſervations we ſhall inſert the ſummary of every county, containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we preſume none of our Readers will conſider two or three pages, upon ſo intereſting a ſubject, in every Number, during the next two years, as miſapplied.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* RESULTS *of the* POPULATION ACT, 41 GEO. III.

III.

FROM the regiſters of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, a probable eſtimate of the increaſe or diminution of the population of Great Britain throughout the laſt century, is to be attempted.

So far as the marriage-regiſter of England and Wales extends, there is no danger of error in depending on it for this purpoſe; but from the many alleged cauſes of deficiency in the regiſtry of burials and baptiſms, it may be urged that no ſafe deduction can be made therefrom.

It cannot be denied, that the mortality, and conſequently the number of burials, in any inſulated year, is an irregular criterion of population. The regiſtered burials in the laſt ſucceſſive twenty-one years in ſome inſtances ſhew a variation of above eighteen thouſand in ſucceſſive years; and as the amount of the baptiſms appears not to vary above half as much from the circumſtances of the times and ſeaſons, it is certainly the preferable criterion for the early part of the century, of which only every tenth year appears in the abſtract.

The objection that has been urged againſt the authority of any collection of the pariſh-regiſters of baptiſms, is, that regiſters were in former periods more defective from negligence than they have been in the years nearer the preſent time.

As no particular date can be aſſigned when the improvement happened, it muſt be ſuppoſed to be progreſſive quite to the preſent time: and as the manner of regiſtering marriages according to the act which took place in 1754, admits of no ſuſpicion of deficiency in that regiſter, it is to be expected that the regiſtered baptiſms muſt at preſent be in higher proportion to the marriages than they were fifty years ſince. If this be not the caſe, the objection drawn from the ſuppoſed progreſſive improvement in the regiſtry cannot be applicable to the laſt half of the century.

It is proper therefore to find this proportion at as many periods as the collection of regiſters affords an opportunity of ſo doing: and herein it is reaſonable to aſſume, that the marriages of any current year, and of the four preceding years, muſt chiefly influence the number of baptiſms in it.

The medium average of marriages in 1760 and the four years preceding it, may be taken at 51,600; the regiſtered baptiſms of the ſame year 1760 appear to have been 187,000; therefore the regiſtered baptiſms were at that time as 362 to 100 marriages.

In this manner the following Table of Proportions has been formed:

	Baptiſms		Marriages
1760	362	to	100
1770	356	to	100
1780	357	to	100
1785	365	to	100
1790	365	to	100
1795	348	to	100
1800	347	to	100

It appears hence that the proportion of regiſtered baptiſms to marriages has continued much the ſame; the extremes of the fluctuation differing only a twentieth part, and that difference tending to prove, not that the regiſters are more accurate, but rather leſs accurate now than formerly. But the dearths which afflicted England in the years 1795 and 1800, in all probability lowered the proportion of births as much as it appears to have lowered the proportion of baptiſms in thoſe years. So that ſince the year 1755, the regiſter of baptiſms has not been more or leſs accurately kept; and hence it appears, that the amount of regiſtered baptiſms will give the ſame reſults as that of marriages in any calculation of the increaſe of population in the laſt half of the century.

Of the earlier part of the century, the want of an accurate marriage-regiſtry renders it impoſſible to ſpeak ſo confidently; as far as analogy is of weight, a ſimilarity with the later period may be ſuppoſed; and in the abſtract appears a further reaſon for believing, that the correctneſs of the regiſters has been not unequal throughout the laſt century.

In the firſt years which appear in the abſtract, the amount of regiſtered baptiſms ſtands thus: in 1700, 152,000; in 1710, 139,000; in 1720, 155,000. This fluctuation appears very different from what muſt have happened if the deficiencies of regiſters were greater the further we go back in the examination.

It is true, indeed, that in the years 1709 and 1710, England was afflicted by a dearth which muſt have lowered the proportion of births in 1710, as lately happened in 1795 and 1800; but the nearly concurrent amounts of regiſtered baptiſms in 1700 and 1720, and the known cauſe of diminution in 1710, muſt be allowed preſumptive evidence of a probability, that the deficiency cauſed by incorrectneſs was not greater then, than it is at preſent: nor is it known that any material alteration in the number of Diſſenters, or in the other cauſes of deficiency in the regiſter of baptiſms, has taken place.

Having premiſed theſe remarks on the authority of the regiſter of baptiſms for forming an eſtimate of the increaſe or diminution of the population, in the next place it is neceſſary to determine at what number to take the exiſting population.

The enumeration of 1801 amounts to 8,872,980 perſons for England and Wales; and to this number an appropriate ſhare of the ſoldiers and mariners is to be added. Theſe appear to have been 469,188; and if (excluſive of them) the total population of the Britiſh iſles is 14,630,812*, about a thirtieth may be added to the inhabitants, to aſcertain the population of any diſtinct part.

Therefore the exiſting population of England and Wales is taken at 9,168,000 in the following Table; and the population therein attributed to the other years is obtained by the rule of proportion.

Thus: if 255,426 baptiſms (the average medium of the laſt five years) were produced from a population of 9,168,000, from what population were 152,540 (the baptiſms of 1700) produced?

TABLE of POPULATION throughout the laſt century.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	
In the Year	Population.
1700 - - -	5,475,000
1710 - - -	5,240,000
1720 . -	5,565,000
1730 - - -	5,796,000
1740 - - -	6,064,000
1750 - - -	6,467,000
1760 - - -	6,736,000
1770 - - -	7,428,000
1780 - - -	7,953,000
1785 - - -	8,016,000
1790 - - -	8,675,000
1795 - - -	9,055,000
1801 - - -	9,168,000

1. It is evident that if the exiſting population of 1801 is taken too low in the preceding Table, the population of the other years deduced from it, muſt be in the ſame proportion below the truth; and the population, as ſtated for 1801, certainly is taken ſomewhat too low; becauſe no addition has been made to it for returns wanting, and for omiſſions in the returns made, the amount of which could not be poſitively aſcertained.

2. The dearth which prevailed in the years 1709 and 1710 cauſed the average price of wheat in thoſe years to riſe to 62 ſhillings per quarter; whereas the average price of the ten preceding years was only 30 ſhillings per quarter. The dearth of 1800 cauſed the average price of wheat to riſe to 110 ſhillings per quarter: whereas the average price of the ten preceding years was no more than 54*s.* per quarter.

Therefore the ſeverity of the dearths of 1710 and 1800 may be reckoned as equal, and the effect of both in diminiſhing the births and baptiſms may be aſſumed to have been alſo equal. In the year 1800 the baptiſms were 247,000, though the five years average is above 255,000. By applying a proportional increaſe to the baptiſms of 1710, the number from whence the population of 1710 was to be deduced, became 146,000 inſtead of 139,000. If the latter number had been uſed, the population of 1710 had appeared in the Table at no more than 5,003,000.

3. For 1785 the average medium of the baptiſms of that year and the four preceding years is taken. So for 1790

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* 15,100,000—469,188=14,630,812.

and 1795. Before 1780 the baptiſms of every year do not appear in the abſtract.

5. Although the beginning of the century exhibits a decreaſing population, the loſt number had been regained in 1720; and ſince that time a continual, though irregular, increaſe is manifeſt.

5. The population of England and Wales in 1801, compared with that of the beginning of the laſt century, appears in this calculation as 1,000 to 597, or nearly as ten to ſix.

The following Table for Scotland is formed in the ſame manner in every reſpect, but is of much leſs authority, as founded on a collection of no more than 99 pariſh regiſters from different parts of the country. Theſe pariſhes contain leſs than a ſeventh of the whole population. In all there are about 900 pariſhes in Scotland.

TABLE of POPULATION throughout the century.

SCOTLAND.	
In the Year	Population.
1700 - - -	1,048,000
1710 - - -	1,270,000
1720 - - -	1,390,000
1730 - - -	1,309,000
1740 - - -	1,222,000
1750 - - -	1,403,000
1760 - - -	1,363,000
1770 - - -	1,434,000
1780 - - -	1,458,000
1785 - - -	1,475,000
1790 - - -	1,567,000
1795 - - -	1,669,000
1801 - - -	1,652,370

The population of Scotland in 1801, compared with that of the beginning of the laſt century, appears to be as 1000 to 634; nearly as 10 to 6⅓: but it is proper to obſerve, that a large proportion of the aforeſaid 99 pariſh regiſters were received from the manufacturing parts of Scotland; ſo that in the preceding Table the increaſe of the population is perhaps ſtated higher than it would have appeared if a larger number of returns could have been obtained.

In the year 1695 a poll-tax was levied in Ireland; and on this occaſion it was calculated that the number of the inhabitants was 1,034,000. But the uſual evaſion of taxation may be ſuppoſed to have leſſened the real number conſiderably. About the year 1795 Ireland contained at leaſt four millions, and ſince that time the number has not increaſed. It may not be very erroneous to eſtimate the population of Ireland at 1,500,000 in the year 1700, and at 4,000,000 in the year 1801.

If this be granted, the population belonging to the all Britiſh iſles has increaſed during the laſt century from 8,100,000 to 15,100,000.

From the collection of pariſh regiſters it is not difficult to compute the increaſe or diminution of the population of the ſeveral counties, in the ſame manner as of that of the whole kingdom; but it is ſufficient for this ſubordinate examination to ſtate the population in 1700, 1750, and 1801. To the reſident population of each county for the year 1801, a thirtieth is added for ſoldiers and mariners; for though it muſt be admitted, that a higher proportion of theſe is drawn from the maritime and manufacturing counties, and a leſs proportion from the midland agricultural counties, yet the difference is not ſufficient to affect the approximation to the true numbers, in any important degree.

The circumſtances which have variouſly affected the different counties throughout the century, may prevent the following Table from being accurate. The mode of conſtructing it, ſuppoſes that the births throughout the laſt century have borne the ſame proportion to the exiſting population, as in the five years preceding 1801; and therefore the population of 1700 in this Table, is perhaps ſomewhat too low in the counties which have moſt rapidly increaſed in the laſt half of the century; and, poſſibly, ſomewhat too high in the oppoſite caſe.

In the fourth column is ſhewn the proportion of the population of 1801, to the medium average of the marriages of the laſt five years. The ſupplement to the abſtract of the pariſh regiſters is taken into the account, by preſuming that the average of the marriages in the laſt five years is a third of the number of burials attributed to each county therein for the year 1800. This proportion appearing to be true of the whole ſupplement, cannot be very erroneous when applied to its component parts.

Beſides this addition from the ſupplement, two marriages are added for each return ſuppoſed to be wanting.

In the fifth column is ſhewn the number of regiſters from which returns were received: and, in the laſt column, the number of returns ſuppoſed to be wanting from each county*.

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* See Pariſh Regiſter Abſtract, p. 449.

COUNTIES OF	POPULATION.			4. Proportion of Population 1801, to annual Marriages in five preceding Years.		RETURNS.	
	1. 1700.	2. 1750.	3. 1801.			5. Received.	6. Wanting.
BEDFORD	48,500	53,900	65,500	115,7		128	0
BERKS	74,700	92,700	112,800	148,0		160	0
BUCKINGHAM	80,500	90,700	111,000	122,6		178	4
CAMBRIDGE	76,000	72,000	92,300	121,0		160	1
CHESTER	107,000	131,600	198,100	125,6		124	4
CORNWALL	105,800	135,000	194,500	121,1		203	5
CUMBERLAND	62,300	86,900	121,100	147,8		135	1
DERBY	93,800	109,500	166,500	137,7		180	4
DEVON	248,200	272,200	354,400	*110,2		466	7
DORSET	90,000	96,400	119,100	143,1		263	5
DURHAM	95,500	135,000	165,700	120,1		99	0
ESSEX	159,200	167,800	234,000	124,5		409	8
GLOUCESTER	155,200	207,800	259,100	130,4		330	0
HEREFORD	60,900	74,100	92,100	167,1		222	13
HERTFORD	70,500	86,500	100,800	150,6		129	2
HUNTINGDON	34,700	32,500	38,800	107,6		96	0
KENT	153,800	190,000	317,800	116,6		387	18
LANCASTER	166,200	297,400	695,100	116,1		174	5
LEICESTER	80,000	95,000	134,400	129,7		258	0
LINCOLN	180,000	160,200	215,500	116,6		647	13
MIDDLESEX	624,200	641,500	845,400	† 97,8		188	0
MONMOUTH	39,700	40,600	47,100	142,1		118	4
NORFOLK	210,200	215,100	282,500	125,8		686	16
NORTHAMPTON	119,500	123,300	136,100	127,3	TO ONE.	296	8
NORTHUMB.	118,000	141,700	162,300	141,4		97	1
NOTTINGHAM	65,200	77,600	145,000	114,3		202	12
OXFORD	79,000	92,400	113,200	140,6		221	2
RUTLAND	16,600	13,800	16,900	135,2		48	0
SALOP, Shropſhire	101,600	130,300	172,200	139,7		212	24
SOMERSET	195,900	224,500	282,800	138,9		461	16
SOUTHAMPTON, Hants	118,700	137,500	226,900	‡107,2		294	30
STAFFORD	117,200	160,000	247,100	126,1		171	6
SUFFOLK	152,700	156,800	217 400	126,0		498	3
SURREY	154,900	207,100	278,000	133,6		137	5
SUSSEX	91,400	107,400	164,600	129,8		297	2
WARWICK	96,600	140,000	215,100	115,3		200	9
WESMORLAND	28,600	36,300	43,000	141,0		64	2
WILTS	153,900	168,400	191,200	146,6		279	6
WORCESTER	88,200	108,000	143,900	137,4		196	10
YORK, Eaſt Riding	96,200	85,500	144,000				
Ditto, North Riding	98,600	117,200	160,500	123,0		744	14
Ditto, Weſt Riding	236,700	361,000	582,700				
ENGLAND	5,146,400	6,073,700	8,606,400	122,0		10,157	260
WALES	366,500	449,300	559,000	144,3		835	19
TOTAL§	5,512,900	6.523,000	9,165,400	123,2		10,992	279

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* During a War, about 400 marriages are celebrated annually at Plymouth and in the vicinity between the ſeamen of the royal navy and the women who receive them on ſhore. Omitting Plymouth in the calculation, the population of Devon is at 135,3 to one marriage.

† Many perſons who intend a ſecret marriage, lodge a month in the metropolis and are then married there; this helps to augment the marriages in Middleſex ſo largely above the average of England.

‡ During a war, the marriages at Portſmouth and in the vicinity are annually about 400 more than uſual, for the ſame reaſon as at Plymouth. Omitting Portſmouth and Portſea in the calculation, the Population of Hampſhire is at 129,9 to one marriage.

§ It is proper to obſerve that the total population of England and Wales in 1700 and

The metropolis of England, at once the ſeat of government and the greateſt emporium in the known world, ſeems to claim a diſtinct notice of the increaſe or diminution of its population. It is ſituated in two counties, divided by the river Thames, and its population is exhibited in five diviſions. A thirtieth part was added to the exiſting population of England in general; but it is undeniable that fourteen thouſand arrivals of trading ſhipping annually muſt make a conſtant, though fluctuating, acceſſion to the reſident population of the metropolis, to a larger amount than elſewhere. On this conſideration, adding a twenty-fifth inſtead of a thirtieth part, the metropolis contains 900,000 perſons.*

THE METROPOLIS.†	POPULATION.		
	1700	1750	1801
1. City of London within the Walls -	139,300	87,000	78,000
2. City of London without the Walls, (including the Inns of Court) - - - -	169,000	156,000	155,000
3. City and Liberties of Weſtminſter -	130,000	152,000	165,000
4. Out-pariſhes within the Bills of Mortality - - - - - - - - - - -	226,900	258,900	379,000
5. Pariſhes, not within the Bills of Mortality - - - - - - - - - - -	9,150	22,350	123,000
6. Total of the Metropolis - - - -	674,350	675,750	900,000

1. The walls of the ancient city of London included a ſpace now in the middle of the metropolis, about 1½ mile in length, and rather more than ½ a mile in breadth.‡ The population has diminiſhed almoſt one-half during the laſt century. Many ſtreets have been widened, and many public buildings erected, whereby the number of houſes has been much leſſened; and the houſes which remain are not crowded with inhabitants, as formerly they were. At preſent the population is nearly the ſame as that of Liverpool;§ which town in extent alſo and ſituation is very ſimilar to the ancient city of London.

2. The City of London without the walls, is an extenſion of the ancient city which it ſurrounds. It is governed by the city magiſtrates.

3. Weſtminſter, which is the ſeat of government, adjoins to the city, extending weſtward.

4. The London bills of mortality were originally inſtituted about the year 1562; and from 1603 a complete ſeries is preſerved. The putrid filth produced by a crowded population, and not carried off by ſufficient ſewers, made London very unhealthy in former times, and cauſed a plague about once in twenty years; and a timely notice of this danger was to be given by the weekly bills of mortality. The crowded part of London was purified by the memorable conflagration of

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1750, does not appear exactly the ſame in this place as at page 406. From the nature of the calculation it does not follow that the reſult in both places ſhould be exactly the ſame.

The aggregate of the ſeveral county calculations on this page is probably more accurate for the years 1700 and 1750, than is the general calculation (page 406) for thoſe years.

The population of 1801 here given, is rather below that at page 406, becauſe fractional parts are here rejected from each county.

* The reſident population of the metropolis, 864,845; add one 25th=34,594:
Total - - - 899,439.

† For the places included under this Title, See "Enumeration Abſtract," page 499 to page 503.

‡ See a deſcription of its limits, "Pariſh Regiſter Abſtract," page 442.

§ The reſident population of Liverpool, 77,653; add one 25th for mariners, &c.=3,105:
Total - - - 80,759.

1666, which ſeems to have exterminated the plague. The diſtrict within the bills of mortality has been gradually extended, and, beſides London and Weſtminſter, now comprehends a large population upon the title of the out-pariſhes.

5. A few pariſhes, now forming part of the metropolis, have not yet been taken into the bills of mortality. The rapid increaſe of the population of this diviſion ſhews how rapidly London increaſes in extent, though its population does not increaſe ſo faſt as that of the kingdom in general. In 1700 the metropolis contained almoſt an eighth part of the inhabitants of England and Wales, in 1750 above a tenth part, and at preſent rather leſs than that proportion.

6. Some objections may perhaps be made to the accuracy of the limits of the metropolis aſſumed in the Enumeration Abſtract; it may therefore be proper to obſerve, that within a circle extending eight miles around St. Paul's Cathedral, the total population, including the aforeſaid addition of one twenty-fifth part, amounts to one million and thirty thouſand perſons.

The many inquiries and diſcuſſions which have taken place concerning the population of the metropolis, have determined the deaths unregiſtered at about 5,000 annually, and the regiſtered burials of the laſt five years average at 24,000. Nine hundred thouſand divided by twenty-nine thouſand gives the annual mortality at one in thirty one. In the year 1750 it appears to have been one in twenty-three; but it is not wonderful that the extenſion of the population over a larger ſpace ſhould have had this ſalutary effect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* WRITINGS *of* LORD BACON, *tranſlated from the* LECTURES *of* M. GARAT, PROFESSOR *of* METAPHYSICS *in the* NORMAL SCHOOLS *of* FRANCE.

THE firſt of the inventors of the analyſis of the human underſtanding, and undoubtedly the firſt in genius, as well as in date, is Lord Bacon. Scarce had he formed his firſt ideas on the faculties of the mind, and on the means of directing the exerciſe of them, when it ſeemed that nature introduced him to the revelations of a genius ſuperior to mankind, and placed him in the midſt of the ſciences and of the learned as their univerſal legiſlator, and the ſovereign of their empire. All his expreſſions and his ideas breathe that air of grandeur which announces the man who comes into the world in order to change all opinions, and to regenerate and reviſe the whole circle of the ſciences. In his firſt work *De Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum,* he embraces every ſubject of human knowledge, as if every branch of learning were equally under his dominion. He introduces new diviſions of the ſciences which ſerve to illuſtrate their progreſs, and points out new methods of improvement which will enlarge their ſphere. He erects, in the midſt of the ages of literature, of ſcience and philoſophy, a tribunal of cenſure, before which he ſummons and brings forward every thing that has been imagined and written in every age of the world. He ſeparates truth from error; and while he juſtly eſtimates what has been done, he traces the outlines of the vaſter plan which remains to be accompliſhed. He notices the deceitful paths in which mankind has been led aſtray, and he ſhuts them up for ever; he deſcribes and opens new paths on every ſide; and, as he expreſſes the idea himſelf, in a ſtyle glittering with imagery, which adds to the luſtre of reaſon without diminiſhing its accuracy, he bears no reſemblance to thoſe ſtatues which are erected on the roads, and which point out with their fingers the route which paſſengers ought to follow, and are themſelves mute and immoveable. When he diſcovers a new way, he is the firſt to enter on it himſelf; he takes the firſt ſteps, which are by far the moſt difficult; he ſpeaks to the travellers whoſe progreſs he directs; and when he ſeparates from them, he inſtructs them how they are to proceed when he is no longer by their ſide or at their head. In his ſecond work, which might be expected to be ſuperior to the foregoing, becauſe it is the character of true genius to be continually improving,—in his *Novum Organum,* his views became ſo extenſive, that they may be conſidered as univerſal; in this work, he does not follow the ſciences one after another in order to lay down particular rules for each ſeparately, but he embraces thoſe general principles which muſt become the laws and lights for all the ſciences combined together.

"I ſhall not act, (ſays Bacon himſelf) like thoſe travellers, who, being deſirous of viſiting and examining a temple, which had been deſignedly darkened, in order to appear more venerable, employ themſelves in walking with a lamp in their hands from ſanctuary to ſanctuary, and from altar to altar, and while they enlighten one part of the temple, leave the greater part of it in darkneſs: I ſhall ſuſpend, in the middle of the dome, a chandelier, which, by lighting the whole building at once, will exhibit under one point of view the altar and the images of all the gods."

Notwithſtanding the boldneſs of this flight, which ſeems extravagant even for the genius of Bacon, an extreme circumſpection, I might even ſay, an extreme timidity, appears to predominate in all his poſitions, and all his means of execution. In every age that preceded the time of Bacon, and which claimed the title of an age of learning, in the ſchools of the pholoſophers of Greece, and in thoſe of the doctors of Europe, after the moſt ſuperficial obſervation of the phenomena of nature which the univerſe preſents, and oftentimes without any previous obſervation, men of learning elevated themſelves, or rather took flight in a manner, to the moſt vague and general principles reſpecting the theory of the world and its inhabitants. An opinion ſeemed to prevail, that, in order to explain the theory of the univerſe, it was not neceſſary to ſtudy it, but to account for its laws by the reveries of imagination, and not by the qualities which we perceive by our ſenſes, or diſcover by our experiments. How different is the method which Bacon propoſes, or rather reveals; and how well authorized is he to give to his method the original title of the New Organ, *Novum Organum!* To examine and collect from every quarter all the acknowledged facts and phenomena, both thoſe that eſcape from our attention becauſe they are always before our eyes, and thoſe which are withdrawn from our ſenſes by their diſtance, or by the myſterious veils in which they are ſhrouded, to ſubmit continually to new experiments Nature, which, like Proteus, conceals herſelf under a thouſand different ſhapes, and becomes viſible only to thoſe who torment and fetter her by a thouſand artifices; to trace, for the relief of the memory, and for the preciſion of knowledge, an extenſive arrangement of facts, phenomena, and obſervations, which are connected together by the general analogy that ſubſiſts between them; to exhibit at the ſame time ſimilar arrangements, in which the facts which ſeem to belong to the ſame claſſes and the ſame analogy, lead to contradictory concluſions; to obſerve and contemplate with patience the vaſt aſſemblage of facts, thus connected and arranged, before any concluſion is drawn from them, or any general principle: to watch with ſcrupulous attention that the principle which may be adopted, ſhould be commenſurate with actual obſervation and experiment; by the dawning light of a confined principle, to paſs to new experiments which this principle may give birth to, to the obſervation of new facts and new phenomena; to claſs and arrange them in the ſame manner in a double ſeries, ſometimes by the ſimilarity of their appearances, and by the contradictory nature of their effects, ſometimes by the identity of effects, when appearances are contradictory; to draw from theſe, principles more extenſive than the former, but always limited by the circumference of the facts and phenomena which they have embraced; from theſe new principles to deſcend to new facts, to new experiments and new obſervations, in order to raiſe our views to more comprehenſive principles, and to deſcend again to the ſtudy of facts in order to arrive by regular ſucceſſion at axioms ſtill more general; to turn without being fatigued in that circle, which is not, like moſt logical propoſitions, an imperfect circle, but a circle in which nature herſelf revolves her transformations and her operations; to endeavour inceſſantly to diſcover how things are made, a diſcovery which may be uſeful to us, and which it is ſo difficult to find a ſatisfactory explanation of, and never to make inquiries why they are made, which may be imagined in a hundred different manners, without adding any thing to the power or the happineſs of man; to abandon to contemplation, to the cloiſters and the altars, the philoſophy of final cauſes, which, like the rod conſecrated to heaven, produces nothing; and to cultivate without relaxation experimental philoſophy, which, purſuing Nature into her mines and furnaces, becomes laborious and fruitful like Nature herſelf, and produces every day ſome new bleſſing in conjunction with her new labours:—ſuch is the method of Bacon; that method which has changed the face of the ſciences, as the ſciences, ſince the time of Bacon, have changed the face of the world. The inexhauſtible fertility of Bacon's genius has invented and propoſed experiments which can hardly be accompliſhed by the united labours of the learned of every age. He wanted himſelf the leiſure, the means, and the inſtruments, and undoubtedly the talents to enable him to proſecute them with ſucceſs. Several of the moſt ingenious have been ſince projected and executed, and many which he propoſed have been found to be impracticable and uſeleſs. In the age in which nature placed him, and in the elevation which he reached by his own genius in the midſt of the ſciences, his thoughts were oftentimes more properly conjectures than well-grounded obſervations. But there is a fact which I muſt mention, not only becauſe it forms the firmeſt foundation for Bacon's glory, but likewiſe becauſe it will naturally furniſh you with a more juſt and extenſive idea of the great though not undiſputed utility of the analyſis of the human underſtanding.

The three nobleſt diſcoveries of Newton, and perhaps the nobleſt that have been made in any age, are the ſyſtem of attraction, the explanation of the tide, and the diſcovery of the theory of colours by the analyſis of light. But Newton in demonſtrating there three great laws of nature only reduced to experiment and calculation three general obſervations of Bacon. I call them obſervations and not conjectures; for he alludes to theſe ſeveral times in his different works, they bear the marks of his method of conſidering the phenomena of nature, and he has himſelf pointed out experiments which bear a ſtrong reſemblance to thoſe which have been ſince made. The glory of theſe important diſcoveries ought therefore to be ſhared between Newton and Bacon, and between the analyſis of the underſtanding, and the ſcience of geometry; for the analyſis of the underſtanding was the inſtrument of Bacon, in the ſame manner as geometry was the inſtrument of Newton. Natural philoſophy and metaphyſics, the extent of which is immenſe, were not ſufficient to engroſs the comprehenſive genius of Bacon. We may obſerve in general, that in Europe the cultivation of ancient literature has retarded the progreſs of philoſophy; and philoſophy, which has not been always in the right, has affected a great diſdain for that department of knowledge. But Bacon, being placed at an equal diſtance between the cultivators of claſſical knowledge and the philoſophers, has this diſtinguiſhing mark among all writers, that he is at the ſame time, the perſon who has opened the avenues of ſcience, and the moſt boundleſs views of improvement for future ages, and who likewiſe poſſeſſed in the higheſt degree whatever was great and beautiful in the writings and inventions of former times. The moſt ſtriking events in antiquity, its moſt brilliant thoughts, its richeſt and happieſt expreſſions, and moſt ingenious ſentiments were conſtantly preſent to the memory of Bacon; and his genius improved and embelliſhed theſe ſtill more by introducing them in his works. The ancient mythology had among its divinities, a god who was repreſented with two faces, one turned towards paſt ages, which he ſurveyed at one glance, and the other turned towards future times, which, though not yet in exiſtence, were comprehended within his view; we may ſay with propriety that ſuch a repreſentation is the image and emblem of the genius of Bacon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *to the* NORTH *of* GERMANY.

DESCRIPTION *of* HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, once a diſtinguiſhed member of the Hanſeatic Confederacy, ſo celebrated in the annals of Europe from the 13th to the cloſe of the 15th century, is ſtill one of the firſt cities in Germany in wealth and population, and inferior to none in commercial importance throughout the widely extended regions of the empire. It is ſituated on the confines of Holſtein, in north latitude 53° 34″, and in longitude eaſt of the meridian of Greenwich 9° 55″, about 70 miles from Cuxhaven and 80 from the mouth of the Elbe. A very advantageous poſition on the banks of a navigable river, which equally facilitates its communication with the interior of Germany and the North Sea, attracted the attention of mercantile adventurers in the dawn of civilization in the north of Europe. Its earlieſt fortifications are attributed to the age of Charlemagne; important privileges foſtered the infancy of commerce, in a ſomewhat later period; and commerce ſoon rewarded the induſtry of the inhabitants, and contributed to the ſplendour of the city. Hamburg roſe ſtill higher in power and opulence during the exiſtence of the Hanſeatic alliance, and remained uninjured by the diſſolution of that powerful league. Its proſperity increaſed with the extenſion of commercial intercourſe amongſt the modern nations, and its trade was generally augmented by the convulſions of the political world. The privileges of a free imperial city, encouraged the emulation of rival merchants; in times of the fierceſt warfare the flag of Hamburg was conſtantly reſpected, and the Belligerents themſelves were benefited by the reſources which a neutral port ſupplied. Hamburg thus became the great emporium of Europe during every naval conteſt, as it has been the ſtore-houſe of the north of Germany for a long ſeries of years. From the upper regions of the Elbe, veſſels are continually arriving, freighted with the produce of the interior; and return, laden with the neceſſary ſupply of imports, for the countries depending on the navigation of this far-flowing ſtream. In its foreign commercial relations, Hamburg is intimately connected with Great Britain, France, and almoſt every maritime power in Europe, with the United States of North America, and with ſome of the Weſt Indian iſlands. With the Mediterranean and the South of Europe, a direct communication being prevented by the depredations of the piratical ſtates of Barbary; the produce of theſe countries is imported in foreign veſſels, to which indeed Hamburg is tributary for a conſiderable proportion of its trade. Lubeck affords to the Hamburgers a readier means of commercial intercourſe with Ruſſia and the other ſtates of the Baltic, than the more circuitous paſſage of the Cattegat and the Sound; ſince goods can be tranſported from thence either by land or water, at no great expence, and with a conſiderable advantage in ſecurity and diſpatch. Hamburg is conſequently frequented by the veſſels of various countries, and becomes the reſort of the enterpriſing merchant from the greateſt portion of the civilized world.

The lofty towers of Hamburg, and its maſſy ramparts, form a prominent feature in the external proſpect, riſing above the ſurrounding ſcenery, and crowning the beauties of the whole. Verdant groves, and walks ſhaded with lindens, diverſify the appearance of a ſandy plain, which the induſtry of man has cultivated and embelliſhed with no common care. Altona, the now aſpiring rival of Hamburg, in opulence and commerce, bounds the territories of the Hans-Town at a ſhort diſtance on the weſt ſide of the city; whilſt to the eaſtward a chain of outer fortifications comprehends within its limits the beautiful and extenſive ſuburb of St. George, the dependent bailiwick of Ham, and the buildings on the City Dyke. The majeſtic Elbe, interſperſed with numerous iſlands, flows to the ſouthward of the city, partly waſhing the fortifications, and partly ſeparated from the ramparts by an extenſive marſh, ſubject in winter to frequent inundations, but in ſummer affording excellent paſturage for cattle. On the north, or rather the north-eaſt, the Alſter, expanded to a ſpacious lake from the confluence of ſome ſmaller ſtreams a few miles diſtant from the city, enters within the ramparts by the Lombards bridge, and forms there a beautiful baſin before it penetrates, by canals, through the interior, to mingle its waters with the Elbe. Numerous pleaſure-gardens, villas, and other edifices of a public and private nature, line the margins of the Alſter, and decorate the appearance of the adjacent plain. Thus, on every ſide of Hamburg a highly cultivated country, adorned with wood and water, forms an intereſting and variegated proſpect; the whole of which is comprehended within the bounds of the horizon from ſome elevated ſtations in the city.

The beauties of Hamburg vaniſh with the external proſpect; and the eye of taſte will ſcarcely receive one ſolitary gratification within the walls of this important city. It approaches in form towards an unequal circle, or rather an oblong, the length of which may be eſtimated at two miles and a half, the breadth at two miles, whilſt the circumference ſcarcely exceeds five. A population of near one hundred thouſand inhabitants, crowded within this ſpace, in a city abounding with warehouſes and manufactories, interſected by canals, and containing within its boundaries two ſpacious havens and an extenſive baſin, where alſo numerous areas and markets, churches and other public buildings occupy a conſiderable portion of ground, admits not the poſſibility of thoſe arrangements which health and convenience equally require. The ſouth eaſt diviſion of Hamburg is built in the very worſt ſtyle of ancient cities; the ſtreets are narrow, dirty, and ill-paved, winding in various and complicated directions, to the great annoyance of the inexperienced traveller, who, diſdaining the aſſiſtance of a *valet de place*, attempts unguided to explore his way. The houſes of the principal inhabitants are lofty, commodious rather than elegant within, and preſent, after the faſhion of many continental cities, their gables towards the ſtreet. Though their height almoſt totally excludes the rays of the ſun, rows of trees are planted in front of each, which, however pleaſing their appearance in ſpring and ſummer, muſt, with their falling leaves in Autumn, inevitably become a nuiſance, equally intolerable to the paſſenger, and injurious to the health of the city. The habitations of the poor are wretched hovels, crowded together in narrow lanes, and ſeldom containing more than one or two rooms. The greateſt contraſt to theſe abodes of wretchedneſs,

edneſs, is preſented by ſome houſes facing the ſouthern ramparts, which, with their adjoining gardens, diſplay an attention to neatneſs and elegance very ſuperior to the general appearance. In the north-weſt diviſion of Hamburg, or, as it is frequently called, the *New Town*, more ſpacious ſtreets and elegant houſes, a ſuperior attention to arrangement and cleanlineſs, and a more modern ſtyle of architecture prevails. Some public buildings here diſplay an elegant exterior. Areas allow a more free circulation of a purer air; an air unſaturated with the effluvia of a market, and untainted with the vapours of a foul canal. The upper haven, deſtined to receive the produce of the interior of Germany, is ſituated to the eaſtward of the Marſh; the lower haven, for veſſels from the lower regions of the Elbe and from the North Sea, at the oppoſite extremity of the ſame; both are contained within the limits of the fortifications, and communicate through canals with the greateſt part of the city. Theſe canals whilſt they certainly facilitate the conveyance of goods into every quarter, muſt too frequently produce a noxious vapour injurious to health—for though the conſtant action of the tide ought to cleanſe them of every contingent impurity, foul bottoms are occaſionally diſplayed. The communication acroſs theſe between the ſtreets and lanes is maintained by drawbridges, amounting to upwards of 80 in number, which conſequently afford a ready acceſs from one peninſular diviſion to another.

The principal harbour, in which all veſſels of burthen are moored, lies without the ramparts, extending from the lower haven to the ſouth-weſt extremity of the city—here the flags of various nations are frequently diſplayed, as the conſtant arrival or departure of veſſels enlivens the proſpect, and agitates the mind of the Hamburger with continual hopes and fears.

The fortifications of Hamburg, to which I have frequently alluded, conſiſt principally of maſſy ramparts, and a ſpacious ditch. Wooden paliſades ſupply the place of the former on the ſide of the havens, and the latter occaſionally gives place to the waters of the Alſter and the Elbe. The ramparts are flanked by 22 baſtions mounted with ſeveral large pieces of ordnance, and are guarded in the day-time by a hired ſoldiery, but during the night are committed to the protection of a civic troop. A ſpacious walk, adorned and ſhaded with trees of various kinds, affords to the inhabitants an agreeable promenade along the ramparts, and diſplays the variegated beauties of the environs, as they ſucceſſively occur.

By reſorting to a boat for a ſhort diſtance on the ſide of the lower haven, or by there taking a circuitous courſe thro' the adjacent ſtreets, they may be regularly perambulated, and are a favourite reſort of the Hamburgers from every quarter of the city. Theſe ramparts may indeed be termed more truly the ornament than the defence of Hamburg; for in a military point of view their importance is indiſputably ſmall. They were lately abandoned on the firſt ſummons to the Danes, and in the preſent ſtate of military ſcience can never long withſtand the attacks of a formidable army, or avert the dangers of a regular ſiege. Four principal gates communicate with the country on the land ſide, two ſmaller portals lead into the marſhes, and two flood-gates open from the havens into the Elbe. To reſtrain the nocturnal excurſions of the inhabitants, and prevent the eſcape of delinquents under the veil of night, theſe various outlets are during every ſeaſon, with an exception in favour of the Stein-Thor leading to the ſuburb St. George, cloſed with the ſetting ſun. Though the Stein-Thor is paſſable for a ſmall gratuity till midnight; the gates of the outer fortifications are always cloſed with thoſe of the city: but on the ſide of the Alſter, which bounds the ſuburb on the north-weſt, an eſcape into the country is practicable at every period of the night.

Though all the principal ſtreets of Hamburg are continually crowded with paſſengers, the greateſt buſtle naturally prevails on the ſide of the harbours and in the vicinity of the exchange.

The crowds in Hamburg are compoſed of the induſtrious and the active, employed in the exerciſe of their reſpective callings; the idle rarely mix here with the buſy throng, the inquiſitive ſtill more ſeldom, and mendicants are prohibited by law. From one o'clock till three the Exchange is reſorted to by merchants, manufacturers, and others intereſted in the tranſactions of the day. Within the area and in the ſtreets adjoining an immenſe concourſe is regularly aſſembled, importance in every face, haſte in every ſtep, every mind agitated by the riſe or fall of the markets, calculating on the reſpective value of banco, courant and ſpecie, or ſpeculating on the fluctuations of exchange. Yet during the whole of my reſidence in Hamburg it was a general complaint, that no buſineſs could be done; the aſpect of affairs during a late important negociation varied with every mail, and ſpeculations of all kinds were at a ſtand. If at ſuch a period the Exchange was continually crowded, what muſt it have been, when Hamburg was the emporium of Europe, and enjoyed the almoſt excluſive commerce of the weſtern world!

To the mutual jealouſies of the neighbouring princes and the intereſt more diſtant nations find in the ſecurity of free commercial cities, the feeble remains of a once formidable confederacy* owe the continuation of that political independence of which their leſs fortunate aſſociates have been deprived. Amidſt the awful convulſions of the preſent moment, ſo dangerous to the liberties of Europe from the deſtructive conqueſts and inſatiable ambition of hereditary ſovereigns or of upſtart ſtateſmen, of which Poland, Switzerland and Holland afford the ampleſt proofs, ſhould theſe induſtrious cities ſubmerge under the dominion of a crowned deſpot, or a military uſurper; their commanding ſituations might indeed retain a trade beneficial to the intereſts of the uſurper, but beneficial to him and his dominions alone. The active energies of commerce would decay in the graſp of deſpotiſm, wealth would fly before the arbitrary exactions of the rapacious invader, and induſtry would ſink under the weight of prohibition injurious to the proſperity of trade.

The government of Hamburg is adminiſtered by an elective magiſtracy, conſiſting of four burger-maſters, twenty-four ſenators, and ſome other officers of ſtate, who poſſeſs the right of filling-up vacancies in their own body, and the exerciſe of the whole legiſlative, executive and judicial power.

The religion of the ſtate is Lutheran, the allied cities having early adopted the doctrines of the reformation, more congenial to the principles of freedom, than the dogmas of the court of Rome.

Engroſſed almoſt ſolely with commercial ſpeculations, the citizens of Hamburg have totally neglected the patronage or cultivation of the arts. Among cities of equal celebrity ſcarcely one is ſo entirely deſtitute of ſculpture or paintings worthy of the traveller's attention, whilſt literature and ſcience have been regarded by the great maſs of ſociety with almoſt equal neglect. A monument has indeed been erected to the memory of Büſche, a celebrated mathematician and political economiſt, and a pompous cenotaph is announced for the tomb of Klopſtock, the far-famed author of the Meſſiah. But whilſt national vanity is gratified by this diſplay of public honours, decreed to the aſhes of departed genius, emulation rouſes not the youth of Hamburg to exertion in the paths of ſcience. Literature is ſtill the buſineſs of the few, not the choſen amuſement of the many—the only certain harbinger of general improvement, in the acquiſitions of ſcience or in the culture of national taſte. The recreations of the Hamburgers conſiſt in far more ſenſual gratifications, in a ſplendid equipage, and a handſome villa, in the enjoyment of ſumptuous banquets, and the dangerous but too faſcinating allurements of play. The theatre is by far the moſt rational ſource of entertainment to which they repeatedly reſort: but the drama affords varieties ſo ſuited to many different taſtes, is ſo univerſal a favourite with the public in every civilized community, that a recurrence to its amuſements in any particular ſociety can never be conſidered as a trait of its national character in a diſcriminating point of view.

Hoſpitality, elſewhere a general trait in the mercantile character, forms no prominent feature here. The Hamburger is alone acceſſible in his counting-houſe and upon 'Change. The door of his town-reſidence or his villa is rarely opened to the ſtranger, who approaches him with the moſt reſpectable introductions, if he is not ſtill more ſtrongly recommended by expected advantages in trade. Cold and formal in his evaſions on ſubjects of generally inquiry, which he cannot or he will not ſatisfy, he is active and warm in his reiterated offers of ſervice in every queſtion connected with commercial advantages, or as promiſing a future extenſion of his trade. He is indefatigable in all his mercantile concerns; theſe alone employ the whole force of his genius, and diſplay the energies of each ſuperior mind. The Hamburgers in general are expert at calculation, and acquire with facility the principal languages of Europe, the two moſt important branches of education, to which the youth deſtined for commercial occupations can apply. To the merchant alone Hamburg will be a city of frequent or of choſen reſort: the general traveller will almoſt conſtantly conſider it as a mere gate to the continent, leading towards proſpects of ſuperior beauty, and opening into far more intereſting ſcenes.

Oct. 7, 1803. M. Y.

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* Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* INTRODUCTION *of the* COW-POX *into* INDIA.*

THE firſt idea ſuggeſted by this title is that of a literary curioſity or novelty; a recent and important diſcovery in Europe propagated with ſpeed to another hemiſphere, and circulated through the medium of the preſs by either a Gentoo or Mahomedan printer. It was from Aſia that inoculation was derived to Europe. Europe returns the benefit to Aſia with large increaſe. Thus the progreſſion of intercourſe and ſcience binds the nations of the earth together in the ſoft chains of mutual advantage—one effort for the relief of human diſtreſs.

It is to the enlarged, liberal, and philanthrophic views of a humane and enlightened philoſopher and ſtateſman, that the world is indebted for this happy event: than which there is nothing of a more merciful nature, in the whole hiſtory of medicine, or of political inſtitutions or attempts. That philoſopher and ſtateſman is Jonathan Duncan, Eſquire, Governor of Bombay, juſtly eſteemed and renowned for his ſucceſsful endeavours to conſolidate and extend the intereſts of the Eaſt India Company and the Britiſh nation, by uniting them with thoſe of the Aſiatic tribes and nations, whoſe lot it has been to fall under their dominion.

To this gentleman the publication is dedicated with great propriety by Dr. Keir, the compiler of the correſpondence of which it conſiſts; becauſe it was to his humane and zealous interpoſition that the Indian world are chiefly indebted for the bleſſings that have already marked the progreſs of vaccination, as well as for the incalculable benefits that muſt ultimately ariſe from it, to every quarter of the Britiſh dominions in Aſia. The Governor was "early impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the value of extending vaccination to India, and he judged that the moſt likely way to ſecure the ſpeedy completion of ſo deſirable an object would be, to intereſt (meaning *to engage*) his majeſty's miniſter at Conſtantinople to afford his co-operation, by directing virus to be forwarded, from time to time, for Bombay by the way of Bagdad and Buſſorah.

In this little volume a great variety of reports reſpecting its ſubject are "collected, and the introduction of the diſeaſe* into India, is traced from authentic documents. The object of all this, is, to enable gentlemen in the Company's ſervice to propagate it in different ſituations where they are frequently employed, at a diſtance from medical men. Mr. Duncan's correſpondence with Lord Elgin, our miniſter at Conſtantinople, commenced in March, 1801. His Lordſhip replied, July 31ſt, declaring his readineſs to pay early attention to the governor's wiſhes, and in a particular manner to his deſire of receiving the cow-pox matter. The difficulty of conveying the infection had rendered ſeveral attempts he had made to bring it to Conſtantinople that ſpring abortive. But he had directed that ſome ſhould be ſent to him by every poſt from Vienna. Lord Elgin wrote again to the governor, September 8, 1801, incloſing a quill of vaccine matter, together with a book on the ſubject publiſhed at Vienna, and announcing that he had fairly eſtabliſhed the vaccine inoculation at Conſtantinople. As a proof of its mildneſs he mentions that he had inoculated his child on the 6th of September, though only born 31ſt of Auguſt.

After many unſucceſsful attempts the vaccine inoculation was eſtabliſhed at Bagdad; from whence it was communicated to Buſſorah; and from thence to Bombay. This bleſſing refuſed to be communicated from Europe by water-carriage, and choſe a progreſs by land—from Vienna, *via* Conſtantinople, to Buſſorah; from whence it paſſed, by a ſhort paſſage of three weeks, to Bombay; and from thence to all parts of India. From Mr. Milne, at Buſſorah, the ſurgeons at Bombay received ſupplies of virus carefully put up in different ways. Between twenty or thirty ſubjects were inoculated at this place, with the threads impregnated with the virus, in various modes and by different ſurgeons; only one inſtance of ſucceſs occurred in all thoſe inoculated. Anna Duſtholl, the child of a female ſervant belonging to Captain Hardie, was inoculated by Dr. Helenus Scott on the 14th of June, with complete ſucceſs. Anna was about three years of age, healthy and certainly never had the ſmall-pox. "She was remarkably good-tempered, and to her quietneſs and patience in ſuffering the operation, its ſucceſs is in ſome meaſure to be attributed." On the 22d day of June, the 8th day of the diſeaſe, five children were inoculated with virus from the puſtule. Theſe ſubjects were all affected in the ſame way; and as the local and conſtitutional ſymptoms were ſimilar in all of them, every medical man who examined the puſtule, was decidedly of opinion, that the diſeaſe they had produced was of a genuine nature. The phyſicians at Bombay had it now in their power to communicate the benefit of this important diſcovery to every part of India, perhaps to China, and the whole Eaſtern World. Nor do they ſeem, under the active and animating influence of the excellent governor, the great propagator and patron of vaccination in the Eaſt, to have ſpared any pains in the accompliſhment of a purpoſe ſo deſirable; by which one of the greateſt evils that has afflicted humanity, may be, in a great degree, diminiſhed, or even altogether extinguiſhed. Dr. Scott, in particular has been unwearied and conſtant in his exertions for the diffuſion of ſo heavenly a bleſſing. The zealous and unceaſing efforts of Dr. Anderſon, phyſician general at Fort St. George, are alſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. "The intereſt occaſioned by the account of the introduction of vaccine inoculation at Bombay, was at Madras great and general. And Dr. Anderſon was at the pains of circulating, through the medium of the Madras Gazette, all the reports that were tranſmitted to him from Bombay on this ſubject. As inoculation from the cow-pox was introduced from Bombay at Madras, ſo from Madras this merciful diſcovery proceeded, now in a northerly direction to the preſidency of Bengal."

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* Bombay: printed by Moroba Damother Jee Prahoos. 31ſt March, 1803, 4to. p. 112.

* It might appear that the diſeaſe here referred to is the ſmall-pox, but from a peruſal of the whole context and collection, it is evident, that the writer, who will be readily excuſed for grammatical inaccuracy, means the ſtate of the body on the introduction, into the ſyſtem, of the vaccine matter.

It was not to be apprehended, that the progreſs of knowledge and concomitant alleviation of human miſery would be neglected by the Marquis of WELLESLEY:—Welleſley, ever prone to encourage the ſciences and the arts, which he honours, loves, and cultivates.

The governor general in council, November, 1802, after liberal approbation and applauſe beſtowed on thoſe perſons through whoſe diligence and ability the ſucceſsful introduction of Dr. Jenner's diſcovery at the preſidency of Bengal, was promoted, ordered, that a "notification ſhould be prepared and publiſhed in the Perſian, Hindevy, Bengaleſe, and Shanſcrit languages, giving

1. A ſuccinct hiſtory of the diſcovery, in which the curious, and to the Hindoos very intereſting, circumſtance, that this wonderful preventive was originally procured from the body of the cow, ſhould be *emphatically* remarked.

2. An explanation of the important and eſſential advantages which vaccination poſſeſſes over the ſmall-pox inoculation, and,

Laſtly, an earneſt exhortation to the natives of theſe provinces to loſe no time in availing themſelves of this ineſtimable benefit, ſcarcely inferior to any that was ever communicated by one nation to another."

The propriety of *emphatically* remarking the ſource from whence the preventive alluded to was derived, will appear manifeſt at once, when we reflect on the prejudices of the Hindoos, and we believe of the Perſians too, in favour of the cow.

For a more particular account of the ſteps by which vaccine inoculation has been eſtabliſhed in India we muſt refer to the collections publiſhed by Dr. Keir. Suffice it to ſay that the inhabitants of that country of all ranks, deſcriptions, and religions, place the utmoſt confidence in its efficacy. It may be neceſſary, however, to add, that the vaccine inoculation is found to poſſeſs, throughout India, the ſame wonderful powers in ſhielding the human conſtitution from the ſmall-pox, that it does in Europe.

Dr. Keir, having traced, from authentic documents, the introduction of the cow-pox into India, deſcribes the diſeaſe, as it has appeared to the medical board at Bombay in its various ſtages, the ſymptoms attending its progreſs, and the means of diſtinguiſhing the true diſeaſe from the ſpurious.

This collection is very properly concluded with an extract from a letter dated March 23d, from the governor of Bombay, which does Mr. Duncan great honour, in anſwer to a letter from the preſident at Bagdad, dated 7th November, 1802. "It affords, (ſays the governor,) a very comfortable reflection, that we have been at laſt able, through your aſſiſtance, and that of Lord Elgin, to propagate the vaccine diſeaſe throughout India, as well as experimentally to aſcertain, that it is of the very beſt kind, and perfectly ſecures thoſe who have had it from the ſmall-pox; by which the lives of millions, yet unborn, may, and muſt, indeed, be ſaved; and if our influence in India has ever entailed evils[*] on the natives, this one act of kindneſs on our part ought to be viewed as no inconſiderable or inadequate compenſation."

But, great as this mercy was, it is almoſt certain that the averſion of the Gentoos to the cuſtoms of Europe, and their ſtrong antipathy to every thing foreign, would have rejected it, if it had not been propitiouſly recommended by a veneration for that ſacred animal from which it ſprung! Never was there a more conſpicuous proof and example of the myſterious manner in which all human incidents and events are interwoven as cauſes and effects in the general and reticulated ſyſtem, how light may ſpring out of darkneſs, knowledge from ignorance and ſuperſtition, and good be educed from evil. In like manner the Romiſh ſuperſtition promoted the arts of ſtatuary, ſculpture, and painting.

The world is obliged by the compilation before us: but it would have given greater ſatisfaction, if the reader, inſtead of wading through a number of detached letters, had been preſented with the introduction of vaccination into India, notwithſtanding the obſtacles oppoſed to back its progreſs and reception, in the order of cauſe and effect, in an hiſtorical manner; a deſign which would have embraced various views, not only phyſical and medical, but moral and political.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

XCIV. — DISSENTIENTS.

OUR Univerſity was always conſidered as a handmaid to the Church, as a nurſe to her moſt hopeful ſons: from her mouth proceeded a formula of doctrine, recommending its inſtitutes; and from her breaſts a milk of inſtruction, highly favourable to what Biſhop Warburton calls its alliance with the ſtate.

From ſervices, too obvious not to be perceived, and too important not to be acknowledged, flowed that uniform reſpect of our princes. Viewing Cambridge, not merely as an Academia, ſacred to literature, but as an eſtabliſhment to forward the wiſhes of government, they became the patrons of colleges, they incorporated the ſeveral colleges into one body, and beſtowed on them privileges, immunities, and charters. Theſe charters, diſtributed as ſtreams of royal bounty, to chear and enrich the regions of ſcience, were to be repaid by loyalty and obedience. Hence was ſecured to the ſupreme magiſtrate an influence, which no other inſtitutions could promiſe, the united influence of literature and theology. For, as the church was held to its allegiance by a religious formula, it was deemed a matter of political expediency to bind the univerſity by the ſame tie; and thus the doctrines of the church became the doctrines of the univerſity.

> Alterius ſic
> Altera poſcit opem, et res conjurat amicè.—
> Hor.

Theſe principles were the main ſpring of our great political machine, and directed the movements of all our princes, from Henry VIIIth to the Revolution; yet were they at length experienced, how efficacious ſoever they might appear to be at firſt, but a partial expedient. For, tho' men, inattentive to the powers of the human underſtanding, ignorant of the world around them, or within them, purſuing phantoms, and chimeras, and dreams—nobody knows where—may be brought to relinquiſh the faculty of reaſoning, yet a ſociety of learned men, living publickly, and thinking freely, cannot eaſily be brought to make a ſurrender ſo ignominious. In agreement with this idea, Dr. Paley, Dr. Hey, and other divines of Cambridge, have maintained, that the public ſentiment has undergone a change in regard to ſome theological notions, originally delivered by authority. Mathematics, too, which have long been the prevailing ſtudy at Cambridge, are of a bold and ſearching ſpirit. Unaccuſtomed to admit any thing in haſte, habituated to reaſon from principles invariably true and univerſally acknowledged, contemplating the analogies of nature, and proceeding in a way of ſcience, the mathematician embraces no opinions at random, how venerable ſoever for their antiquity, and though ſanctioned by the higheſt authority. He examines coolly, debates with candour, and concludes with caution. Such is the natural proceſs of philoſophy, and ſuch has been the effect of the philoſophizing ſpirit at Cambridge.

Having ſpoken of ſome Diſſentients from the diſcipline of the church, we ſhall proceed to others, who were Diſſentients from its doctrine. We, however, ſhall paſs by the controverſy between the Calviniſts and Arminians, as to the interpretation of ſome of the articles, for doctrines, the tendency of which can be little diſputed; nor do we intend to defend,

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[*] Of which, we are bold to add, there can be no doubt.

fend or to attack opinions, but merely to exhibit the *Varietates Cantabrigiæ*.

XCV.—ARIANS, SOCINIANS, NECESSARIANS, MATERIALISTS, &c.

The Arians are ſo called from Arius, a Preſbyter of Alexandria, in the fourth century. Their doctrine is, that there is but one God, who is alone unbegotten, and that he begat his only ſon Jeſus Chriſt, before eternal ages, by whom he made *the ages* and *the world*.

They conſidered Chriſt as the firſt-begotten, and the only begotten ſon of God, before all creation, and formation of worlds, either viſible or inviſible, *ϖρο ϖασης κλισεως και δημιουργιας ορωμενης τε και αορατου, το ϖρωτον και μονον τȣ Θεȣ γεννημα*; theſe are Euſebius's words. This was their capital doctrine. Of the Holy Ghoſt they believed, that he proceeded from the Father and the Son, but was not co-eternal with the Father, nor equal with the Son. Theſe doctrines, which are ſometimes called the Euſebian, from Euſebius, ſtand oppoſed to that of a Trinity in Unity, or the Athanaſian doctrine, which is, that there are three Perſons in the Godhead, all unbegotten, and all uncreated, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt, and that theſe three are but one God. This latter, as every body knows, is the doctrine of the Church of England.

The Socinians are ſo called from Socinus, a learned Pole, who flouriſhed in the 16th century; they maintain that God is but one in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, *ipſa Unitas*; and that Jeſus Chriſt, though ſent into the world for an extraordinary purpoſe, as a great prophet, was yet but a mere man, *merus homo*. Socinus's writings, together with thoſe of his brethren, containing a body of Scripture Criticiſms, are publiſhed under the form of *Opera Fratrum Polonorum*. They oppoſe both the Arian, and Trinitarian hypotheſis.—The Neceſſarian holds, that "man is a neceſſary agent, all his actions being determined by the cauſes that preceded them, ſo that not one paſt action could not have poſſibly come to paſs, nor one future action can poſſibly not come to paſs, or be otherwiſe, than it ſhall be." This definition is made by the late ingenious Mr. Anthony Collins, who explains and vindicates the doctrine in his Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty. The Materialiſts ſuppoſe, that man is not a complex being, compoſed of two diſtinct ſubſtances, body and ſpirit, but of one ſubſtance, body, or matter; mind being, according to them, the effect of a particular organization of matter. Dr. Hartley, formerly fellow of Jeſus college, is the great modern authority on theſe two laſt doctrines.

XCVI.—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

This prince of philoſophers was choſen fellow of Trinity college in 1665, and was afterwards appointed Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity. Mathematics, therefore, was his profeſſion, but he poſſeſſed a fondneſs for theology.

The unity of God was the foundation of Newton's theology. This idea he brought with him to the explication of the Chriſtian doctrines. He became, therefore, an Unitarian in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, a Socinian.

The pains which he took to prove 1 John, v. 7, THE THREE HEAVENLY WITNESSES, as the text is called, a ſpurious paſſage, would naturally lead Trinitarians to ſuppoſe, that he, at leaſt, was not orthodox. But Biſhop Horſley, who firſt publiſhed, in an edition of Newton's Works, his two poſthumous letters, in which that text is oppoſed, denies that Newton was a Socinian: but here biſhop Horſley is certainly miſtaken.

A perſon of ſtrict probity and reſpectability, who lived on terms of the greateſt intimacy with Sir Iſaac, which Horſley could not do, aſſures us, that he *was* a Socinian and expreſſed his fears, that Dr. Clarke, who had embraced the Arian hypotheſis, would injure the cauſe of Chriſtianity. The perſon here alluded to was Mr. Hopton Haynes, author of a miſcellaneous work, under the title of, The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worſhip of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jeſus Chriſt. Haynes was aſſay-maſter of the mint, at the time that Newton was warden.

Newton was alſo, in his private judgment, a Baptiſt, though not practically ſo; this he declared to a man of veracity, his deputy Lucaſian-profeſſor, Mr. William Whiſton, as may be ſeen in Whiſton's Memoirs, written by himſelf.

Newton, therefore, though not an open oppugner of the church, was a ſilent diſſentient; a philoſopher, who had a creed of his own, with which he did not perplex the Univerſity.

XCVII.—MR. WILLIAM WHISTON.

Mr. William Whiſton was Fellow of Clare Hall, deputy Lucaſian Profeſſor of Mathematics, while Newton held the office, and his ſucceſſor in the Profeſſor's chair. He wrote on all ſubjects, mathematics, aſtronomy, chronology, hiſtory, and theology. He alſo tranſlated Joſephus's

Hiſtory, prefixing to it various diſſertations. He might be ſaid to have poſſeſſed a head brim-full of literature, had he not ſtill found room in it for a world of reveries. Believers and unbelievers, however, agree, that, amidſt all his reveries, he was a man of integrity.

Whiſton was a Diſſentient, and not contented with ſilent inquiry or ſecret conviction: he was a divine; it was his office, (ſo he thought,) to lift up his voice like a trumpet, to inſtruct and reform the world. He proceeded, therefore, to open avowal, to public challenge, and to unreſerved oppoſition. The Trinity in Unity, the Divinity of Chriſt, the Perſonality of the Holy Spirit, Original Sin, abſolute Predeſtination, Infant Baptiſm, the Liturgical Doxologies, and Subſcriptions to the preſent Articles, were all ſeriouſly oppoſed by Whiſton: he was a diſſentient both from the doctrine and diſcipline of the church.

The doctrine about which he was moſt ſtrenuous was Arianiſm: his grounds for embracing which he ſtates at large in his letter to the Earl of Nottingham. His leading points are theſe: "That the teſtimonies for this ſort of Eternity, which alone we find even till a good while after the council of Nice itſelf, are a demonſtration, that the real Co-eternity of the Son with the Father, or his proper Eternal Generation, was then utterly unknown among Chriſtians. Nor does even this metaphyſical, this virtual, or potential, or internal Eternity of the Son, ever appear in the ſacred writings; in the ancient Creeds or Liturgies, or in any of the Apoſtolical Fathers; whereby, 'tis plain, that it is no part of the ſacred, the apoſtolical or the Chriſtian doctrine." The Co-equality and Co-eternity of the Holy Spirit he oppoſed on a ſimilar ground.

Theſe doctrines, ſo fundamentally affecting the intereſts of the church, and ſome of them enforced in the heart of the Univerſity, rouſed the indignation of the clergy. In Oct. 1710, he was deprived of his profeſſorſhip; and, after being convened and queſtioned, was formally expelled from the Univerſity. In the year 1739, the Lucaſian profeſſorſhip being vacated by the death of Dr. Saunderſon, he made application to be reinſtated, but without effect.

The name of William Whiſton had, at length, been ſo bandied about in clerical converſe and in literary altercation, as to have become what Dean Swift might, probably, think a BORE. Hence thoſe moſt ſavoury lines of that reverend humouriſt, an Ode ſet to muſic, on the Longitude: beginning

The Longitude miſt on
By wicked Will Whiſton,
And no better hit on
By good Maſter Ditton,
So Whiſton and Ditton,
May both, &c.

Whiſton, with his more ſober opinions, held two crotchets, which, more than any other, fixed his character for a man of whim, and weakened the authority of his appeals to ancient teſtimonies; one was, that the Apoſtolical Conſtitutions, a book full of crudities, was of divine authority; the other, that he had a more than ordinary ſagacity in diſcovering the fulfilment of prophecies. Among other whimſicalities, he publiſhed *an Eſſay on the Revelations*, in which he conceived ſome prophecy fulfilled by the victories of Prince Eugene. What could Whiſton do leſs than dedicate his Eſſay to the Prince, and preſent him with a copy? And what could the noble Eugene do leſs than thank Whiſton for the compliment? The Prince, however, profeſſed, modeſtly enough, not to have been aware, that he had the honour of being known to St. John. The beſt part of the ſtory is, that he made Whiſton a preſent of fifteen guineas.

XCVIII.—DR. BENTLEY.

Rich. Bentley, the great critic, was firſt ſtudent of St. John's, and afterwards went to Trinity, of which ſociety he was appointed maſter in 1700. In this office he carried towards ſeveral perſons ſo lofty and peremptory a demeanor, particularly towards ſome non-juring-members of that ſociety, that his behaviour raiſed him many enemies, and they manifeſted a willingneſs to give the doctor a Rowland for his Oliver, when opportunity offered. Twice more particularly, did this learned man receive ſome very rough compliments, and in a very public manner, from his brother Cantabs.

One violent conteſt he had with the fellows of his own college, which was carried on with ſome violence for above 20 years; but a more violent one ſtill, with the univerſity. The caſe, indeed, belongs not properly to this part of our Cantabrigiana. We ſhall, however, juſt ſtate it.

While Dr. Bentley was regius profeſſor of divinity, Conyers Middleton, who was alſo of Trinity college, and ſome other gentlemen, took their doctor's degree by royal mandate. The doctor, in his official capacity, demanded, and obtained, a fee of four guineas, beyond what was authorized either by ſtatute or by ancient cuſtom. He was, in conſequence, accuſed of extortion, and Middleton arreſted for the debt. When one of the beadles ſerved him with the writ, Bentley in a tone of indignation, ſaid, "that he ſhould not be ſet down by what the Vice-Chancellor and two or three of his friends determined over a bottle."

This ſpeech, though ſpoken of the Vice Chancellor only in his individual capacity, being conſtrued into a contempt of his public authority, and Bentley's diſobedience to the ſummons to appear in his court, occaſioned a ſentence of contumacy to be pronounced againſt him: he was accordingly deprived of his degrees. But, whatever might be urged againſt his general demeanor, it was pretty generally underſtood, that malice, rather than juſtice, directed theſe proceedings; for the two laſt divinity-profeſſors, one of whom was the Vice-chancellor, had made and received, this *extraordinary fee*; and not only ſo, but this very Vice-chancellor, acting now as judge, Dr. Gooch, had declared, "that if Dr. Bentley's caſe ever came before him, he would condemn him."

Thus was this learned man ſtript of this pretty plume, D.D. and Middleton, in his Remarks on Bentley's Propoſals for his Edition of the New Teſtament, triumphs at his appearance as plain *Richard*. Bentley might ſtill have flapped himſelf with his broad pinions: in the confidence of talents, and in the pride of literature, he might have exclaimed,

> Non ea noſtra voco—

but he was not a bird of the Dr. Dell-ſpecies*; he had been accuſtomed to ſtrut and look gay under academical plumage; nor was he likely to ſuffer ſo beautiful a feather to be ſtript from his head without a ſtruggle. After a reſiſtance of more than ten years, he re-aſſumed, by mandamus from the Court of King's Bench, his doctor's degree; and thus, after a long conflict, and many violent bruiſes, he obtained a complete triumph.

> Then, freſhly up aroſe the doughty knight,
> All healed of his hurts and woundës wide.
> SPENSER.

CXVIII.—DR. MIDDLETON.

Conyers Middleton has been long known to the public as an elegant author, and was generally admired in the Univerſity, till he alarmed the body of the clergy by the boldneſs of his writings. He was choſen fellow of Trinity college in 1706, and public librarian in 1721; that office, as is ſuppoſed, being firſt created, in order to beſtow it on Middleton. He alſo obtained the Woodwardian profeſſorſhip of foſſils, which, however, he ſoon reſigned.

The alarm alluded to above was firſt occaſioned by his Letter from Rome, in which he ſhews the conformity between Popery and Paganiſm; but in ſuch a manner, that the argument was ſuppoſed to extend to the prieſthood in general, as it had been before applied by Dr. Gale in his Court of the Gentiles, and by Mr. Delaune in his Plea. Indeed, it was ſuppoſed ſtill farther, that Middleton, in his attack on the Popiſh miracles, deſigned ſecretly to invalidate the miracles of Chriſtianity.

This alarm was increaſed by his Remarks on Dr. Waterland's *Vindication of Scripture*, againſt Dr. Tindal's celebrated work, intitled, *Chriſtianity as old as the Creation*. The clergy thought their whole order and profeſſion invaded by theſe remarks, and Biſhop Pearce, the critic, who engaged in the controverſy, proclaimed him as one, who, under the pretence of making a more ſubtle defence of Chriſtianity, meant to weaken its evidences.

The alarm-bell, therefore, was now given, as Middleton expreſſes it, thro' the nation: and the Univerſity was proceding to deprive him of his degrees: but Middleton ſoftened down his ſentiments, and the Univerſity was ſatisfied, ſo far however, only, as to allow the learned Doctor to enjoy his academical honours; for the public orator, Dr. Williams, was for keeping alive the diſcuſſion, and maintained in print, that Dr. Middleton ought to have been baniſhed from the Univerſity, and his book to have been burnt by the hangman.

Dr. Middleton's learned work, intitled, "A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers," which are ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian Church from the earlieſt ages, through ſeveral ſucceſſive centuries, is intended to ſhew, that we have no ſufficient reaſon to believe, upon the authority of the primitive Fathers, that any ſuch powers were continued to the church, after the days of the apoſtles.

This performance was intended to meet the objections of all Dr. Middleton's opponents on the queſtion concerning miracles; and many were convinced: ſeveral members of the Univerſity, however, ſtill continued to think Dr. Middleton no ſincere friend to Revelation; for, as his book goes to ſhew that the primitive Fathers were very credulous, ſuperſtitious, and, through zeal, even knaviſh; what credit, they aſked, can be given to their teſtimony? And then, what credit can be given even to the miracles of Chriſt and his apoſtles, ſeeing their very exiſtence depends, according to Dr. Middleton, on teſtimonies which ought not to be admitted?

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* Concerning Dr. Dell, formerly Maſter of Caius College, ſee our Cantabrigiana for June, No. LX.

But our limits forbid us to advance. We cannot, however, forbear copying the following paſſage from the Preface to the Free Inquiry, which, for the exquiſitely beautiful turn of the numbers, but more for the weight and dignity of the ſentiment, deſerves to be written in letters of gold. "I look on the diſcovery of any thing that is true, as a valuable acquiſition to ſociety, which cannot poſſibly hurt, or obſtruct, the good effect of any other truth whatſoever; for they all poſſeſs one common eſſence, and neceſſarily coincide with each other, and like the drops of rain, which fall ſeparately into the river, mix themſelves at once with the ſtream, and ſtrengthen the general current."

NO. CXIX. DR. LONG.

Dr. Long, formerly maſter of Pembroke Hall, is celebrated for his Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, and his invention of a large tin ſphere, placed in his own college, to ſhew the places, appearances, and motions of the heavenly bodies. He was a Diſſentient againſt the Univerſity, on a particular occaſion, of the humorous kind. The ladies of Cambridge, it ſeems, had been permitted, time immemorial, to ſit in the gallery at the commencement. The Vice-chancellor, however, and heads having ordered that the fair-ones ſhould no longer occupy that high ſituation, and having appointed them their places in the aiſles below; a little buſtle was excited among the Cambridge ladies, and a ſubject for a few jokes was afforded the members of the Univerſity. In the year 1714, Dr. Long delivered the muſic ſpeech at the commencement. The galant aſtronomer took for his ſubject the complaint of the Cambridge fair at their hard treatment. It is in verſe of a moſt ſingularly odd kind, and the ſentiments are full of drollery and quaintneſs. As this ſpeech is, however, very ſcarce, and, perhaps, in the poſſeſſion only of a few members of the Univerſity, a ſpecimen of it, on a proper occaſion, may not be unacceptable.

It is pleaſant to ſee a great man deſcend from his heights.

His humble province was, to guard the fair.
POPE.

Sed nunc non erit his locus.

NO. CXX. BISHOP LAW.

Biſhop Law was formerly fellow of Chriſt's, Author of the Theory of Natural and Revealed Religion—a diſtinguiſhed metaphyſician.

While at Chriſt's, he publiſhed his Tranſlation of King's Origin of Evil, with notes, and, in 1734, his Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immenſity, &c. being an attack on the a PRIORI argumentation of Dr. Clarke's Demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of God. Believers, as well as unbelievers, agree in accuſing Dr. Clarke, *d'Innovation & de deſſervir la cauſe, en employant une methode inuſitée, rejettée, & peu propre à rien prouver.* Theſe are the words of the celebrated Mirabeau in his *Syſteme de la Nature*, who has given a critical and elaborate examination both of Newton's and Clarke's proofs of a deity; he adds, *qui voudront connoître les raiſons dont on s' eſt ſervi contre les demonſtrations de Clarke, les trouveront dans un ouvrage Angloiſe, qui a pour un titre,* An Inquiry, &c.

In the year 1777, Law publiſhed Locke's Works in four volumes. From this great man's writings he imbibed a ſtrong tincture of hereſy, political, metaphyſical, and theological; previouſly to which, he had been engaged in a correſpondence with Archdeacon Blackburne, the acute author of the Confeſſional, the Subject being againſt Subſcription to Articles of Faith; and even ſix years after he was made a biſhop, he ventured to publiſh "Conſiderations on the Propriety of requiring theſe Subſcriptions;" and on theſe grounds we place him among the Cambridge Diſſentients.

But, beſide this declaration of diſſent in general, in proteſting againſt ſubſcription to Articles, he was known to be a diſſentient in a great variety of particulars. He profeſſed the doctrine of the intermediate ſtate of the ſoul, or of its ſleep from the time of death till the reſurrection; and notwithſtanding the alarm excited, he defended the opinion, on taking his doctor's degree, in the divinity-ſchools. The doctrine of original ſin, alſo, he reprobated, and even ridiculed, calling it "the ſin of being born," 1 Cor. xv, 21. "As in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive," he interpreted literally, maintaining that Chriſt would recal to life all mankind, who for Adam's tranſgreſſion would otherwiſe have been left in a ſtate of inſenſibility and death; a doctrine that goes not half the length of "every child's being born deſerving God's wrath and damnation." He was further an Arian, *at leaſt*, and could therefore believe little or nothing of the Thirty-nine Articles. His ſtars, however, had been more favourable to him, in regard to preferments, than to many who believed more.

In the year 1737, he was preſented by the Univerſity to the living of Grayſtock, in Cumberland: in 1743 he was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Carliſle; and in 1754, he ſucceeded, on the reſignation of Dr. Keene, to the maſterſhip of Peterhouſe, having previouſly, however, given up his archdeaconry in favour of Dr. Keene's ſon-in law. In 1760, he was appointed public librarian of the Univerſity, and in 1764 caſuiſtical profeſſor. Thro' the intereſt of the Duke of Newcaſtle, he obtained a ſtall in the church of Durham, and through the Duke of Grafton, chancellor of the Univerſity, the Biſhopric of Carliſle. Theſe and ſeveral other pieces of preferment were held by the Biſhop; ſo that he may be ſaid to have poſſeſſed as many eccleſiaſtical and academical benefices, as he profeſſed heretical ſentiments.

Many of the clergy of Cambridge thought, and, it ſhould ſeem, reaſonably enough, that one, binding himſelf ſo little to the orthodox faith, ſhould have heaped on him ſo many diſtinctions and places; while his friends ſuggeſted, that a perſon ſo deeply engaged in ſpeculations, ſo peaceable in his temper, and ſo benignant in his diſpoſition, free, indeed, himſelf, but candid to others, could not be too well provided for. As to the Biſhop himſelf, it is ſaid, "that there was nothing in his elevation to a biſhopric, of which he ſpoke with greater pleaſure than its being a proof, that decent freedom of inquiry was not diſcouraged."[*] In favour of his liberality of ſentiment, being a zealous diſciple of Locke's, he would, doubtleſs plead the right of private judgment; and, in vindication of his retaining ſo comfortable a portion of the Church's revenues, he might plead, perhaps, eleven ſolid arguments—he had eleven children. E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following anecdote of Monſieur Talleyrand, the French miniſter for foreign affairs, may be relied on as a fact. The relater was in Philadelphia at the time, and preſent at the tranſaction.

In the reign of the ſanguinary Robeſpierre, Talleyrand, then Biſhop of Autun, was proſcribed with the other prieſts; but he eſcaped and exiled himſelf to America, where he lived "*comme il plaiſoit à Dieu*," for he had no money. After Robeſpierre's downfall, the Executive Directory, with whom Talleyrand correſponded, promiſed themſelves great advantages from the obſervations he made to them upon the ſituation of affairs in the United States, and they recalled him to fill the ſtation of miniſter for foreign affairs, in which they were moſt likely to reap the benefit of his experience. The United States were deſtined by the Directory for plunder, and Talleyrand was choſen to be their inſtrument. He ſoon ſhowed himſelf worthy of the employ; and the Americans began to receive marks of his gratitude for the aſylum they had afforded him, in repeated inſults offered to their government at home by the French miniſters, and continued depredations on their commerce abroad by French cruizers. This conduct of the French prieſt will not be thought aſtoniſhing in England, whoſe boſom the vipers, whom it harboured when flying from the ſcaffold, are now the foremoſt to ſting, and emulous of each other in their prayers for the Corſican deſpot's ſucceſs in invading and deſolating it. Talleyrand, having experienced the inſtability of affairs of France, was about to return thither, not only with a determination of making hay whilſt the ſun ſhone, but alſo of having a ſecure place to houſe it in; and he therefore contracted with Robert Morris, Eſq. of Philadelphia, for the purchaſe of a large tract of land, lying on the Bald Eagle Creek, in the State of Pennſylvania at the price of 74,000l. ſterling. A deed of conveyance was executed; but as Talleyrand had no money, it was depoſited with Mr. Wilcocks, the then recorder of Philadelphia, until the purchaſe money ſhould be paid. After Talleyrand's return to France, and entrance upon his official employment, the Americans (who were extremely haraſſed by the depredations of the French cruizers upon their commerce under an inſidious reſolution of the Executive Directory, that the flag of the Republic would treat the flag of neutrals in the ſame manner as they ſhould ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh) ſent three envoys to France to obtain ſome compenſation. On their arrival at Paris, the envoys could find no perſon authorized the French government to treat with them on the ſubject of their miſſion; and all their applications to Talleyrand and other official perſons were fruitleſs. They were ſtaggered at this unuſual treatment, and at a loſs how to act; when one of them received a viſit from a perſon, who acquainted him he did not come to communicate with him officially, but he had authority to aſſure him and his colleagues, that as a preliminary to their being treated with by the French Government, "*il falloit de l'argent—beaucoup d'argent*" in plain Engliſh—they muſt pay down a round ſum of money! The envoys, who, ſo far from being authorized to give, were ſent to require a compenſation, were amazed at this intelligence, and drew this unofficial agent (who ſigned himſelf X. Y. Z.) into an epiſtolary correſpondence on the ſubject, which they tranſmitted to their government, and deſired inſtructions how to act in this uncommon juncture. The American government, with becoming dignity, reſented the inſult, and ordered the envoys to return home immediately. Two of them, who conſulted the honor of their country, did ſo; the third, who was in the French intereſt, remained, but could do nothing without his colleagues, as the commiſſion was a joint one. Talleyrand was thus, for a while, defeated of obtaining as a douceur the whole or a part of the money due on his American contract; but this modern political Proteus is ſo profound an adept in the ſcience of gaining his points "by hook or by crook," that he ſeldom fails in ſome ſhape or other. The late ceſſion of Louiſiana to the Americans (if ſome well-informed perſons among them are to be credited) produced a private *bonus* to the executive government of France, that is the Firſt Conſul, for the other two are merely expletives; and the provident Talleyrand has picked up from under Bonaparte's table (after he and his relations had dined) a ſufficiency of crumbs to realize his American poſſeſſions, and ſecure himſelf an aſylum, in caſe the wheel of fortune ſhould again bring him to the ground.

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[*] For this remark and a few hints in this article of Dr. Law, the writer is indebted to a ſhort memoir of the "Life of Edmund Law, by Dr. Paley, extracted from Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Cumberland," and reprinted in 1800, with notes by Anonymus, ſuppoſed to be a gentleman formerly of Peterhouſe.

ŒDIPUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS *of* J. C. FABRICIUS's ACCOUNT *of his* TRAVELS *in* NORWAY.—*Lately publiſhed at Leipſic.*

JOHN Chriſtian Fabricius, the famous entomologiſt, is a native of the duchy of Sleſwick. He was, in natural hiſtory, a favourite diſciple of the famous Linnæus. He was ſome time profeſſor of the ſcience of General Economy, at Copenhagen. In the year 1775 he was appointed to the joint Profeſſorſhips of General Economy and Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Kiel, where he has ever ſince taught. He is the author of a variety of works, on ſubjects of economy and of natural hiſtory. He is in the habit of viſiting France every year, at the end of his annual courſe of lectures. His moſt famous work is that in which he endeavours to deduce from thoſe organs, by which inſects take their food, an arrangement of this diviſion of animal exiſtences, more elegantly ſcientific, and more convenient, than that of his maſter Linnæus.

It was in the year 1778, that he performed the journey, of which an abridged account here follows. Though performed ſo many years ſince, it has hitherto remained unknown to the public in England. Nothing has, in the mean time, appeared among us, to anticipate the obſervations which it contains. We are, indeed, unfortunate, in confining to works in the French language, too excluſively, our general curioſity in regard to the information which is to be derived from the literature of the continent.

On the 7th of June, 1778, Mr. Fabricius, in company with profeſſor Weber, began his journey; and proceeded from Copenhagen to Helſingnoer. The day was fine: the bloſſoms on the trees were beginning to give place to fruits. Near Copenhagen was an encampment of between thirteen and fourteen thouſand men, infantry and cavalry: every thing around wore an air of gaiety and animation: and the travellers conceived that they began their expedition under good auſpices.

Near the high road, at about half a mile's diſtance from Copenhagen, they remarked the reſidence of that Count Bernſtorff, who gave freedom to his vaſſals before attached to the ſoil, and even divided his lands among them, under certain conditions. The farm-houſes on the ſurrounding eſtate, the ſtate of cultivation in which the lands appeared, and the abundance of their produce, bore witneſs eminently to the wiſdom and utility of Count Bernſtorff's plan. "His memory," ſays Mr. Fabricius, "will be ever illuſtrious in the annals of the public economy of Denmark."

They came next to *Lingbye*, a large village, pleaſantly ſituate in the vicinity of a lake, and at the entrance into a fine wood. It is the ſummer retreat of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families of Copenhagen.

Hirſch-holm, the next village, of itſelf inconſiderable, ſtands in a hollow, near a villa belonging to his majeſty, and amidſt very beautiful ſurrounding ſcenery.

At *Nivaa* are ſeen the remains of an old quay. A port here, would be ſtill very convenient for ſhips anchoring at the mouth of the road of Helſingnoer. But that of Nivaa has been filled up with ſand.

Helſingnoer, at which the travellers next arrived, is a rich town, ſituate on the ſhore of the Sound, at the very point where that is the narroweſt. Its buildings are handſome, though not extenſive. It contains only between three and four hundred inhabitants. Theſe ſubſiſt chiefly by traffic in the commodities wanted by the ſhips in the Sound; of which the number is between ſeven and eight thouſand annually. The Sound duty is paid at Helſingnoer. If the port were better, many ſhips would ſtop ſome time here in the winter. But, it is too narrow, and not deep enough; and the ſhipping, therefore, goes rather to Copenhagen and to Norway. Veſſels drawing eight feet of water find difficulty in entering the port at Helſingnoer; and the road is dangerous in winter, on account of the currents, ſtorms, and ice. This place is conſiderably enlivened by the expence of the conſuls of foreign nations, who reſide in it. It is, for the Daniſh ſide, the ſtation of the ferry acroſs the Sound.

From Helſingnoer to *Helſingburg,* the paſſage is not much more than two Engliſh miles. The wind was againſt our travellers; but, by the aſſiſtance of the oars, the boatmen made the Swediſh ſide in leſs than an hour. On the paſſage, they enjoyed the noble proſpect of Helſingnoer, Cronenburg-caſtle, Helſingburg on the Swediſh ſide, the iſle of Hween, and more than an hundred ſhips on the water with their ſails fully expanded. The water is exceedingly ſhallow on the Swediſh ſide, ſo that it is neceſſary for ſhips to ſail rather on the Daniſh.

Helſingburg, though but a ſorry place, appears with ſome advantage in the proſpect. The ground riſes immediately behind it. The ſtrata conſiſt of a looſe, fiſſile grit-ſtone, which is light, and of a grey colour. At one end of the town ſtands an old ſquare brick tower, which ſerves, now, merely as a retreat for owls.

In front of the town ſtands a decayed ſcaffolding, from which there is an intereſting proſpect of the Sound. At Helſingburg, as at every other conſiderable town in the Swediſh dominions, were works for the diſtillery of brandy from grain, at the expence, and for the profit, of the Crown.

From Helſingburg, Mr. Fabricius and his companion continued their journey through Halland, to GOTHENBURG. Gothenburg, in ſize and opulence the ſecond city in the Swediſh dominions, ſtands on a ſmall gulph on the North Sea, at the point of the influx of the river Gotha-Elf. It is built in the Dutch faſhion, with ſtreets perfectly ſtraight, planted with rows of trees, and divided by canals. The brinks of the canals and the river, are paved with ſtones. Over the river are ſeveral ſtrong and handſome ſtone-bridges. Gothenburg having the advantage that ſhips ſailing from it enter the ocean at once, without being obliged to paſs the Sound, has become the ſeat of all the Eaſt India trade of Sweden. All the iron of Warmeland comes down the Gotha-Elf, and is exported from Gothenburg, to England chiefly. The herring-fiſhery is alſo a principal ſource of ſubſiſtence and wealth to the people of Gothenburg. They adventure in the Greenland Whale-fiſhery. And the exportation of fir-planks, which are floated down the Gotha-Elf, brings in a great deal of money from abroad. The trade in ſalt, for the fiſheries, and for domeſtic uſe over the country, is conſiderable. The port of Gotha-Elf is, however, too ſhallow to receive any but ſmall coaſting veſſels. Such as are larger anchor at Maſthoget; and the Eaſt Indiamen, larger ſtill, come not nearer than Elfsburg, from which their cargoes are conveyed, in lighters, up to the town. The only conſiderable manufacture in Gothenburg, is a ſugar-work.

From Gothenburg, our travellers continued their journey in carriages moving on four wheels, which were changed at every poſt-houſe. Finding, however, that every one of theſe carriages was ſtill narrower than the laſt, inſomuch that they ſcarce could ſit together in one which they were furniſhed with at Bahus; they, at laſt, bought a ſtrong chaiſe from an innkeeper, in which, with much jolting, but without any ſerious accident, they were conveyed ſafe to Drontheim.

At Swineſund they paſſed the boundary between Sweden and Norway. Somewhat more than a mile beyond that, on the Norway ſide, they came to *Fredericks-hall.* Fredericks-hall is a pleaſant town, of which the chief trade conſiſts in the exportation of timber. It is ſituate about ten German miles from the mouth of the Sound that has the name of Swineſund. The timber is floated down from the interior country, on the river which here falls into the Sound. Fifty or ſixty ſaw-mills were at this time at work on the two ſides of the river. There is, alſo, a conſiderable ſmuggling trade between Fredericks-hall and Sweden, in brandy, coffee, and ſuch other goods as are under prohibition, or ſubject to heavy duties. The lands around Fredericks-hall are in a good ſtate of cultivation. Not a ſingle patch of ſoil among the rocks but has been tilled, and raiſed to a ſtate of fertility. The ſalmon-fiſhery of this place is likewiſe very productive. The river is broad and deep, and preſents ſeveral waterfalls, under which the fiſhes are taken. The ordinary garriſon conſiſts of about 800 men. The town is perfectly open; without walls, gates, or ditches. At a ſmall diſtance, indeed, ſtands the caſtle of Frederickſtein for its defence on the Swediſh ſide. It is ſituate on the cliff of a rock, acceſſible only by the two hills of Güldenlœwe and Oderberg, which join the town, and are themſelves protected by ſuitable fortifications. Before this fortreſs periſhed Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. The place where he fell is ſtill ſhown between the principal fortreſs and the caſtle of Guldenlœwe. The marble column which formerly ſtood to indicate the very ſpot, is ſaid to have been removed at the deſire of the court of Sweden. It is now acknowledged by the Swedes themſelves, that Charles fell, not by any ſhot from the batteries of the place, but by the treachery of a French major who ſtood near him. The quantity of the ſaw-duſt conſtantly thrown into the river, has ſo filled up the harbour of Fredericks-hall, that veſſels are now under a neceſſity to diſcharge their cargoes at ſome diſtance below the town. The quantity of ſaw-duſt depoſited in the bed of the river appears to have alſo injured the ſalmon-fiſhery—the ſalmon-trout, in particular, has diſappeared from this gulph almoſt intirely. The only manufacturing eſtabliſhment at Fredericks-hall, is a ſugar work. Our travellers found the gardens belonging to Mr. Tank to be one of the fineſt ornaments of the place. The fruit-trees had been much injured by the caterpillars; and Mr. Fabricius adviſed the owner to prevent the ſame ravages for next year, by deſtroying the eggs of the butterflies in harveſt. Mr. Tank had a building for the preparation of manure from dung, to prevent its ſtrength from being carried away by rain, or exhaled by the heat of the ſun. The ſtructure was large, long, framed of wood, and covered with bricks. The dung was piled upon it, mixed with leaves, and continued to be accumulated for two years ſucceſſively without removal. The manure thus obtained was found to be excellent for a ſandy ſoil. Mr. Tank complained, that his hay had heated and rotted in every attempt to ſtack it out of doors in the Engliſh faſhion, and that he had been conſequently obliged to content himſelf with ſtoring it in the houſe.

June 18th our travellers renewed their journey through a country abounding remarkably in bees and bee-hives, and arrived at *Frederickſtad.* Frederickſtadt is but a poor town, ſituate on the river Glomme. It is, however, the rampart of Norway. Six companies of infantry formed, at this time, its garriſon. Conſiderable quantities of deal-timber are exported from the river; but, all the ſaw-mills belonged either to the houſe of Anker in Chriſtiania, or to Counſellor Holte at Copenhagen. The *Labrus Suillus*,* the *Gadus Virens*,† and the *Gadus Barbotus*‡, are ſpecies of fiſh which Mr. Fabricius obſerved to be taken here in great abundance.

From this place they continued their journey through an agreeable plain to Kolbergbrug. A brick and tile work was the moſt remarkable object they obſerved at this place. The material was a blueiſh earth which it was uſual to collect in heaps in autumn. The effects of the winter-froſt made it crumble into a ſtate more convenient. The clay intended for bricks, was then put to be trampled by cattle. That deſigned for tiles was firſt ground in a ſmall mill moved by horſes, then cut and farther prepared with eight or ten crooked knives. The tiles were then formed and expoſed to fire. The oven was of a ſize to hold at once 16000 bricks, and 32000 tiles. The bricks were light, red, and ferruginous. The ſale was not very great.

Continuing their progreſs ten miles farther, they came to *Moſs,* a ſmall trading town ſituate on a fine gulph, and at the influx of a ſmall river into the ſea. Its harbour is ſafe and capacious, ſo that ſhips of conſiderable burthen can advance up to the bridge. Timber is floated down the river; which dividing at the town into different branches, moves a number of mills. Iron and wood are its commodities for traffic. Near the mouth of the river are thirty ſaw-mills of a very ſimple conſtruction. All the immediately working apparatus conſiſts of a ſingle ſaw, a chain, and a cramp-iron to faſten the ſaw to the log. It is thought the moſt advantageous to have but one ſaw for each machine. The planks are exported to France and England. Each ſaw pays from thirty to forty rixdollars annually to the king. The iron-foundery belongs to the houſe of Anker of Chriſtiania, and is one of the beſt in Norway. The ore is a ferruginous, blackiſh ſtone, having in it a conſiderable mixture of quartz, and ſubject to become red in the fire. Three or four thouſand tons of this ore are, every year, uſed at the foundery. The places for roaſting the ore are ſurrounded with a low wall built of ſcoriæ; and the largeſt quantity they hold at one time is 300 tons. The ore, when roaſted, is removed to the pounding-mill, to be pounded with great hammers moved by the action of water. The ſame axle-tree that moves the hammers, moves alſo an apparatus by which the veſſel holding the ore, is at once hoiſted to the upper part of the furnace. By this means, the labour of conveying the pounded ore from the mill to the furnace is, in a great meaſure, ſpared. The upper furnace is large and of a very ſolid conſtruction. It laſts about ten months; ſeldom, if ever, for the whole year. During the ten months for which it is conſtantly heated, it furniſhes every twenty-four hours about a ton and a half of iron. In the preparation of this quantity more than an hundred tons of charcoal are conſumed. The cannon-foundery is ſo near to the upper furnace, that the metal in fuſion is conveyed in ſluices from the one to the other. The moulds in which the cannon are caſt, conſiſt of a ſucceſſion of layers of tenacious earth, ſtrengthened and held together by bars and hoops of iron. The cannon were formerly caſt with a nutting at the middle, which facilitated the boring, but made the piece ſubject to injury by rents and ſwells. They are now caſt perfectly ſolid. A diverſity of other inſtruments and utenſils of caſt metal are likewiſe made here. The convenience of the river gives, by its abundant ſupply of water, great accommodation to this manufacture. The charcoal is in part prepared near the foundery—in part brought in by the neighbouring peaſants. To make the charcoal, pieces of fir are ſet up obliquely, one over another, ſo as to form a pile in a figure of a runcated cone; theſe are covered with green branches of fir with a mixture of charcoal-duſt; the upper part of the cone is then ſet on fire. One of theſe piles is a long while in burning, and yields from 1000 to 1500 tons of charcoal. The maſter of the charcoal-work receives for every ten tons of charcoal ſixteen Daniſh ſhillings. The price to the peaſants is ſeven Daniſh marks for every ten tons. The ordinary complement of workmen at this foundery is 150. The iron is ſent upon order to Copenhagen and other towns in Denmark. The aſpect of the adjacent country is pleaſant; being agreeably diverſified by wood, water, rocks, and cultivated fields.

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* A ſpecies of the Wraſſe.

† One of the ſpecies of the genus Cod-fiſh.

‡ The Whiting Pout.

On their way from Moſs to Tromvigen, the travellers obſerved crops of hops, flax, and other plants, beſpeaking a conſiderably improved ſtate of agriculture. The way onward to Horten led along a gulph, in which, though the wind was high, they obſerved numberleſs ſwimming about with great velocity. The ſight was intereſting on account of the livelineſs and diverſity of the colours, and of the continual changes in the figures effected by the contradictions and expanſions of their circumference.

On the 20th of June, they came to *Tonſberg*, one of the oldeſt towns in Norway. There are in it eight churches, which are now, however, more than ſufficient for its population. It has ſtill ſome ſmall commerce in timber, and a retail trade with the peaſants of the adjacent country. On the height of a rock which overlooks the town, are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle which was demoliſhed in the reign of Chriſtian the Second.

At WALLOE, between four and five miles diſtant from Tonſberg, Mr. Fabricius and his companion had opportunity to examine the only *Salt-works* in Norway. The water from which the ſalt of Walloe is prepared is tranſmitted through pumps which bring it, by means of pipes, from 540 feet diſtance from the ſhore. It is elevated to the height of 53 feet; from which it falls in different ſtreams, and is diſperſed over the building below. The pumps are ſix in number; the ſmalleſt being twelve inches in diameter; the greateſt fifteen inches. The buildings over which the water pumped up is diſperſed, conſiſt of baſons at the bottom, faſcines or bundles of branches and twigs in the middle, and ſpouts at the top. The baſons, ſix in number, are large and of ſolid conſtruction. Each of theſe has a pump for itſelf; and all the pumps are wrought by horſes. The mechaniſm of the pumps conſiſts, for each, in a ſingle wheel, with a movement fitted to a ſmall bell, which indicates, even at a diſtance, when the horſes ſtop. A wheel with teeth, which was formerly uſed, has been laid aſide, as doubling the labour. But it will be probably reſumed, becauſe ſince its uſe was diſcontinued, the ſupply of water has been often deficient in the beſt part of the year. A propoſal has been to adopt the uſe of wind-mills; but the expence would, probably, be too great. The faſcines are either of ſloe-thorn buſhes or of juniper; but the former are preferred. Trial has alſo been made of ſmall deals in an oblique poſition. It is neceſſary to change the faſcines only once in ſixteen years. Within that ſpace of time, they are coated over with a greyiſh earthy matter, which entirely prevents the paſſage of the water. The evaporation of the water proceeds more ſlowly in damp, foggy weather. A mixture of Engliſh rock-ſalt, coſting ſeven rixdollars for every 2300 lbs. is added to the ſalt-water in the baſons, to facilitate and haſten the cryſtallization. In the ſpace of 62 hours, with the conſumption of 5½ cords of woods, it is uſual to obtain from 35 to 38 tons of cryſtallized ſalt. The mother-water, after paſſing into the laſt of the ſix baſons, is conveyed thence into the reſervoir, out of which it is conducted by pipes to the buildings in which it is boiled. Theſe are ſeven in number; the firſt ſix of which have each a boiler or kettle; and the ſeventh contains four. The boilers are of iron, and are ſupported by wooden poſts and bars, to which they are faſtened by iron-cramps. The boilers are heated by ſquare furnaces, which have a conical pipe for the paſſage of the ſmoke. The water which remains after the firſt cryſtallization is removed into a different boiler, and there prepared for a ſubſequent cryſtallization. A mixture of rock-ſalt enriches this mother-water; and a ſecond quantity of ſalt is obtained. The ſalt in cryſtals is then conveyed to ſtoves that are heated by pipes which convey away the ſmoke out of the building. After a certain time of expoſure before thoſe ſtoves, the ſalt is then taken to the ſtorehouſe, to be put up for ſale.

Theſe ſalt-works afford ſubſiſtence to not fewer than 453 men. They produce an annual circulation of full 20,000 rix-dollars. The greateſt inconvenience is, that they are too near the ſea for ready diſtribution of the ſalt in ſale. Hence there are always twelve or thirteen thouſand tons of ſalt ready in the ſtore-houſes. This ſalt, not anſwering well for the fiſheries, and being very ſubject to melt when expoſed to moiſture, is not greatly valued in Norway. But it is very good of itſelf, and in large pyramidal cryſtals; and in caſes in which a very ſtrong acrid ſalt is not wanted, it may be very properly uſed inſtead of either Engliſh or Lunenburgh ſalt. The capital originally ſupplied by the King for theſe works was 107,000 rix-dollars. It has, however, ſuffered ſome diminution. The annual produce is 25,000 tons of ſalt at two rix-dollars a ton. The principal ſale is to Jutland, and the towns of the North, which, by a royal regulation, ought to take 7000 tons. The total ſale, in the year 1777, was 17,000 tons. But, if there were a ſufficient number of buyers, theſe works might ſupply, every year, 40,000 tons of cryſtallized ſalt.

(*To be continued*).

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE, *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

JESUITS.

MONSIEUR de Lande in his ſecond volume p. 325, of his voyage *d'un François en Italie*, publiſhed at Venice, in eight volumes, 8vo. this preſent year, 1769, ſpeaking of the Palazzo Riccardi, at Florence, which was built by Coſmo the Great, of the houſe of Medici, in 1430, who made it the aſylum of men of letters in his time, thus writes: which ſhews the invincible malice of a certain ſet of people to the Jeſuits, who undoubtedly have encouraged and advanced learning, more than any order or claſs of men whatever. But lies muſt deſtroy them, if truth would preſerve them. They ſtand too much in the way of thoſe who want to ruin the church and chriſtianity at the ſame time, of which theſe fathers have been, and are the great champions and defenders.

"Un voyageur moderne dit, qu'l eſt d'etiquette à Florence, de dire aux 'etrangers en leur montrant le palais Ricardi, & le collége des Jèſuites, qui eſt viſ-à-vis, *voila le Berceau des lettres, & voici leur Tombeau*: Je m'en ſuis informè de bien des perſonnes, & tout le monde m'a aſſuré n'avoir jamais oui dire à Florence une pareille abſurdité."

INDEXES TO BOOKS.

"Taubmann comparoit les livres ſans index, à des magaſins ſans clefs, et à des boëtes d' apothicaire ſans inſcriptions." caſiana, ii. 235.

CARDINAL DE LUXEMBURGH.

The figure upon the tomb of the Cardinal de Luxemburgh, in Mr. Benthams' Hiſtory of Ely, as I often told him, after I had ſeen the plate, which he ſent to me at Blecheley, had not an hat on the head, but a mitre, as was viſible by the rich labels of it, carved on the cuſhion upon which the head reſted, but the mitre had been broken off by ſome fanatic. I often ſaw it, and took particular notice of it: and it was always wonderful to me, that a perſon who was born at Ely, and who, in a manner, lived in the cathedral, and who ſometimes amuſed himſelf with painting, ſhould have ſo little obſervation. The tomb is now inviſible, being covered by the wainſcot of the new altar-piece.

JAMES THE FIRST.

Robinſon the Anabaptiſt teacher at Cambridge, 1778, formerly a journeyman barber, though he has acquired ſufficient learning ſince to make him a coxcomb, and to expoſe himſelf, ſays, in his Plan of Lectures on Nonconformity, that King James was no ſcholar, or ſomething to that purpoſe, which he has been taught from faſhion, prejudice, Mrs. Macauley, Oldmixon, and Neale. This he muſt have advanced without knowing the learned works he publiſhed, which, by this age, may be ſtyled pedantry, but was by no means ſo, when Buchanan infuſed ſuch learning into him. Give me leave to aſk this accompliſhed ſcholar one queſtion. Would Oliver Cromwell or King William, had they been contemporaries, have paid a viſit to his friend Mr. Locke, Sir Iſaac Newton, or Lord Verulam? Yet this pedant King James, the ſcoff and butt of all fanatics and whigs, when he went into Denmark to fetch home his bride, did not think it beneath him to pay a viſit in the iſle of Huen to the greateſt mathematician of the age, Tycho Brahe, merely as a ſcholar and philoſopher. Theſe are parts of King's James's character that theſe manly men of candour choſe to ſuppreſs. I lent the book to a neighbour, and cannot refer to the place; but reading another book in the meanwhile, written, as I conceive, by a French refugee or Hugonot, by his abuſe of his own king and country, and therefore a fit companion for Mr. Anabaptiſt, I will give his teſtimony of King James in 1702. The book is called "Relation d'un Voyage en Danemarc à la Suite de Monſ. l' Envoye d' Angleterre," printed at Rotterdam, in octavo, 1706. The envoy was Mr. Vernon, who was ſent to Denmark in 1702 by King William, and, he dying before he got from Hanover, was confirmed by Queen Anne. "Lorſque Tycho Brahe demeuroit à Uzaniburg, il y recevoit ſouvent Viſite de Princes et de grands Seigneurs, Admirateurs de ſon grand Savoir. Et entre autres Jacques VI. Roy d'Ecoſſe, premier du nom en Angleterre, étant venu en Danemarc épouſer la Princeſſe Anne, Fille de Frederic II. & Sœur de Criſtian IV. fit l' Honneur á ce ſçavant Homme de lui aller rendre viſite dans ſon Iſle, & lui donna des marques de ſon eſtime, & de ſon amitié. Et ce Roy, qui étoit ſçavant, & faiſoit bien des vers Latins, lui envoya depuis de ſa façon écrits de ſa propre main, pour être mis á la tête des ſes Ouvrages. J'en copiera ſeulement ces quatre vers."

Quam temere eſt auſus Phaëton, vel præſtat Apollo,
Qui régit ignivomos Æthere anhelus Equos.
Plus, Tycho: cuncta Aſtra regis; tibi cedit Apollo;
Charus et Uraniæ es Hoſpes, Alumnus, Amor.

KING HENRY VI.

In a curious edition of "Hore beatiſſime Virginis Marie, ad legitimum Saruſburienſis Librarium juratum, in Vico ſancti Jacobi ſub ſigno Elephantis," adorned on every page with elegant plates and carvings, with Engliſh rubricks, in which the names of Pope and Papa throughout have been by ſome zealot eraſed, and carefully replaced in red ink by as zealous a Catholic; at folio C is a print of a king royally robed, with this antiphon and prayer after it.

DE BEATO REGE HENRICO ANTIPHONA.

Rex Henricus ſis amicus nobis in anguſtia,
Cujus prece nos a nece ſalvemur perpetua.
Lampas morum, ſpes egrorum, ferens medicamina,
Sis tuorum famulorum ductor ad Celeſtia,
Pax in terra, non ſit guerra, orbis per confinia;
Virtus creſcat, et ferveſcat Charitas per omnia.
Non Sudore, vel Dolore moriamur ſubito;
Sed vivamus, et plaudamus celis ſine termino.
V'. Ora pro nobis, devote Rex Henrice.
R'. Ut per te cuncti ſuperati ſint inimici.

ORATIO.

"Preſta queſumus, omnipotens et miſecors Deus, ut qui devotiſſimi Regis Henrici merita, miraculis fulgentia, pie mentis affectu recolimus in Terris, ejus et omnium Sanctorum tuorum Interceſſionibus ab omni Peſte, Febre, Morbo, ac improviſa Morte ceteriſque malis, èt Gaudia ſuperna adipiſci mereamur, per Dominum noſtrum Jeſum Chriſtum filium tuum, qui tecum," &c.

CAEN.

The Univerſity of Caen, in Normandy, was founded by John, Duke of Bedford, regent of France, in the name and by the authority of his nephew the young King Henry the VIth, in the year 1431, letters patent for which iſſued out from under the great ſeal, dated at Rouen, in January that year; and in 1439, the eſtabliſhment of this Univerſity, with its privileges granted by King Henry VI. were confirmed by two bulls of Pope Eugenius IV. In Dr. Ducarel's Anglo Norman Antiquities, publiſhed 1767, p. 68, is the king's letter of thanks to that Pope for this favour; with another alſo from the ſame king, dated at Windſor, 18th of May, 1442, in the 20th year of his reign, to Cardinal Placentinus, begging him to forward this affair with his Holineſs as much as lay as in his power.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Mr. Groſe in the firſt volume of his Antiquities of England aſſerts in the account of St. George's chapel Windſor, that King James the Second made uſe of it as a Popiſh chapel, and had maſs ſaid in it. But he makes a notorious blunder in taking the whole for a part only; for it was only a private ſmall detached chapel that King James made uſe of as his chapel; or rather the chapel adjoining to St. George's-hall in the caſtle. The cathedral was undiſturbed and left as uſual, for the ſole uſage of the dean and chapter.

GOODRICHE, BISHOP OF ELY.

In the fifth year of Edward the Sixth, when William, Marquis of Northampton, was ſent with the Order of the Garter to Henry II. King of France, Biſhop Goodriche was joined in commiſſion with him; and at the inveſtiture the biſhop made a ſpeech to the king, to which the Cardinal of Lorraine returned anſwer in the king's name, with all thankful acknowledgements of the honour of the order. As Biſhop Goodriche had gone all lengths in King Edward's Reformation, the meeting of him with the Cardinal of Lorraine muſt have been an awkard affair; and how his right reverend lordſhip behaved, is not particularized, eſpecially as there was a ſolemn maſs ſung at the inveſtiture, at which were preſent the cardinals of Lorraine and Chatillon; if the laſt was he who was here in Elizabeth's reign, one may conceive him and our biſhop to be on better terms than with the Cardinal of Lorraine.

ENGLISH PORTRAITS AT PARIS.

I ſaw in November 1766, an indifferent picture of Biſhop Fiſher, with one of Sir Thomas More, Archbiſhop Plunket, &c. on a ſtaircaſe near the prior's apartment, of the Engliſh Benedictines at Paris; but a moſt admirable one of Sir Thomas More, by Holbein, in the fine collection of the Duke of Orleans, at the Palace Royal, at Paris alſo.

HENRY CROMWELL.

Henry Cromwell, ſon to Oliver, and Deputy of Ireland, left one ſon, Richard Cromwell, who was a major under Lord Galway, in Queen Anne's wars in Spain, where he died; he married Hannah, eldeſt daughter of Benjamin Hewling, a Turkey merchant of London, by Hannah Kyffyn, his wife, names of figure in the fanatical annals; by this match he left a ſon, Wm, Cromwell, who died in Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton garden, in July 1772; who in the decline of life married, in 1750, the widow of Thomas Weſtby, eſq. who was alſo in years. This lady did not live long with Mr. Cromwell, and on her death left him a moderate fortune. Theſe particulars I gathered from a collection of letters publiſhed by Mr. John Duncombe, of Canterbury, containing his uncle Mr. John Hughes's correſpondence, in which the memory of the Diſſenters, Oliver's family, chaplain, and particularly his grand-daughter Mrs. Bridget Bendyſke, a ſort of mad-woman, but here exalted into a heroine of the firſt magnitude, is embalmed. I went once with Mr. Alexander, of Baberham, to viſit Mr. Weſtby, at Linton, on his third marriage; the bride was a little deformed old woman, as formal and ceremonious as her huſband, ſo that ſhe muſt have been indeed in years when Mr. Cromwell married her. March 25, 1774.

SIR FRANCIS BACON.

He generally ſent his works, as they were publiſhed, to the Univerſity of Cambridge, in moſt rich and coſtly bindings of velvet embroidered with gold, with a letter bound up with each as they came, ſeveral of which in his own hand are now, 1752, in the turret of the Univerſity library among many uncatalogued books and manuſcripts there.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW an unfledged grammarian to requeſt of ſome of your more learned Correſpondents that information which he has vainly ſought elſewhere. It is my misfortune to learn Latin under a maſter who is much more ready to inſtruct with blows than with words (*plagoſus Orbilius* the uſher ſometimes calls him); and I have had a ſlap on the cheek for *Jugĕris*, my ear pulled for *Precis*, my ſhoulders caned for *Frugi*, &c. &c. &c.

Having, as I thought, well ſtudied Lily's metrical rules, as corrected and improved in the Eton grammar, I concluded (and who would not ſo conclude, until better informed?) that *Jugĕris* and *Prĕcis*, increaſing *ſhort* from *Juger* and *Prex*, and not being among the exceptions, *muſt* neceſſarily be maſculine, by the rule,

"*Nomen, creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi*
Sit gravis, ut Sanguis *genitivo* Sanguĭnis, *eſt*
mas:"

but the maſter told me I was a ſtupid blockhead, and enlightened my ignorance by the inſtructive puniſhments abovementioned.

As to *Frugi*, I thought it as clear as noon-day that it could not poſſibly be otherwiſe than neuter: for, among the nouns "*quæ nullum variant caſum*," we find *Frugi* one; and the rule, "*Sic invariabile nomen*," poſitively pronounces it to be, on that account, neuter. My maſter, however, aſſerted it to be of the common of two; and in Ainſworth's dictionary I found it ſo. The uſher, indeed, whiſpered in my ear—for he was afraid the maſter ſhould overhear him—that this was all *fudge*, and that the pretended adjective *Frugi* is only the dative caſe of the ſubſtantive *Frux*.

Now I beg to know the real gender of each of thoſe words, and by what rule I am to prove it.

Again—pray, whether was the *Cyclops*, who devoured the companions of Ulyſſes, a male or a female?—I always thought he had been a great *he* brute: but it ſeems that *Cyclops*, *Cyclōpis*, increaſing *long*, unavoidably *muſt* be feminine, ſince it neither is a proper name (any more than *Gorgon* or *Amazon*, which are claſſed among the appellatives), nor included among the exceptions to the rule,

"*Nomen, creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi*
Syllaba acuta ſonat, velut hæc—Pietas pietātis,
Virtus, virtūtis—*monſtrant, genus eſt muliebre.*"

If my concluſion be right, and the *Cyclops* really was a woman, has not her name been hitherto wrong ſpelled? and ought it not, inſtead of *Polyphemus*, to be written *Polly Phema*?

And the *heralds* of the ancient Romans —were not they likewiſe women? for *Fecialis*, not being among the exceptions, *muſt* be feminine, by the rule, "*Nomen, non creſcens*." Or had they male *Feciales* to denounce war, and females to make peace? If ſo, I admire their profound policy, ſince the fluent eloquence of a beautiful woman muſt have been much more powerful to produce conviction in the minds of her hearers, than that of the moſt eloquent male orator: and I am no longer ſurpriſed that the Romans became maſters of the world, ſince the female plenipotentiaries, whom they delegated to treat of peace, could not fail to obtain much better terms in their treaties, than would have been conceded to their rough, bearded huſbands. It was probably from ſimilar motives of policy, that the French king (as I have heard my father ſay) once ſent over to England, as miniſter plenipotentiary, a lady diſguiſed in male attire, under the title of the *Chevalier D'Eon*. If I had an opportunity of communicating my thoughts to his Majeſty's privy-council, I would take the liberty of ſuggeſting, that whenever they come again to negotiate with France, they likewiſe ſhould, in imitation of the politic Romans, ſend ladies for their plenipotentiaries, who will no doubt ſucceed in obtaining much better terms, and a more laſting peace, than any male negotiators whom they can poſſibly employ.

Further—will any of your readers, in pity for my youth and inexperience, inform me how I can, by barely looking at a Latin word, diſcover whether it be of Greek origin or not? Muſt I firſt learn Greek, before I can determine the gender of a Latin noun? If not, what information or aſſiſtance can I derive from the rule, "*His jungas OS in US vertentia Græca?*" Beſides, when I *have* learned Greek, and can detect a Greek word in a Latin dreſs, with as much eaſe and certainty as the ſolicitor of the mint detects a counterfeit ſhilling—how am I to underſtand and apply the rule? Is it general, or is not? For, through my ignorance of that point, I have made ſeveral miſtakes, for which my cheeks, or my ears, or my ſhoulders, have ſuffered. For example, having learned from one of my elder ſchool-mates, that *Apoſtolus*, *Epiſcopus*, *Diaconus*, and *Angelus*, were words of Greek derivation, originally ending in *OS*, I naturally ſet them all down as feminines, agreeably to that rule; and of courſe concluded that the *apoſtles* were *ſhe-preachers*, ſuch as ſometimes hold forth now-a-days in the Quaker-meetings—that the ancient *biſhops* were *old women*—that the *deacons* were young *damſels* attending on their *right reverend ladyſhips*—and the *angels* all of the *female ſex*, as I have ſomewhere read that Mahomet has deſcribed the *Houris*.

Whatever aſſiſtance and information may be given to me on theſe points, will be received with becoming gratitude by,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

Nov. 7, 1803. GRAMMATICASTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Curious FACTS *relating to* STONES *and other* SUBSTANCES, *ſaid to have fallen at different periods, and in different places, from the* CLOUDS.

IN the fourteenth volume of the Monthly Magazine[*] we have given a brief account of Mr. Howard's experiments and obſervations on certain ſtony ſubſtances, which are ſaid to have fallen, at different periods, on the earth; and in the 523d page of the ſame volume, the ſubject is reſumed rather more at large. In ſeveral of the later numbers of Mr. Tilloch's excellent work entitled the "Philoſophical Magazine," we have, tranſlated chiefly from French journals of reſpectability, ſome Memoirs of Stones which were not noticed in Mr. Howard's Account, printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

The meteor which appeared on the 13th of the preſent month (Nov.), and which was ſeen at the ſame inſtant in many parts of the kingdom, widely diſtant from each other, and which will be particularly noticed in the Meteorological Report, at the end of the preſent number, has excited new intereſt to ſubjects of this kind, and on that account, we preſume it will be acceptable to our readers to have an abridged and methodical narrative of what has lately appeared in other reſpectable publications, both in our own and foreign languages: and for the ſake of order we ſhall range the facts according to the ſeveral dates at which theſe phenomena are ſaid to have happened, giving in the margin the authorities upon which they depend.

The ſtone which fell at Enſiſheim in Alſace, and which is generally known by the name of the "Stone of Enſiſheim," made a conſiderable noiſe about the end of the fifteenth century. The following notice reſpecting it was formerly preſerved with the ſtone in the pariſh church of the place.

"On Wedneſday, Nov. 7, the night before St. Martin's day, in the year of our Lord 1492, a ſingular miracle happened: for between the hours of eleven and twelve a loud clap of thunder took place, with a long-continued noiſe, which was heard at a great diſtance; and a ſtone fell from the heavens in the Ban of Enſiſheim which weighed 260 pounds; and the noiſe was much louder in other places than here. A child then ſaw it ſtrike on a field ſituated on the upper Ban, towards the Rhine and the In, near the canton of Giſgane, which was ſown with wheat. It did no hurt, except that it made a hole there. It was afterwards tranſported thence; and a great many fragments were detached from it, which the land-vogt forbade. It was then depoſited in the church, with intention of ſuſpending it as a miracle; and a great many people came hither to ſee this ſtone, reſpecting which there were ſingular diſcourſes. But the learned ſaid they did not know what it was, for it was ſomething ſupernatural that ſo large a ſtone ſhould fall from the atmoſphere; but that it was a miracle of God: becauſe, before that time, nothing of the kind had ever been heard of, ſeen, or deſcribed. When this ſtone was found, it had entered the earth to a depth equal to the height of a man. What every body aſſerted was, that it had been the will of God that it ſhould be found. And the noiſe of it was heard at Lucerne, at Villing, and many other places, ſo loud, that it was thought the houſes were all overturned. And when king Maximilian was here, the Monday after St. Catharine's day of the ſame year, his royal excellency cauſed the ſtone which had fallen to be carried to the caſtle; and after converſing a long time with his lords, he ſaid the people of Enſiſheim ſhould take it: and he gave orders that it ſhould be ſuſpended in the church, and that no perſon ſhould be permitted to take any part of it. His excellency, however, took two fragments; one of which he kept, and the other he ſent to Duke Sigiſmund of Auſtria. The people talked a great deal of this ſtone, which was ſuſpended in the choir, where it ſtill is, and many came to ſee it."[*]

Beſides this we have other authorities in behalf of this extraordinary circumſtance, and Brant, the author of "*Navis Stultifera Mortalium*," has made this ſtone the ſubject of ſome poems.[*]

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[*] Page 57.

[*] Arithenicus in Chronico Hirſaugienſi, in Vitâ Biavii Abbatis xl ad Annum 1492. Edit. M. S. Galli, 1690, Vol. ii. p. 551.

One of the fragments of the ſtone was ſuſpended and preſerved in the church of Enſiſheim till within theſe few years, when it was conveyed to the library of Colmar, and there depoſited. It weighs 150 pounds, notwithſtanding the ſpecimens which have been detached from it.

The next fact of this kind to which we ſhall refer, is extracted from the Memoirs of the Emperor Jehangire, written by himſelf, in the Perſian language, and tranſlated by Colonel Kirkpatrick.

Early, ſays he, on the 30th of Furverdeen, of the preſent year (1620), and in the eaſtern quarter of the heavens, there aroſe in one of the villages of the purgunnah of Jallindher, about 100 miles ſouth-eaſt of Lahore, ſuch a great and tremendous noiſe as had nearly by its dreadful nature deprived the inhabitants of the place of their ſenſes. During this noiſe a luminous body was obſerved to fall from above on the earth, ſuggeſting to the beholders the idea that the firmament was raining fire. In a ſhort time, the noiſe having ſubſided, and the inhabitants having recovered from their alarm, a courier was diſpatched by them to Mahommed Syeed, the Aumil or fiſcal ſuperintendant of the Purgunnah, to advertize him of the event. The Aumil, inſtantly mounting his horſe, proceeded to the ſpot where the luminous body had fallen. Here he perceived the earth, to the extent of ten or twelve yards in length and breadth, to be burnt to ſuch a degree, that not the leaſt trace of verdure, or even a blade of graſs was to be ſeen, nor had the heat communicated to it entirely ſubſided.

Mahommed Syeed directed the ground to be dug, when, at length, a lump of iron was found, the heat of which was ſo intenſe that it might have been ſuppoſed to have been taken from a furnace. It became cold, when the Aumil conveyed it to his own habitation, from whence he diſpatched it to court. Here it was weighed, and found equal to about four pounds. It was committed to a ſkilful artizan, with orders to make of it a ſabre, a knife, and a dagger. The workman reported, that the ſubſtance was not malleable, but ſhivered into pieces under the hammer. Upon this, it was ordered to be mixed with other iron; viz. three parts of the *iron of lightning* to one of common iron, and from this mixture were made two ſabres, one knife, and one dagger, which were found equal to the beſt blades formed in the uſual way. The following complimentary lines were made on the occaſion, and preſented to the emperor Jehangire:

> "In his time fell *raw* iron from lightning,
> That iron was, by his world-ſubduing authority,
> Converted into a dagger, a knife, and two ſabres"

The chronogram of this occurrence is contained in words which ſignify the "flame of the imperial lightning," and it gives the year of hegira 1030, which anſwers to A. D. 1620[*].

To an account of ſome fragments of iron found at Plann, near Tabor, a town of Bohemia, July 3, 1753, is ſubjoined a note, which ſays, that credulous people aſſert that they fell from heaven during a thunder-ſtorm.[†] Theſe fragments are ſaid to have weighed from one to twenty pounds each, and ſome of them were ſeen by the Right Hon. Charles Greville, in Baron Born's collection.[‡]

At Luce, in Le Maine, a ſtone of ſeven pounds weight was found on the 13th of September 1768, while it was even hot, by perſons who ſaw it fall. The Abbé Bacheley preſented it to the Royal Academy, under whoſe auſpices, it was analyſed, by the celebrated and ever to be deplored Lavoiſier, and from his account the Academicians concluded that the ſtone did not owe its origin to thunder; that it did not fall from heaven; that it was not formed by mineral ſubſtances fuſed by lightning; and that it was nothing but a ſpecies of pyrites, without peculiarity, except as to the hepatic ſmell diſengaged from it by marine acid. The memoir is, however, concluded, by obſerving it to be ſufficiently ſingular, that M. Moraud le Fils had preſented a fragment of ſtone from the environs of Coutances, alſo ſaid to have fallen from heaven, which only differed from that of the Abbé Bacheley in not exhaling the hepatic ſmell with the marine acid.

The fall of the ſtones, known under the name of the ſtones of Agen, has been confirmed by numerous teſtimonies. According to the beſt account, theſe ſtones fell on the 24th of July 1790, between nine and ten in the evening, in the communes of Juliac, Creon, and other places adjacent, between Roquefort in the department of Landes, Mezin in the department of Lot and Garonne, and Gauſe, in the department of Gerz, after the appearance of a large fire-ball, which paſſed thro' the air accompanied by a loud report. They fell, it is ſaid, at different diſtances; ſome gently, and others with rapidity and a hiſſing noiſe. They buried themſelves, more or leſs, in the earth. Their weight was from a quarter of a pound to 20 or 25 pounds. One of them, fifteen inches in diameter, is preſerved in the Muſeum of Bourdeaux, which in its fall broke through a cottage, and killed a herdſman and ſome cattle. There is no ſtone in the places where theſe fell that has any reſemblance to them.[*]

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[*] De Fulgetro immani jam nuper, anno 1492, prop Baſileam, &c. In variis Sebaſtiani Brant Carminibus. Baſil, 1498.

[*] Philoſ. Tranſ. 1803, part 1. page 200, 204.

[†] Quæ (fragmenta) 3 Julii anni 1753, inter tonitrua, e cœlo pluiſſe, creduliores quidam aſſerunt.

[‡] Philoſ. Tranſ. 1802, part 1, page 179, 180.

The account next in ſucceſſion is to be found in a letter from the Earl of Briſtol to Sir William Hamilton, dated Sienna, July 12, 1794. "In the midſt of a moſt violent thunder-ſtorm," ſays his Lordſhip, "about a dozen ſtones, of various weights and dimenſions, fell at the feet of different perſons, men women, and children. The ſtones are of a quality not found in any part of the Sienneſe territory: they fell about eighteen hours after the enormous eruption of Mount Veſuvius; which circumſtance leaves a choice of difficulties in the ſolution of this extraordinary phenomenon. Either theſe ſtones have been 'generated in the igneous maſs of clouds,' which produced ſuch unuſual thunder, or, which is equally incredible, they were thrown from Mount Veſuvius at a diſtance of at leaſt 250 miles; judge then of the parabola. The philoſophers here incline to the firſt ſolution. I wiſh much, Sir, to know your ſentiments. My firſt objection was to the fact itſelf; but of this there were ſo many eye-witneſſes, it ſeems impoſſible to withſtand their evidence."[†]

Sir William Hamilton, it ſeems, alſo received a piece of one of the largeſt ſtones, which weighed upwards of five pounds, and had ſeen another which weighed about one. He likewiſe obſerved that the outſide of every ſtone which had been found, and had been aſcertained to have fallen from the clouds near Sienna, was evidently freſhly vitrified, and was black, having every appearance of having paſſed through an extreme heat. The inſide was of a grey colour, mixed with black ſpots, and ſome ſhining particles which the learned had decided to be pyrites.[*]

In 1796, a ſtone, weighing 56 pounds, was exhibited in London, with ſeveral atteſtations of perſons who, on the 13th of December 1795, ſaw it fall, near Wold Cottage, in Yorkſhire, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. It had penetrated through twelve inches of ſoil, and ſix inches of ſolid rock, and in burying itſelf had thrown up an immenſe quantity of earth to a great diſtance: as it fell, a number of exploſions were heard, about as loud as piſtols. In the adjacent villages the ſounds heard were taken for guns at ſea: but at two adjoining villages was heard ſomething ſingular paſſing thro' the air, ſo diſtinctly, towards the habitation of Mr. Topham, that five or ſix people came up, to ſee if any thing extraordinary had happened to his houſe or grounds. When the ſtone was extracted, it was warm, ſmoaked, and ſmelt very ſtrong of ſulphur. Its courſe, as far as could be collected from different accounts, was from the ſouth-weſt. The day was mild and hazy, a ſort of weather very frequent in the Wold Hills, when there are no winds or ſtorms; but there was not any thunder or lightning the whole day. No ſuch ſtone is known in the country. There was no eruption in the earth, and, from its form, it could not come from any building; and as the day was not tempeſtuous, it did not ſeem probable that it could have been forced from any rocks, the neareſt of which are thoſe of Hamborough Head, at the diſtance of twelve miles. The neareſt volcano is, probably, Hecla, in Iceland.[†]

Mr. Southey relates an account, juridically authenticated, of a ſtone weighing ten pounds, which was heard to fall in Portugal, February 19, 1796, and was taken, ſtill warm, from the ground.[‡]

The account and deſcription of a ſtone which fell from the clouds in the Commune of Salles, near Ville Franche in the department of the Rhone, we ſhall give from a memoir read by M. D. Bree, to the National Inſtitute, April 11, 1803.

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[*] Bibliotheque Britannique.—Journal des Sciences utiles de Montpellier, 1790. Philoſ. Tranſ. 1803. part 1. page 200-1.

[†] Philoſ. Tranſ. 1795, page 103.

[*] Philoſ. Tranſ. 1802, page 174.

[†] Philoſ. Tranſ. 1802, page 1, 174-5.

[‡] Letters written during a ſhort reſidence in Spain and Portugal, page 239.

"On the 12th of March 1798, about ſix in the evening, the weather being calm and ſerene, a luminous globe of an extraordinary appearance attracted towards the eaſt the eyes of the inhabitants of the commune of Sales and of the neighbouring villages, as they were returning from their labour; and its rapid approach and horrid humming noiſe, like that produced by an irregular and hollow body traverſing the atmoſphere with rapidity, threw all the inhabitants of that commune into the greateſt terror, eſpecially when they ſaw it paſs over their heads at a very little elevation. According to their report, this ball left behind it a long train of light, and emitted, with an almoſt continual crackling noiſe, ſmall blue ſparks of fire ſimilar to ſmall ſtars.

"Its fall was then obſerved by three workmen who were not more than fifty paces from it. One of them, named Montillard, a young man who was neareſt to it, was ſtruck with terror, and dropped his coat and a billet of wood which he was carrying, in order that he might eſcape as faſt as he could. The other two, named Chardon and Lapous, were no leſs frightened, and fled to Sales, where a general alarm prevailed. Theſe three witneſſes agree in ſtating that this body moved with aſtoniſhing rapidity, and that after its fall they ſtill heard a kind of hiſſing noiſe proceeding from the place where it buried itſelf.

"In regard to another perſon, Crepier, he was at home; where he was ſo much frightened with the hiſſing of the body in the air, and the noiſe of its fall, which took place within leſs than twenty paces of his habitation, that, at firſt, he ſhut himſelf up with his family in the cellar, and then in his bed-chamber; where, fear prevailing over curioſity, he ſpent the night, without daring to go out to examine what had happened.

"Next morning he was called out by Chardon and Lapous, who had carried with them M. Blondel, adjunct of the commune of Sales, and ſeveral other perſons, and they all repaired together to the place where the luminous body had been ſeen to bury itſelf. There, at the bottom of a hollow, eighteen inches in depth, that is to ſay, of the whole thickneſs of the vegetable earth, they found a large black, irregular ovoid maſs, according to their expreſſion, like a calf's head. It was entirely covered with a blackiſh cruſt; it was no longer warm, and had the ſmell of gunpowder. They obſerved alſo that it was ſplit in ſeveral places, ſo that Chardon, by thruſting his bill into one of the fiſſures, made it fall to pieces. I was not able to learn properly whether this fiſſure was lined by a cruſt ſimilar to that on the ſurface; they only thought they remembered that it was partly black. This maſs, having been tranſported to Crepier's houſe, their firſt care was to examine the nature of ſo unexpected an object, and what it contained. The ſtone, therefore, was weighed, and immediately broken; but, finding only a ſtone, from avarice, which did not fail to ſucceed their emotions of fear, they proceeded to a ſentiment of indifference for it, while the phenomenon was imputed to the moſt whimſical and ſupernatural cauſes, according to the kind of impreſſion which had been communicated to the ſpectators.

"The weight of the ſtone was about twenty pounds.

"The noiſe of the event was ſoon ſpread; and the commiſſioner of the Executive Power to the Adminiſtration of Ville-Franche being informed of it, he ſent to requeſt the ſtone, with information reſpecting its fall. A fragment of it, weighing about ſeven pounds, was brought to him, a part of which, with an account of the phenomenon, he tranſmitted to one of the members of the Conventional Aſſembly. I do not know what attention was paid to it, and what effect it produced, at a time when every mind was abſorbed in politics.

"M. Place, a merchant of Ville-Franche, who was at Sales at the time I was there, aſſured me that he was a witneſs, as well as many inhabitants of Ville-Franche, to the paſſage of this luminous globe over the town; that he heard its humming noiſe; that its elevation could not exceed 500 toiſes; and, that its direction was from eaſt by ſouth to weſt by north.

"I muſt add, that the ſimplicity of moſt of the reports made to me, their perfect agreement in all the important points, and the great number of perſons who ſaw this phenomenon, which took place at that time of day moſt favourable for its being generally obſerved, leave no doubt with me in regard to the veracity of the account which I have here given, and of the certainty of the fact in queſtion.

"Some time ago, when converſing on the ſubject of this phenomenon with Profeſſor Pictet, he recollected that at the ſame period he and a number of the inhabitants of Geneva and the neighbouring towns, as far as Berne, had obſerved a luminous body, which ſuddenly appeared in the ſouthern regions, proceeding rapidly from eaſt to weſt. This phenomenon at that time was conſidered to be a meteor; but he is ſo fully perſuaded that this body is the ſame which fell at Sales, that he has given me permiſſion to quote his teſtimony in the following words:—

'I have a perfect recollection of the appearance of this meteor. Its light was exceedingly bright, and its motion ſo rapid, that it was ſeen only for a few ſeconds, during which it diffuſed throughout the whole town an alarming light, though it paſſed at the diſtance of more than twenty leagues to the ſouth. Its direction, according to eſtimation, was preciſely towards the quarter in which it fell."

In the ſame year, we have an account of the exploſion of a meteor, near Benares, in the Eaſt Indies; and of the falling of ſome ſtones at the ſame time, about fourteen miles from that city. It was on the 19th of December 1798, about eight o'clock in the evening, that a very luminous meteor was obſerved in the heavens by the inhabitants of Benares and the parts adjacent, in the form of a large ball of fire; that it was accompanied by a loud noiſe reſembling thunder; and that a number of ſtones were ſaid to have fallen from it near Krakhut, a village on the north ſide of the river Goomty, about fourteen miles from the city of Benares.

The meteor appeared in the weſtern part of the hemiſphere, and was but a ſhort time viſible: it was obſerved by ſeveral Europeans, as well as natives in different parts of the country. In the neighbourhood of Juanpoor, about twelve miles from the ſpot where the ſtones are ſaid to have fallen, it was very diſtinctly obſerved by ſeveral European gentlemen and ladies; who deſcribed it as a large ball of fire, accompanied with a loud rumbling noiſe, not unlike an ill-diſcharged platoon of muſketry. It was alſo ſeen and the noiſe heard by various perſons at Benares.

When an account of the fall of the ſtones reached Benares, Mr. Davis, the judge of the diſtrict, ſent an intelligent perſon to make enquiry on the ſpot. As ſoon as he arrived at the village near which the ſtones were ſaid to have fallen, the natives told him, that they had either broken to pieces, or given away to the teſſeldar, or native collector, and others, all that they had picked up; but that he might eaſily find ſome in the adjacent fields, where they would be readily diſcovered, by obſerving where the earth appeared recently turned up.

Following theſe directions, he found four, moſt of which the force of the fall had buried ſix inches deep. He farther learnt from the inhabitants of the village, that about eight o'clock in the evening, when retired to their habitations, they obſerved a very bright light proceeding as from the ſky, accompanied by a loud clap of thunder, which was immediately followed by the noiſe of heavy bodies falling in the vicinity. Uncertain whether ſome of their deities might not have been concerned in this occurrence, they did not venture out to inquire into it until the next morning; when the firſt circumſtance which attracted their attention, was the appearance of the earth being turned up in different parts of the fields where they found the ſtones. Mr. Maclane, a gentleman who reſided very near the village of Krakhut had one of the ſtones given to him by the watchman who was on duty at his houſe. This he ſaid had fallen through the top of his hut, which was cloſe by, and buried itſelf ſeveral inches in the floor, which was of conſolidated earth. The ſtone muſt, by his account, before it was broken, have weighed upwards of two pounds.

At the time the meteor appeared, the ſky was perfectly ſerene; not the ſmalleſt veſtige of a cloud had been ſeen ſince the 11th of the ſame month, nor were any obſerved till many days after. And it is well known there are no volcanoes on the continent of India; and no ſtones have been met with in the earth in that part of the world which bear the ſmalleſt reſemblance to thoſe above deſcribed.*

We now come to a deſcription of a ſhower of ſtones which fell at L'Aigle, in the department of L'Orne, on the 26th of April 1803. Of this we have ſeveral accounts:—M. Fourcroy ſays, "That, from the moſt authentic documents, its reſults,

1ſt. "That about one in the afternoon, on the 26th of April, the air being rather cold, and the ſky without clouds, there was ſeen, at the diſtance of twelve or fifteen leagues W. S. W. from L'Aigle, a luminous globe, moving towards the N. W. with great velocity.

2d. "That nearly at the ſame time there was heard at L'Aigle and in the ſeveral ſurrounding villages, a violent exploſion, ſucceeded by two others no leſs extraordinary, which were followed by a rumbling noiſe; the more terrible, as no one knew to what it could be compared or aſcribed, and which continued about ten minutes.

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* Phil. Trans. 1802. Part I. p. 175—179.

3d. "That after this noiſe, by which the animals were as much frightened as the inhabitants, there were ſeen to fall, with a hiſſing noiſe, ſtones, very much ſcattered, and of different ſizes, from two or three *gros* to ſeventeen pounds weight; that theſe ſtones, at firſt, exhaled a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and ſome of them were warm when picked up; and that to judge by the number collected, and by the extent of the ground on which they were found, an aſtoniſhing quantity muſt have fallen."

The account given by C. Biot, member of the National Inſtitute, who proceeded to L'Aigle to examine and compare facts, is ſtill more particular. He ſays, "The weather being ſerene, there was obſerved from Caen, Pont-Audemer, and the environs of Alençon, Falaiſe, and Veneuil, a fiery globe of a very brilliant ſplendour, which moved in the atmoſphere with great rapidity. Some moments after, there was heard at L'Aigle, and to the extent of more than thirty leagues in every direction, a violent exploſion, which laſted five or ſix minutes.

"At firſt there were three or four reports like thoſe of a cannon, followed by a kind of diſcharge, which reſembled a firing of muſketry; after which there was heard a dreadful rumbling like the beating of a drum.

"This noiſe proceeded from a ſmall cloud, which had a rectangular form, and which appeared motionleſs all the time that the phenomenon laſted. But the vapour of which it was compoſed was projected momentarily from the different ſides, by the effect of the ſucceſſive exploſions. This cloud was about half a league to the N. N. E. of the town, and it was evidently at a great elevation in the atmoſphere, for the inhabitants of two hamlets, a league diſtant from each other, ſaw it at the ſame time above their heads. In the whole canton over which this cloud hovered, a hiſſing noiſe, like that of a ſtone diſcharged from a ſling, was heard, and a multitude, more than two or three thouſand, of mineral maſſes, exactly ſimilar to thoſe diſtinguiſhed by the name of *meteoric ſtones*, were ſeen to fall at the ſame time."

In ſhewing the high probability there is that theſe facts are founded in truth, C. Biot ſays: "I ſaw the awful traces of this phenomenon; I traverſed all the places where it had been heard; I collected and compared the accounts of the inhabitants: at laſt I found ſome of the ſtones themſelves on the ſpot, and they exhibited to me phyſical characters, which admit of no doubt of the reality of their fall.

"If we firſt conſider the *phyſical* teſtimonies, no meteoric ſtones had been found in the hands of the inhabitants before the exploſion of the 26th of April. The mineralogical collections, formed on the ſpot with the greateſt care for ſeveral years, contained nothing of the kind.

"The founderies, iron works, and mines, in the neighbourhood, which I viſited, exhibited nothing in their productions or in their ſcoriæ which had the leaſt affinity to theſe ſubſtances. No traces of a volcano are found in the country.

"All of a ſudden, and only ſince the time of the meteor, theſe ſtones have been found on the ground and in the hands of the inhabitants, who are better acquainted with them than any other perſon.

"Theſe ſtones are found only in a certain extent, in ground foreign to the ſubſtances they contain, and in places where, on account of their ſize and their number, it is impoſſible they could have eſcaped notice.

"The largeſt of theſe ſtones, when broken, ſtill exhale a ſtrong ſulphurous odour from their interior parts. That of their ſurface has vaniſhed, and the ſmalleſt exhale no ſenſible odour, ſo that the odour of the former ſeems alſo, from its nature, likely to be diſſipated in the courſe of time.

"Theſe are ſo many phyſical proofs, which atteſt that the meteoric ſtones of the neighbourhood of L'Aigle are foreign to the places where they have been found; that they were conveyed thither exactly at the time of the exploſion, and by a cauſe which has modified the principles they contain.

"If we now conſult the *moral* teſtimonies, what do we find? Twenty hamlets, diſperſed in an extent of more than two leagues ſquare, almoſt all the inhabitants of which declare themſelves to have been eye-witneſſes of the meteor, atteſt that a dreadful ſhower of ſtones was projected from it. Among the number, there are men, women, and children. They are ſimple and unlettered peaſants, labourers poſſeſſed of ſtrong natural ſenſe and reaſon; reſpectable eccleſiaſtics, and young people, who, having been military men, are free from the illuſions of fear. All theſe perſons, of profeſſions, manners, and opinions ſo different, who had very little or no intercourſe with each other, agree in atteſting the ſame fact, which they had no intereſt to invent: they all refer it to the ſame day, the ſame hour, and the ſame moment, making uſe of the ſame compariſons; and this fact, ſo ſtrongly and ſo generally atteſted, is only a conſequence of the phyſical proofs previouſly collected; which is, that ſtones of a peculiar nature fell in that country immediately after the exploſion of April 26.

"Beſides, traces which ſtrongly atteſt the fall of theſe maſſes, never mentioned without terror, are ſtill ſhown. The inhabitants ſay that they ſaw them deſcend along the roofs of the houſes like hail, break the branches of the trees, and rebound after they fell on the pavement. They ſay they ſaw the earth ſmoke around the largeſt of them, and that they ſtill burnt after they were in their hands. Theſe accounts are given and the traces ſhown only in a certain extent. It is there only that meteoric ſtones are found on the ground. Not a fragment is found beyond that diſtrict, and there is not a ſingle perſon who pretends to have ſeen any of them fall beyond it.

"All the phyſical and moral proofs which it has been poſſible to collect are, therefore, concentrated, and converge towards one point: and, if we conſider the manner in which I was led, by a compariſon of the teſtimonies, to the place of the exploſion; the number of particulars which I collected on the ſpot; their coincidence with thoſe which I brought from the diſtance of ten leagues; the multitude of the witneſſes; their moral character; the reſemblance of their accounts, and perfect agreement from whatever part obtained, without its being poſſible to diſcover a ſingle exception in that reſpect, it may be concluded, without the ſmalleſt doubt, that the fact to which theſe proofs refer actually took place, and that ſtones really fell in the neighbourhood of L'Aigle on the 26th of April 1803."

In our next will be given the analyſis of theſe ſeveral ſtones, with the various theories adopted by philoſophers, to account for the phenomena.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the late* DR. JOSEPH TOWERS.

JOSEPH TOWERS, LL.D. a learned divine among the Proteſtant Diſſenters; but more generally and extenſively known as a biographical writer, and the author of ſeveral political, and other valuable works, was born in the pariſh of St. George, the Martyr, in the Borough of Southwark, on the 31ſt day of March, 1737, O. S.

His parents were perſons of great ſeriouſneſs, and Diſſenters from principle; and although their ſtation in life was humble, and their means of ſubſiſtence, not conſiderable, yet their minds were well ſtored with uſeful knowledge, and their virtues rendered them reſpectable.

The father dealt principally in ſecond-hand books; he alſo ſold pamphlets, and cheap publications deſigned to inſtruct and entertain young people. For theſe, and the periodical works of his time, he was accuſtomed to receive orders, and often to deliver them himſelf at the houſes of many of the inhabitants of the metropolis and the villages adjacent; whilſt his mother, as far as domeſtic concerns would admit, attended to the buſineſs at home. Thus, by habits of induſtry and ſobriety, they brought up a family in a decent and religious manner.

Joſeph, their eldeſt child, early in life diſcovered a thirſt after knowledge, and took great delight in reading.

The ſtock of books kept by his father furniſhing him with variety of inſtruction, his vacant time was principally devoted to the peruſal of the works of ſuch authors as were moſt ſuitable to his inclinations. He had alſo a decided taſte for drawing, and, when very young, took ſeveral likeneſſes which beſpoke genius, and were much admired.* But the ſtrong bias of his mind to books, ſoon occaſioned him to abandon the idea of practiſing with the perſeverance neceſſary to make any conſiderable proficiency in this charming art.

The inſtructions he received from his parents in his infancy, like good ſeed ſown in a fertile ſoil, were by his habitual application to ſtudy, rendered abundantly productive: ſo that the want of an academical education, which to many has proved a ſerious misfortune, was to him no ſubject of regret, nor bar to improvement.

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* His firſt maſter, of whoſe veracity none who know him can entertain a doubt, in his communication to this effect, has added, "A gentleman, on ſeeing one of his drawings, was ſo pleaſed, that he aſked my leave to permit him to come to his apartment in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and take his portrait; liberty was granted, and at two ſittings the buſineſs was effected to the credit of the artiſt; for he had not flattered his employer in the leaſt, as every one who ſaw it, named the original."

In the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues, of which he afterwards acquired a conſiderable knowledge, we are aſſured his father was well capable of grounding him; but it is highly probable, that the ſmall proſpect of the ſon's ever attaining ſuch a ſituation as to render theſe languages of uſe, added to the father's neceſſary and numerous avocations, prevented him from deriving much advantage from this ſource. It is, however, certain, that in this eſſential branch of a liberal education he had no other inſtructor; nor could the aſſiſtance, if any, which he hereby received, be of long continuance; for in the ſpring of the year 1749, when he was ſcarce twelve years of age, he was employed as an errand boy, to carry out ſmall parcels, by Mr. Samuel Goadby, a ſtationer of great reſpectability, then and ſtill carrying on buſineſs near the Royal Exchange: to whoſe communications we are indebted for ſeveral particulars of his entrance into life. He continued in this capacity for ſome years, and to ſay that his conduct during this period was altogether unexceptionable, is ſcarcely doing juſtice to his memory. When not occupied in his uſual buſineſs, books were his uſual, and almoſt ſole, amuſement; being never accuſtomed to engage with other boys in thoſe common plays and exerciſes to which they are uſually attached.

About the middle of the year 1754, Mr. Robert Goadby, a printer of eminence at Sherborne in Dorſetſhire, was deſirous of procuring a lad of good capacity, and ſome talents, likely to be uſeful to him in his office; and accordingly wrote to his brother in London, to that effect, requeſting him to make inquiry for a young perſon of this deſcription. But ſuch an inquiry was needleſs; Joſeph was at hand; and conſidering him as well qualified for the ſituation, his maſter with promptitude gave a recommendation in his favor, at the ſame time ſending a ſmall ſpecimen of his attainments in the arts of writing and punctuation. A recommendation from ſuch a quarter, backed by unexceptionable proofs of abilities, could not fail to be effectual. Joſeph accordingly quitted London, and was ſoon after bound apprentice to Mr. Goadby, without any fee being either required on the one ſide, or paid on the other.

Thus was young Towers thrown into a department favourable to the cultivation of his talents and the natural bent of his mind; having literary works continually paſſing through his hands, his curioſity was excited, and his thirſt of knowledge, though gratified in part, greatly increaſed; this enabled him, in the purſuit of it, to ſurmount all the diſadvantages he laboured under, from the want of an able tutor, the regular diſcipline of a ſchool, and that *ſtimulus* to exertion which in ſeminaries of education emulation is well known frequently to produce.

There is reaſon to think, that, from his firſt entrance into the world, he formed the reſolution of becoming a claſſical ſcholar, and was in the daily habit of applying with earneſtneſs to acquire an accurate knowledge of the Latin language. Situated as he now was, he endeavoured to ſeize every opportunity that occurred, and frequently devoted thoſe hours which moſt perſons conſume in ſleep in order fully to underſtand and enjoy ſome of the moſt popular of the Roman Claſſics; and he at length accompliſhed this object of his unwearied purſuit. Horace became his favourite author among the ancients; while of the modern Latin authors he was particularly attached to the great Eraſmus, whoſe writings contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the Reformation. Long before he quitted Sherborne, he had made ſome conſiderable proficiency in the Greek language, and ſoon after acquired ſo much of the French, as enabled him to read without difficulty their moſt admired authors, which he tranſlated into Engliſh with facility. By indefatigable application he alſo laid in ſuch a ſtore of moral, theological, and political knowledge, as made him diſtinguiſhed as a literary character, in this enlightened age and country. It appears from a memorandum of his own, that as early as the year 1761, long before he left Sherborne, he was known as a ſcholar: and had a correſpondence with the celebrated Lord Lyttelton.

In the year 1763, the firſt fruit of his literary labours was preſented to the public, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled, "A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Chriſtianity; comprehending Remarks on ſeveral principal Calviniſtical Doctrines, and ſome Obſervations on the Uſe of Reaſon in Religion; on Human Nature, and on Free Agency." This work was produced in oppoſition to the principal tenets of Calviniſm; in which our author had been early inſtructed by his parents, but which on examination he ſaw reaſon to renounce: and it proves, that, amidſt his various purſuits, the ſacred writings had not eſcaped his ſerious attention; that he was well acquainted with the different ſubjects of controverſy in the Chriſtian Church, and had even then acquired a perſpicuous, correct, and forcible ſtyle of compoſition.

The merit of this performance brought him into notice, procured him the countenance of ſeveral liberal and well-informed Diſſenters, particularly among the Preſbyterians, and probably laid the foundation of his afterwards aſpiring to and attaining the ſituation of an acknowledged and regular public teacher in one of the churches of that denomination.

In the following year, he left Sherborne, with an eſtabliſhed character for uncommon ſteadineſs, and the regard of many of its inhabitants, ſome of whom are ſtill living, and ſpeak of him in terms of great reſpect.

On his arrival in London, where abilities have the beſt chance of meeting with encouragement, he took up his freedom, and fixed his abode in Silver-ſtreet, near Cheapſide; there he continued for rather more than two years, chiefly ſupporting himſelf by working as a journeyman in the buſineſs to which he had been brought up. He ſtill found leiſure, however, to proſecute his ſtudies, and with increaſing ardour laboured to enlarge the boundaries of his knowledge.

As our author's views of Chriſtianity were liberal, ſo alſo were his opinions on political ſubjects. He was through life a ſtrenuous and ſteady defender of the conſtitutional rights of his countrymen; and a hearty well-wiſher to the beſt intereſts of every individual of his ſpecies. He loved freedom, becauſe he conſidered it as that bleſſing which can alone confer dignity on individuals and communities; but the liberty, for which he warmly contended, was ſuch only as is rational and well-regulated; founded upon juſtice, conſiſtent with the reſtraints neceſſary to general ſecurity, directed by wiſdom, and leading to the happineſs and improvement of ſociety.

At an early period of his life, he turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of Engliſh hiſtory and the Engliſh conſtitution; and that he had paid great attention to theſe ſubjects, is evident; for about the latter end of the year 1764, while the principal part of his time was neceſſarily occupied in his employment as a printer, he found opportunities to compoſe and prepare for the preſs, his ſecond pamphlet, intitled "An Enquiry into the Queſtion, whether Juries are, or are not, Judges of the Law, as well as of Fact; with a particular Reference to the Caſe of Libels." This enquiry was occaſioned by ſome recent proſecutions at the ſuit of the crown, which, in their final iſſue, were attended with circumſtances eminently remarkable. The queſtion was important; men eminent for their legal knowledge, were divided reſpecting it; and the directions of the judges, delivered to juries, had at different periods been at variance. Our author took the conſtitutional and affirmative ſide, and ſupported his opinion with ability and ſpirit. Some years afterwards when this queſtion was again agitated, he wrote more fully and learnedly on the rights and duty of juries, as will be noticed hereafter.

In 1765, his late maſter, Mr. Robert Goadby, formed the deſign of bringing out a ſeries of volumes on Britiſh biography, and turned his thoughts to our author, as a perſon well qualified to be employed in the work. He accordingly communicated his intentions, and Mr. Towers readily engaged in the undertaking; indeed, no ſervice could be more ſuited to his talents and inclinations, as it afforded him an opportunity of bringing forward to more general notice, and doing juſtice to the characters of many illuſtrious men, whoſe literary labours and political exertions, at critical ſeaſons, were highly honourable and uſeful to the community; whoſe memory he held in veneration; and whoſe principles he wiſhed to ſee ſpread and become popular: while, on the other hand, he was eager to mark with ſevere reprehenſion the conduct of ſuch as, from motives of ambition or ſelfiſhneſs, had ſacrificed their integrity, and proſtituted their talents, to enſlave or oppreſs the people. Accordingly, early in the year 1766, he produced two octavo volumes, the title of which at large will be found in the note.* This work is introduced with a well-written preface, and a manly dedication to the late Earl Camden; who then preſided in one of the courts of Weſtminſter-hall, and was a very popular character.

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* "Britiſh Biography; or, an accurate and impartial Account of the Lives and Writings of Eminent Perſons in Great Britain and Ireland; from Mr. Wickliff, who began the Reformation by his Writings, to the preſent Time; whether Stateſmen, Patriots, Generals, Admirals, Philoſophers, Poets, Lawyers, or Divines, in which the ſeveral Incidents and Remarkable Actions of their Lives, and the Particularities of their Deaths, that

The firſt volume contains twenty-one lives, beginning with Wickliff, and ending with Alexander Barclay, a prieſt, who died in the ſixteenth century. The ſecond conſiſts of eighteen lives, commencing with that of Cardinal Wolſey, and ending with the life of Lady Jane Grey. Some ſhort accounts are given in the notes of many remarkable perſons, who are occaſionally mentioned in the body of the work. This performance was preſented by our author to the noble lord to whom the dedication is addreſſed; who returned a polite anſwer in writing, but which has not been preſerved. In the years 1767 and 1768, two more volumes were publiſhed, and the work was afterwards continued, and an additional volume written by Mr. Towers appeared in each of the years 1769, 1770, and 1772; which concluded the work as far as he was concerned; but a reſpectable clergyman, now reſiding in the Weſt of England, afterwards added three more volumes which has rendered it complete. To furniſh the requiſite information, on various points, which for want of thorough inveſtigation ſeemed not to have been ſufficiently elucidated, Mr. Goadby was at the expence of purchaſing ſome ſcarce and valuable books; and much advantage in the progreſs of the undertaking was undoubtedly derived from the inſpection of many ancient and curious manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum, to which the writer had acceſs.

On looking into theſe volumes, it will be found that compilation was but a ſmall part of what Mr. Towers had to perform; much of the matter is his own; of ſeveral of the individuals whoſe lives are written, no accounts had before appeared, and many actions and facts, relative to thoſe whoſe biography had been already compoſed, are more accurately, and more luminouſly detailed.

In addition to this, many of the notes and obſervations, are critical and intereſting, and the characters appear to be in general judiciouſly, as well as impartially, drawn.

To bring this work into one point of view, we have noticed theſe ſeven volumes together; but muſt now turn back to the year 1766; when Mr. Towers was happily married to Miſs Margaret Lomas, a relation of the late learned Dr. Caleb Flemming, and a native of Derbyſhire.

Not long after this event, he opened a ſhop as a bookſeller in Fore-ſtreet, near Cripplegate;* it is not probable, however, that he derived much pecuniary benefit from this undertaking, for though he was well-qualified to judge of works intended for publication, and certainly was not deficient in the knowledge requiſite for that buſineſs, yet the writing and reading of books, and literary leiſure, were more ſuited to his taſte and inclinations, than the buſtle of traffic, and the exertions and attentions which this ſituation required. He, however, continued in this buſineſs for about nine years, though it was conducted on a ſcale rather narrow, and we believe without any conſiderable efforts to enlarge it; during this period he produced all his volumes of Biography, ſubſequent to the two firſt; and many other works.

The year 1769, was diſtinguiſhed by great public commotions; ſome of the meaſures of the executive government had ſpread a wide alarm; political diſquiſitions were numerous, and parties ran extremely high;—at ſuch a ſeaſon, Mr. Towers could not remain inactive: accordingly in this year he produced a pamphlet entitled "Obſervations on Public Spirit, Patriotiſm, Miniſterial Deſpotiſm, and National Grievances; with ſome Remarks on Riots, Petitions, Loyal Addreſſes, and Military Execution, in a Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, and the Livery of London; by an Independent Citizen of London." This was followed ſome time afterwards by a "Letter, (from the author) to the Reverend Mr. John Weſley," in anſwer to his pamphlet entitled, "Free Thoughts on the Preſent State of Public Affairs." Both of theſe publications, which came out anonymouſly, diſcover a mind accuſtomed to inveſtigation, and poſſeſſed of much acuteneſs; as well as the writer's

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that could be collected from Hiſtory, Family Memoirs, and Records, are related, a Catalogue of their Writings given, with occaſional Remarks; and their Characters delineated with Freedom and Impartiality."

* By the fortune he had recently received with his wife, he was enabled to purchaſe a conſiderable ſtock of books and other effects, and enter on theſe premiſes, where the ſiſter of Meſſrs. Samuel and Robert Goadby had reſided, and ſold the publications of Mr. R. Goadby, of Sherborne, with whom he had lived.

ſtrong attachment to thoſe principles of Engliſh liberty, which called in the Prince of Orange, and placed the preſent illuſtrious family on the throne; but the occaſion of their appearance being temporary, any further notice of theſe pamphlets is now become unneceſſary.

Mr. Towers's next publication appeared in 1772, and was entitled "A Letter addreſſed to Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, King's Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory, and Public Orator in the Univerſity of Oxford; occaſioned by his very extraordinary Sermon, preached before the Houſe of Commons on the 30th of January, 1772." Mr. Towers has in this letter, with juſt ſeverity, animadverted on the ſtatement of facts, the ſentiments and aſſertions, contained in Dr. Nowell's diſcourſe; many of which were generally conſidered as illiberal, unfounded, and indefenſible, and therefore meriting cenſure. As a matter of courſe, the preacher received the thanks of the Houſe of Commons for his ſermon; but it is remarkable, that the houſe afterwards, and ſubſequently to our author's letter, reſolved, that this vote of thanks ſhould be expunged out of their journals. In the courſe of this year Mr. Towers alſo produced another anonymous pamphlet, being "A Dialogue between Two Gentlemen concerning the late Application to Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England;" to which is prefixed, an extract from a work of the venerable and truly liberal prelate, Dr. Hoadly, Biſhop of Wincheſter; who, by a ſermon which gave much offence many years ago to a conſiderable number of the clergy, occaſioned what was called the Bangorian controverſy, from his then holding the biſhopric of Bangor; and who, as is well known, at a later period had a controverſy with Biſhop Sherlock, on the ſubject of religious teſts; and which extract, being very appoſite, to our author's purpoſe is inſerted below.* This ſmall pamphlet was occaſioned, by the legiſlature having recently refuſed the application of a very reſpectable number of clergymen, who aſſociated at the Feather's-tavern in Cheapſide, for the purpoſe of preparing and preſenting a petition, praying for the relief which the title expreſſes; it is a ſenſible and temperate production, the dialogue-ſtyle is ſupported with much ſtrength and animation, and the arguments againſt the requirement of ſubſcription to articles of faith from the clergy of the eſtabliſhment, are placed in a perſpicuous and ſtriking point of view; ſo as to render the ſubject perfectly intelligible to readers of ordinary capacities. Our author does not in this performance ſtand forward as a Diſſenter, or notice the then requirement of ſubſcription to nearly the whole of thoſe articles, by Diſſenting miniſters and ſchoolmaſters, in order to their being entitled to the benefit of the Toleration Act: but it may not be improper to obſerve, that, although they had alſo prior to this time failed in a ſimilar application to parliament, yet from what paſſed in the debate in the Houſe of Commons on the petition of theſe aſſociated clergymen and the arguments urged againſt the relief prayed for, being granted to them; the Diſſenting miniſters ſaw reaſon, ſoon after, to renew their application to the legiſlature, when to a certain degree their petition was attended with ſucceſs; the general acknowledgement of a belief in the truth and divine authority of the Scriptures, being ſubſtituted inſtead of the ſubſcription before required; hence it may be reaſonably inferred, that this production of our author's pen was not written altogether in vain.

In the year 1773, appeared another pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Towers, entitled "An Examination into the Nature and Evidence of the Charges brought againſt Lord William Ruſſel and Algernon Sydney by Sir John Dalrymple, bart. in his Memoirs of Great Britain." It contains ſome juſt and acute obſervations, calculated to weaken, if not deſtroy the credibility of the charges, by pointing out the inſufficiency of the evidence on which they are founded. The characters and conduct of the two noble perſons, againſt whom the accuſations are brought forward, were not only regarded as unexceptionable, but as highly exemplary, by all the friends of the Revolution; they could not therefore but be ſurpriſed, and feel hurt, at this attack on their poſthumous fame; and whoever reads theſe Memoirs of Sir John Dalrymple, with a view of obtaining information, ſhould not make up his mind on this ſubject, without attentively conſidering what our author has advanced.

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* "If the Scriptures be the rule of my faith, in deed, and not in words only; how can it be ſo, if I be not to judge for myſelf, what is in it, and what is not? For, if the determinations of others are to bind me up, or tie me down, to ſuch a particular interpretation; then it is not the Scripture which is the rule of my faith; but thoſe determinations of others."

Although Mr. Towers has, we have ſeen, occaſionally and frequently exerciſed his pen on political ſubjects, and that too from the moſt laudable motives, they did not engroſs his attention. Of the importance and neceſſity of perſonal virtue, he was well aware; and that to make men good citizens, and worthy of that liberty he loved, licentiouſneſs muſt be reſtrained, and religion lend her aid, to mend the heart, and regulate the conduct of human life.

Having ſtudied the Scriptures from his youth, he was a firm believer in, and defender of, their divine origin and authority; and ardently wiſhed to ſee the ſpirit of pure Chriſtianity more generally prevail. So impreſſed, he for ſome time had it in contemplation to enter into the Chriſtian miniſtry; which he was encouraged to do by many worthy and intelligent friends. Accordingly, on the 27th of March, 1774, he preached his firſt ſermon at Pinner's Hall, in Broad ſtreet, London; on the 19th of June following, he delivered his ſecond pulpit compoſition at the Diſſenting Meeting-houſe at Highgate; and on the 28th of September, in the ſame year, he was ordained to the miniſtry, among that claſs of Diſſenters diſtinguiſhed by the name of Preſbyterians, at the Meeting-houſe in Jewry-ſtreet, Aldgate, then called Poor Jewry-lane; where, but a ſhort time before, thoſe diſtinguiſhed champions for Chriſtianity, Lardner and Benſon, had inſtructed and edified their flock.—Mr. Radcliffe and Dr. John Calder were at this time the miniſters; and they, together with the learned Dr. Rees, and the late much-beloved Dr. Kippis, performed the ſervice of the day. The ſanction of ſuch men is, we apprehend, ſufficient proof that the ſubject of this memoir was at that time well qualified to appear with advantage in the truly reſpectable ſituation of a Chriſtian miniſter.

In this year, Mr. Towers loſt his father, who died at the age of ſixty-five; his mother long ſurvived her huſband, having lived until October 1794, when ſhe alſo died, at the advanced age of ſeventy-eight. To them both he ever conducted himſelf as became a dutiful and affectionate ſon.

Soon after his ordination, he was choſen paſtor of the Diſſenting Congregation at Highgate; there he continued, reſpected by his people, and in the faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office, until the 22d of March, 1778, when he preached his laſt ſermon in that place. Various circumſtances, but we believe principally the loſs of ſome active and valuable members of his congregation by death, induced him to quit Highgate, and accept the offer of becoming paſtor to the ſociety of Diſſenters at Newington Green, who, though few in number, were very reſpectable. In this new ſituation he had only to officiate in the forenoon; the celebrated Dr. Richard Price being then the afternoon-preacher: and with this eſtimable man he lived on terms of the ſincereſt friendſhip.

With the congregation at Newington Green, he continued until his removal by death; about twelve years before which event, the Rev. Mr. James Lindſay became, and continued, the afternoon-preacher: with whom alſo Mr. Towers lived on the moſt friendly and familiar terms. And the latter has done juſtice to his character, in a very animated and judicious diſcourſe, which he delivered on the occaſion of our author's deceaſe.

It may be now neceſſary to reſume our account of Mr. Towers's literary labours. In the year 1775 he produced a Letter to that diſtinguiſhed writer, Dr. Samuel Johnſon, occaſioned by his then late political publications; with an Appendix, containing ſome obſervations on a pamphlet publiſhed by Dr. Shebbeare. To this letter, our author prefixed ſome expreſſive and elegant lines,* which came from the pen of Dr. Johnſon, at a time when his circumſtances and opinions were widely different from what they had become during the period that the political publications in queſtion made their appearance. This attack on the great literary Coloſſus of his time, conſidering his celebrity, connections, and weight, and the then ſmall pretenſions to popularity of our author, may be conſidered by ſome as bearing ſome ſimilitude to a ſtripling encountering a giant: but Mr. Towers, whoever might be his opponent, was no inconſiderable antagoniſt; he took his ground with firmneſs, and was not deficient either in ſtrength or ſpirit. In the preſent inſtance,

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* Here let thoſe reign, whom penſions can incite
To vote a *patriot* black, a *courtier* white;
Explain their country's dear-bought rights away,
And plead for pirates in the face of day;
With *ſlaviſh* tenets taint our poiſon'd youth,
And lend a *lye*, the confidence of truth.

ſtance, he aimed his ſtrokes where, it muſt be acknowledged, the great man whom he now aſſailed was moſt vulnerable and weak; and that he did not make his efforts in vain, is apparent, for Mr. Boſwell, in his Life of Johnſon,* has warranted this aſſertion, by the relation he has given of the viſible impreſſion made on the Doctor's mind, when he noticed to him this and another letter.

The extraordinary change which had taken place in the mind of Dr. Johnſon, on political ſubjects, ſince he became indebted for a penſion to a miniſter, whom he deſpiſed, and a ſovereign, whoſe family he had ever noticed with contempt,* could not be ſuppoſed to have proceeded from a conviction that his former ſentiments were unfounded and erroneous. When, therefore, he intruded on the public his new-formed notions, and acrimoniouſly ſtigmatized thoſe who now differed from him, as deſtitute of principle, and void of underſtanding, he loſt much of his reſpectability in the opinion of many impartial men, and laid himſelf open to ſevere animadverſion.

(To be continued.)

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* Speaking of his political pamphlets, Mr. Boſwell ſays, ' They drew upon him many attacks. Againſt the common weapons of literary warfare he was hardened; but there were two inſtances of animadverſion, which I communicated to him; and, from what I could judge, both from his ſilence and his looks, appeared to me to *impreſs him much*. One was, " A Letter to Dr. Samuel Johnſon, occaſioned by his late Political Publications." It appeared previous to his " Taxation no Tyranny," and was written by Dr. Towers. In that performance, Dr. Johnſon was treated with the reſpect due to ſo eminent a man, while his conduct as a political writer was boldly and pointedly arraigned.' The other attack on Dr. Johnſon, referred to by Mr. Boſwell, was contained in a private letter to that gentleman, written by the Rev. Mr. Temple, Vicar of St. Gluvias, Cornwall. Vol. 2, pages 200, 201, and 202. Edit. 8vo. 1793.

* The Doctor's ſentiments of Geo. I. and Geo II. may be learnt from Mr. Boſwell's Life of him, vol. I. p. 124, 125, and vol. II. p. 215.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A SUBLIME ODE TO THE GREAT CONSUL.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

MOST gallant, noble, *Bonaparté*,
For our invaſion, all ſo hearty,
Equipping millions to come over
To eat Old England at a meal;
I gueſs that thou wilt land at Deal,
Likewiſe near Thames's mouth, and Dover.

Remember that th' hiſtoric page
Records, that, in his tyger rage,
Thy brother, ALEXANDER, ſpar'd the *Arts*;
He never PAINTER kill'd, nor BARD,
But loaded them with fair reward,
Inſtead of ſtones, and pikes, and darts.

And when he came to Thebes!—what then?
Why *then*—he order'd all his men
To ſpare the ſacred houſe of PINDAR;
And not, amidſt the conflagration,
Wild uproar, and dire devaſtation,
Reduce it to a perfect cinder.

'Twas done—the houſe with all its handſome tackling,
Stood ſafe and ſound, while all the reſt were crackling.
Conſul!—a BARD, of much renown,
By far the beſt of this fair TOWN, or rather CITY;
A Bard of genius *moſt ſublime*,
Whoſe works defy the teeth of TIME;
Exceeding humourous too, and quaint, and witty;
Wiſhes to have his goods and chattels
Safe from the ruin of thy battles.

Yes! mid the fire, and ſmoke, and ſmother,
Copy thy little wry-neck'd BROTHER,
And thou ſhalt be *immortal* in my *metres*;
Say—" Since the Son of Philip ſpar'd
The dwelling of the Theban Bard,
By G-d I'll ſpare his Engliſh Couſin PETER'S."

POSTSCRIPT.

Mind!—in thy face I never ſpit
Like GRENVILLE, WYNDHAM, BILLY PITT,
And ſervile Paraſites—their tools;
No—for I bluſh'd for all the *ſquad*,
Thinking them either drunk or mad,
And call'd them all a pack of fools.

TO MY FIRST FRIEND.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

——" *Yet Hope was once my paraſite,*
And flattered, and revelled, and ruined."

THOU ask'ſt, my friend, why ſtarts th' unbidden tear,
Why from its priſon burſts the labouring ſigh,
Why the ſhrunk leaf that ſpeaks the faded year
Is gazed on with a cold indiff'rent eye?
When o'er my features ſteals the gloom of thought,
Thou wond'reſt where my vagrant fancies ſtray;
Oh! ſeek not information dearly bought,
Seek not to cloud thy boſom's orient day.

Ah! let me gaze upon thy ſeraph ſmile,
Whoſe ſunſhine *ſtill* can warm this deſert breaſt;
Still let thoſe accents ſpread their magic wile
That ſweetly oft have lull'd my woes to reſt.

Pour on my fainting ſoul thy melting notes,
Softer than Spring's lone minſtrel can beſtow;
While thro' the liſt'ning air *thy* cadence floats,
The ſigh ſhall ceaſe, the tears forget to flow.

Still let me pauſe, and catch that liquid glance,
Feel on my hectic cheek the muſky breath;
Still lock'd in fancy's rich and melting trance,
No longer mourn o'er friendſhip's early death.

Have I not *thee* my erring ſteps to guide?
Have I not thee to ſmile my griefs away?
Thee in whoſe boſom flows Truth's mantling tide,
Whoſe proud mind blazes in eternal day.

What hand ſhall ſketch the out-line of that mind?
What pencil dare its excellence to trace?
What touch ſo bold, what colours ſo refin'd
As ſuit the drap'ry of each awful grace!

Friend! Parent, Guardian of my virgin fame!
The beaming orb that lights my dubious way;
When will thy tongue my paſſions fail to tame,
Thy conq'ring virtues ceaſe to urge their ſway?

Let others ſound the praiſe of trait'rous Love,
Let others weave the light fantaſtic dream;
To loftier regions ſhall *my* fancy rove,
My artleſs lyre ſhall boaſt a nobler theme.

Accept the verſe, O pilot of my life!
Let not thy poliſh'd taſte diſdain the ſong;
'Twill ſooth this fev'riſh frame's rebellious ſtrife,
And bid ſoft peace in ſilence ſteal along.

Or let me muſe o'er nature's vaniſh'd bloom,
And try the balm retirement can impart;
I feel, I feel, my ſpirit pant for room;
The world weighs heavy on this bankrupt heart.

A barren world! where coward Guilt reſides,
Whoſe pois'nous whiſper blaſts the bluſh of Youth;
Where ſickning Want from all its mis'ry hides,
Where Falſhood lurks beneath the veil of Truth.

Soft as the argent whiteneſs of the morn,
Does Love's gay ſmile the dazzled ſight arreſt;
But ſoon by Reaſon's hand the maſk is torn,
And all the deep deception ſtands confeſt.

Yet hold!—*one* ſtar in life's dark ſky remains,
Not yet to me is all its bloom defaced;
For thou majeſtic, ſtill while tumult reigns,
Sit'ſt in proud grandeur 'midſt creation's waſte.

Chelſea, Nov. 17,
1803.

A TRUE STORY,

IN THE SPRING OF 1802.

By MRS. LE NOIR.

FAIR Spring, a coy, reluctant maid,
Advanc'd with timid pace;
For Winter, unalluring blade,
Half ſought the nymph's embrace:
Untimely ſhow'rs the Naiads grieve,
O'erflowing every urn;
And ſad Pomona ſhrinks at eve,
And ſickens at the morn.

From climes remote, on weary wing,
Arrive a helpleſs train,
Which, circ'ling low in airy ring,
Seek food and reſt in vain:
For rude inhoſpitable bands
The harmleſs flight annoy,
And ſtones and ſtaves, from cruel hands,
Or mangle or deſtroy.

One youthful ſtraggler panting lay,
Leſs wounded than afraid,
When Ellen chanc'd to paſs that way,
A tender-hearted maid:
Alas! poor emigrant, ſhe cried,
And laid him on her breaſt;
From ſavage boys there ſafe abide,
We harbour the diſtreſt.

But, ah! how hard it is to rear
The emigrating bird,
To Ellen, inexperienc'd fair,
It never once occurr'd:
Eliza, eager, not leſs kind,
Receiv'd it with a ſigh;
Alas! its food we cannot find,
Then gave it liberty!

But ſcarce releas'd, with ſuppliant noiſe,
It beat againſt the pane;
Oh, take me from the barb'rous boys,
It ſeem'd to ſay, again:
To ſave the fond confiding thing
The tender females plann'd,
And, with his head beneath his wing,
He ſlept on each ones hand.

The nymphs a ſhelter'd bed prepare,
Of cotton ſoft as down,
Arrange it with the niceſt care,
And place it near their own:
At early dawn they anxious riſe,
And liſt, with ſtifled breath;
But cold and motionleſs he lies,
He ſleeps the ſleep of death.

Now laid, while pitying eyes bewail,
Beneath the moſſieſt roſe,
The little hero of my tale
Has undiſturb'd repoſe.

VERSES TO AUTUMN.

ALL-bounteous Autumn! nurſe of humankind!
Wilt thou no longer then thy garland wear?
Wilt thou the full-ear'd wreath, indeed, unbind,
To deck with withering leaves thy flowing hair?
Foſtered ſo long by thee, O who can bear
Sharp Winter's ſearching cold?—Already low'r
The ſkies; each beauty of the genial year
Fades faſt away; ee'n now the evening hour
Brings the low-muttering ſtorm, and frequent chilling ſhow'r.

Yet ſhall ſweet ſympathy my boſom keep
From ſelfiſh grief; though every comfort flies
With thee, and haſtens down the ſouthern ſteep,
Where wanton Summer ſpreads her glowing ſkies;
Where other harveſts yet for thee ariſe;
Where other nations now impatient ſtand
To hail thy coming with enraptured eyes,
Eager to catch the bounties of thy hand,
And bleſs thee "ſcattering plenty o'er a ſmiling land."

At length, farewell! I feel the icy breath
And numbing influence of Winter's reign;
Around how widely ſpreads the realm of Death,
Uſurping frolic Pleaſure's gay domain!
Alas! ſoft Summer's children all are ſlain;
They languiſh low, and hang the drooping head,
Or wildly toſſing flutter o'er the plain,
Mix'd with the foliage that the grove has ſhed,
Sheltering no more the warblers that thy bounty fed.

O'er eaſtern hills now ſlowly climbs the ſun,
While hoary fogs cloſe up the duſky vale;
Now faintly ſhine his ſlanting beams at noon,
And only half-enlighten'd is the dale;
Slow-moving clouds along the horizon ſail,
And darken all the ſolemn proſpect round;
The foreſt murmurs in the ſullen gale,
And for the reaper's ſong, or ſickle's ſound,
The howling tempeſt ſweeps along the naked ground.

Whither, ah! whither ſhall I turn my view?
Still deſolation's blaſting form is ſeen
Deepening the ſhades, embrowning ev'ry hue
Of livelier tint, and ſickening all the ſcene:
But Spring again ſhall, in her mantle green,
With all the Loves and Graces in her train,
O'er theſe ſad regions bound with ſportive mien,
Reſtore each bluſhing child of Summer's reign,
The muſic to the grove, the verdure to the plain.

Then mortal, hear! Tho' all thy joys decay;
Tho' roſy health thy cheek forſake! thine eye,
Sinking, no longer own its chearful ray;
Tho' friendſhip with thy fickle fortune fly,
And age, and want, and *death*, approach thee nigh;
Yet, yet endure, and lift aloft thy head:
For ſhouting Nature's thouſand voices cry,
The ſilent grave is but thy reſting-bed,
Soon ſhall awake to life and joy the ſleeping dead!

October 1803.

ELEGY WRITTEN AT CLIFTON.

THE moon-beam glimmers on the hill,
Slow riſing o'er its gloomy breaſt;
And all around lies mutely ſtill—
All but the ſufferer ſinks to reſt.

Oh! let not Mirth diſturb the hour
That's ſacred to the ſilent tear;
But let ſome wandering minſtrel pour
The ſtrain that Sorrow loves to hear!

For now, tho' thoughtleſs Joy may ſleep,
I heard the lonely mourners tread;
And many a mother wakes to weep
Her only hope, her comfort, fled!

For here full many a child of love
In pride of beauty's bloom has died;
And here the ſpirits of the grove
O'er many a kindred form have ſigh'd.

EMMA, theſe wild-wood rocks among,
Caught the low ſummons of the tomb;
She ſaw its angel glide along,
And heard him whiſper—"Emma, come!"

For here ſhe'd roam at cloſe of day
To view the Sun's departing light;
And ſhe would watch the ſinking ray,
And bleſs the viſionary ſight.

Yet, her mild eye would often ſpeak,
That o'er her hung the funeral wreath;
And every ſmile that fluſh'd her cheek,
Proclaimed the hidden power of Death!

Where reſts thy head, thou lovelieſt maid!
Long ſhall the murmuring willow wave:
And fairy harps, beneath their ſhade,
Shall tune the dirge that charms the grave!

Briſtol, Oct. 10, 1803. W. J. ROBERTS.

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BURNING OF HERETICS.

THE practice of burning alive for Hereſy, began in England with Henry the Fourth. The pariſh-prieſt of Saint Scytha the Virgin, in London, was the firſt who ſuffered under the ſtatute, then newly made, intitled, " De Hæretico comburendo."

BASKETS.

Wicker-baſkets are the earlieſt manufactures we read of in Ancient Britain. If we are to credit Juvenal, the ſatyriſt, they were elegantly wrought; and he reckons them amongſt the moſt extravagant articles of Roman furniture in his time.

Adde et Baſcaudas, &c. Sat. 12, v. 46.

Martial expreſsly mentions, that the *Baſcauda* (wicker-baſket,) came from Britain, in the 99th epigram of the 14th book. His words are,

Barbara de *pictis* venit BASCAUDA *Britannis.*

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Camden ſays of Buchanan, that he was born, as he himſelf has written, *nec cælo, nec ſolo, nec ſeculo erudito,* that is to ſay, neither in a climate, age, or country of learning, yet happily arriving at the top and perfection of poetical ſkill, ſo as he may be deſervedly reckoned the prince of poets of his own times.

GRACIAN.

Whoſoever wiſhes his works ſhould go down to poſterity, ſays Balthaſar Gracian, muſt cenſure like Tacitus, record words and actions like Valerius Maximus, moralize like Florus, arrange his matter like Paterculus, make uſe of alluſions and antitheſes like Cicero, be as ſententious as Seneca, and as pleaſing as Pliny Junior.

A THIEF EXECUTED FOR STEALING HIS OWN GOODS.

In the reign of David Bruce, King of Scotland, a law was made that all implements of huſbandry left without doors, and ſtolen, ſhould be made good by the ſheriff of the county, who was enjoined either to cauſe the ſame to be reſtored, or to pay for them out of his own purſe. In conſequence of this law diligent watch was had, and ſuch crimes in a great meaſure prevented; but a country fellow, much inclined to pilfering, ſince it was ſo difficult to ſteal his neighbour's goods, bethought himſelf of ſtealing his own. Accordingly he took away and concealed his own plough, and thereupon claimed the value of the ſheriff, as of goods he had loſt. The ſtricteſt ſearch being made, the truth came to light, and the countryman convicted of the theft, who was thereupon hanged.

ECCO IL FICO!

In the year 1161 the empreſs Beatrix, conſort of Frederic Barbaroſſa, being on a viſit to Milan, the citizens thereof behaved to her in a cruel and indecent manner. They placed her on a mule with her face to the tail, which ſhe was compelled to take into her hand: and thus was ſhe led out of the city, the gates of which were immediately ſhut againſt her. To revenge this groſs inſult, the emperor laid ſiege to the town, and having taken it, he condemned the citizens to death unleſs they redeemed their lives in the following way: a bunch of figs was tied to the tail of a ſkittiſh mule, which they were to ſnatch off with their teeth. This they ſubmitted to in ſpite of many a kick and a thump. From this circumſtance aroſe the cuſtom amongſt the Italians, when they would mock each other, to place the thumb betwixt their two fingers, and cry *Eccoil Fico!*

FATHER PETAU, THE JESUIT.

When the King of Poland ſent in the year 1645 a ſplendid embaſſy, to demand in marriage the Princeſs Mary of the Houſe of Mantua; the ambaſſadorial train, filled by the moſt illuſtrious perſons in Poland, came to the Jeſuits' College: which they entered and exclaimed, *Volumus videre clariſſimum Petavium.* Father Petau at the time was delivering a lecture in theology, with a portfolio under his arm: as ſoon as it was ended, he deſcended from the chair, and complimented in Latin that would have called forth applauſe in the Auguſtan age.

QUEEN JOAN.

Joan, Queen of Sicily and Naples, was the eldeſt daughter of King Robert, brother of St. Lewis. She married her couſin german Andreaſſe, brother of Lewis, King of Hungary, whom in 1346 ſhe cauſed to be hanged. Immediately after the death of her firſt huſband, ſhe married another couſin, who was Prince of Tarento. He fell a ſacrifice in three years afterwards to her inordinate paſſions. Her third huſband was James de Tarencen, infant of Majorca. Him ſhe ſuffered only to be ſtyled Duke of Calabria, and being jealous of him had his head ſtruck off. Her fourth huſband was Otho of Brunſwick. He was made priſoner by Charles Durazzo, Joan at the ſame time ſurrendering herſelf. Lewis of Hungary, who joined the army which had conquered Naples, cauſed Joan to be hanged on the ſpot where ſhe had put her firſt huſband (Lewis's brother) to death. Froiſſart ſays ſhe was ſmothered betwixt two feather-beds, but Brantome aſſerts this to be a miſtake. Joan ſettled the kingdom of Sicily and Naples on Durazzo, and had ſold Avignon to the Pope. Brantome ſpeaks of her beauty and great accompliſhments in the higheſt terms, and is at ſome pains to vindicate her character.

COURTEZANS.

Brantome in his Memoirs, after enumerating the forces which the Duke of Alba led into Flanders, ſays, "De plus, il y avoit quatre cens Courtiſanes à cheval, belles & braves comme Princeſſes, & huit cens à pied, bien a point auſſi;"—Beſides theſe, there went four hundred courtezans on horſeback, all as handſome and well-clothed as princeſſes; and likewiſe eight hundred on foot, not inferior to the former in the ſame reſpects."

PAGES OF HONOUR.

The manner in which pages (as they are now called, of *Honour*) were treated at the court of France in the fifteenth century, will appear from the following paſſage from Brantome's Memoirs. "Feu mon Père & Monſieur d' Eſtrée avoit tous deux eſté nourris pages de la Reine Anne, et tous deux alloient ſur les mulets de ſa litiere; leſques (à ce que j'ay ouï dire à mon dit Père & au dit Monſieur d' Eſtrée;) elle a bien fait fouetter, quand ils faiſoient aller les mulets d'autre façon qu'elle ne vouloit, ou qu'ls euſſent bronché le moins de monde; mon Père alloit ſur le premier, Monſ. d'Eſtrée ſur le ſecond, & puis tous deux ſortant hors de Page les envoya delà les monts à la guerre."—"My late father (a nobleman by birth, and allied to the firſt families in France) and Monſieur d'Eſtrée; were both brought up in the court of Queen Anne, and were both pages. They rode on the mules of her litter, and as I have heard my father and M. d'Eſtrée ſay, *ſhe has cauſed them to be whipped* whenever the mules did not go to her liking, or if they chanced to ſtumble in the leaſt. My father rode on the firſt mule and M. d'Etrée on the ſecond. When they were grown up they were both ſent to the army in Italy." This Queen Anne here mentioned was the conſort of Charles VIII. who reigned in France from 1483 to 1498. She was the daughter of Francis Duke of Bretagne, and he dying without other iſſue, the duchy in conſequence of this marriage devolved to the crown of France. Charles contrived to procure her to be married to himſelf, though ſhe had been actually married by proxy to the Emperor Maximilian.

WILLIAM POSTEL

Loſt his father and mother at the age of eight years. They died of the plague; as he was born with a paſſion for letters, which neither thirſt nor hunger nor fatigue could extinguiſh, he collected a little money together, and ſet out from his native village in the depth of winter for Paris, in the purſuit of knowledge. On his arrival in the capital, he almoſt wiſhed himſelf back in the circle of the ruſtics he had deſerted, whom he now looked upon as the happieſt people on the face of the earth. He could read nothing but avarice, diſſipation and hypocriſy in every countenance he met. Young as he was, however, he knew that he would be laughed at if he returned, by thoſe who deemed themſelves wiſer than others, becauſe they happened to be more fortunate in the enjoyment of the good things of this life. He was reſolved, at all events, that the malicious gratification of that ſordid race of beings ſhould not be indulged at his expence. He hired a garret, and as every day made his little leſs, he paſſed his moments in digeſting plans to recruit the conſumption of his ſlender purſe. One morning, when he thought he had hit on one, that would immediately ſnatch him out of the jaws of deſpair, he ſtarted in a tranſport of pleaſure out of bed—but this tranſport was of momentary duration; for alas! ſome unrelenting thief had ſtolen his cloaths, and all the money he could command along with them. He was going to throw himſelf out of the window, but an early ſenſe of religion arreſted the impetus of the moment, and whiſpered in at his ear, that, if deſerted by man, he was not deſerted by Heaven. He ſunk into his wretched bed—the ſudden tranſition from hope to the oppoſite extreme, brought on a dyſentery. He was conveyed to the hoſpital, and it was two years before he could recover his ſtrength. As ſoon as he was able to walk, he quitted Paris. Neceſſity, which chaſed him full in view, drove him to the taſk of gleaning in harveſt.

the harveſt-time in Beauſſe. His induſtry furniſhed him with the means of paſſing the reſt of the year in a competence to which he had been long a ſtranger. He was alſo enabled to purchaſe a plain ſuit of cloaths, and to viſit Paris once more. He became a *ſervitor* in one of the colleges of the univerſity. And the learned world need not be told of the rapid progreſs he made in that ſituation.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Synopſis of a Topographical, Political, Agricultural, Hiſtory, &c. of the Department of LA VENDEE, *lately read to the Claſs of Moral and Political* SCIENCES, *by Citizen* REVEILLERE LEPEAUX.

IN this eſſay, citizen Reveillere Lepeaux does not enter into the cauſes, or the events, or conſequences, of the late civil war in La Vendée.—"Rather," ſays he, "than contemplate my country disfigured by the horrible wounds that have been inflicted on her, I chuſe to repreſent her to myſelf happy and tranquil, ſuch as ſhe was before that pride and avarice had converted her into an akeldama, a field of carnage. This is ſo pleaſing an illuſion, that it will, doubtleſs, be conceded to me."

After a general glance over the department of La Vendée, its poſition, its limits, population (in the year 1792, this amounted to 306,610 inhabitants; at preſent it hardly contains 260,000) and its temperature, the author enters into details.

The moſt elevated points of this department are ſituated at its eaſtern extremity, ranged in a line of 5 or 6 myrameters from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt; theſe points are St. Pierre du Chemin, Montunoi, the environs of Pouſages, &c. The country at firſt has a pretty ſtrong declination towards the north, the ſouth, and the weſt. The most rapid declination is towards the ſea, to the ſouth-weſt. The two others, longer and leſs rapid, inclines one to the weſt as far as the ocean, the other to the north, as far as the Loire.

The ſuperficies of the territory of La Vendée includes three grand diviſions: 1. The granitic and ſchiſtous country; this is covered with wood, thick hedges, and broom, and bears the name of *Bocage*. 2. The calcareous country: this is the ſmalleſt, and is flat, open, and called *the Plain*, and 3. The ſubmerged country called *the Marſh*.

The author afterwards treats of the minerals and quarries of La Vendée; its mines of antimony, lead, coal, ochre, kaolin, &c; its mineral waters and rivers; the inclination of the coaſt; the ports, harbours and roads of the continent; the ports and anchorage grounds of the iſle of Bouin, the iſle of Noirmoutier, and the iſle of Yea. Theſe details are followed by thoſe which relate to the vegetables and animals,

The civil hiſtory of La Vendée is connected with that of the entire province of Poitou. Citizen Reveillere Lepeaux, after having diſcuſſed the opinions relative to the origin of the Poitevins, traces the moſt important facts of their annals, both before their union to the monarchy of the Franks, and likewiſe under the counts appointed to govern them by the kings of the firſt dynaſties. Towards the middle of the 12th century, this province, like that of Guienne, and ſome others, was placed under the immediate government of the king of France, Louis the Young, huſband of Eleanor. That king, by an impolitic divorce, loſt thoſe rich domains, which Eleanor tranſerred to the king of England, by marriage. Poitou was afterwards taken from John *Sans Terre*, or *Lack-land*, by Philip Auguſtus, ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Bretigny, after the battle of Poitiers, reconquered by the French under Charles V. Charles VI gave it to one of his ſons, who died without poſterity, and Poitou has remained unto our days united with the crown.

In the recital which the author makes of the principal events of all theſe epochs, the calamities which they produced, in this, as in other ſimilar deſcriptions, cruſades and religious diſſentions occupy a large ſpace.

Poitou, ſays the author, was one of the firſt provinces that embraced the reforming ideas of Calvin, and one of thoſe which maintained them with the greateſt conſtancy and courage. The thick woods, deep ravines, impracticable marſhes of La Vendée, the neighbourhood of Rochelle, a place of arms for the Reformed, the character and the virtues of the inhabitants, all contributed to render the religious and political diſſentions long and obſtinate. Proteſtants and papiſts, royaliſts and leaguers, alternately maſtered and ravaged this country!!

To this general hiſtory of La Vendée, citizen Reveillere Lepeaux annexes a particular hiſtory and deſcription of the cities and principal places contained in this department and the three iſles that depend on it.

René Garnier, André Tiraqueau, Jaques Goupil, Sebaſtian Colin, Barnabe Briſſon, François Viete, Nicolas Rapin, Lancelot du Voiſin de la Popeliniere, Gabriel Hulin, Romain Dupin Pager, Jean Beſlig, Julien Colardeau, &c.; ſuch is the chronological liſt of the moſt diſtinguiſhed names in the literary hiſtory of La Vendée. Citizen Reveillere Lepeaux gives a ſuccinct notice of the labours by which thoſe writers illuſtrated their country.

He afterwards deſcribes the monuments that La Vendée exhibits; Celtic monuments (the *dolmines* and the *menirs*,) Roman monuments, monuments of the middle ages, as the cathedral of Luçon, the flèches in the churches of Fontenay, &c. the modern monuments, as the labours executed in the Sables d'Olonne, the aqueducts, canals and dykes. Theſe laſt articles give riſe to general reflections on the materials and on the forms of conſtruction in this department.

Here follows a ſummary of the chapter intitled, "*Pictureſque View of La Vendée*,"—All the woody parts borrow a lively intereſt from the diverſity of the trees and ſhrubs. The gay and brilliant colouring of the flowers in ſpring, the more temperate but ſweeter luſtre of the fruits in autumn, give diſtinct features to each of thoſe ſeaſons. The plain which only forms the 7th part of the department, is for the moſt part deſtitute of water and movement, as likewiſe of trees and buſhes. When once deſpoiled of its rich harveſts, it loſes the ſigns of fecundity, and fatigues the eye and the imagination with its tireſome uniformity. The marſhy diſtrict, which in point of extent is nearly double to that of the plain, ſeems to be the abode of gloomy ſadneſs, an immenſe plain of water, or an inundated, impracticable clayey ſoil; habitations iſolated and, as it were, abandoned, in the midſt of this immeaſurable ſpace; a wintry ſky, a ſolitude which is only diſturbed by aquatic birds, a ſilence which is only interrupted by their wild ſcreems, and by the roarings of a ſtormy ſea—ſuch is a picture of the marſhy region during the winter. There is leſs monotony in it during the ſummer. The meadows are covered with flocks, and the fields with the produce of the ripening harveſt. But even then the peaſant has to make long journies acroſs the ſalt marſhes, partitioned, as it were, with the frigid ſymmetry of cheſs work, and whoſe naked banks have no other decoration than heaps of ſalt, diſpoſed with an appearance equally frigid. The ſpoiled lands are divided by deep gullies, and frequently the eye, the ſmell, and the taſte are at once diſguſted with a nauſeous corrupted water.

The habitations are next deſcribed; but one of the largeſt chapters has for its object the character and the manners of the Vendeans. A groſs air, miry roads, narrow vales, falls of water, the views of ruins, the ſolitude and the remembrance of the civil wars—every thing in this country engenders a profound melancholy, which creates durable affections and energetic characters that diſpoſe men's minds to great firmneſs in their opinions, and their ſouls to a lively and touching ſenſibility.

The author afterwards treats of the domeſtic manners, marriages, ſongs, ſports, food, apparel, &c. of the Vendeans, &c.

Dreux de Radier, a former writer, has aſſerted that the language of the Italians, and that of the Spaniards, owe their origin to the language of Poitou—Citizen Reveillere Lepeaux, after having refuted this Poictevin's opinion, exhibits the preſent ſtate of the Vendean *patois*, its heavy, dull, monotonous proſody, its pronunciation ſimilar, in reſpect of certain letters, to that of the Italians, its particular terminations;—as, likewiſe, the moſt ſtriking parts of its vocabulary and ſyntax. It ſhould ſeem from theſe grammatical obſervations, that the Vendean language, taken in general neither belongs to the language of *oc*, nor the language of *oil*;* but that it is in ſome meaſure, an intermediate dialect between the two.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Charles Hatchett, Eſq. at the commencement of the preſent year, laid before this learned body an elaborate and highly intereſting account of experiments and obſervations on the various alloys: on the ſpecific gravity; and on the comparative wear of gold. Theſe experiments were undertaken by Mr. Hatchett, and Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq. at the requeſt of a committee of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, who were appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of the coins of this kingdom; and who having, among other circumſtances, remarked the conſiderable loſs which the gold coin appeared to have ſuſtained by wear within certain periods, were deſirous to aſcertain whether this loſs was occaſioned by any defect, either in the quality of the ſtandard gold, or in the figure or impreſſion of the coins.

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* The word *oui* (yes, in Engliſh) is expreſſed three different ways in La Vendée, *oil*, *ſia*, and *vau*.

Two queſtions, then, were principally to be decided; 1. Whether very ſoft and ductile gold, or gold made as hard as is compatible with the proceſs of coining, ſuffers the moſt by wear, under the various circumſtances of friction to which coin is ſubjected in the courſe of circulation? 2. Whether coin with a flat, ſmooth, and broad ſurface, wears leſs than coin which has certain protuberant parts raiſed above the ground or general level of the pieces?

Concerning the firſt queſtion, opinions were various, and the moſt intelligent perſons were uncertain whether very ſoft or very hard gold was to be preferred; and, in reſpect to the ſecond, though the prevalent opinion was in favour of flat and ſmooth ſurfaces, which has been ſince confirmed, yet the fact had never been experimentally and ſatisfactorily aſcertained.

The firſt ſeries of experiments was intended to examine the effects which various metals produce upon gold, when combined with it in given proportions, beginning with 1-12th, which is the ſtandard proportion of alloy, and gradually decreaſing to $\frac{1}{1920}$th. part of the maſs. The reſults drawn from theſe experiments were, that fine gold alloyed with *ſilver*, with *copper*, and with *tin*, did not ſuffer any loſs during the experiment. That gold alloyed with *lead* only loſt three grains, chiefly by vitrification:—with *iron* it loſt 12 grains which formed ſcoria:—with *biſmuth* it loſt alſo 12 grains chiefly by vitrification:—with *antimony* it loſt the ſame quantity partly by volatilization, and partly by vitrification:—with *zinc* it loſt a penny-weight by volatilization:—and with *arſenic*, it not only loſt the whole quantity of alloy, but alſo two grains of the gold which were carried off in conſequence of the rapid volatilization of the arſenic.

Hence it is likewiſe inferred that only two of the metals are proper for the alloy of gold coin, namely ſilver, and copper; as all the others either conſiderably alter the *colour*, or diminiſh the *ductility* of gold. In reſpect to the latter quality the different metallic ſubſtances which were employed in this ſeries of experiments, appear to affect gold nearly in the following decreaſing order.

1. Biſmuth.—2. Lead.—3. Antimony. 4. Arſenic. — 5. Zinc.— 6. Cobalt. — 7 Manganeſe.—8. Nickel.—9. Tin. — 10. Iron. — 11. Platina. — 12. Copper, and 13. Silver.

The next ſubject which engaged the attention of theſe gentlemen, related to the ſpecific gravity of gold when alloyed by various metals.

The many difficulties which attend the making of experiments to aſcertain the ſpecific gravity of bodies with any tolerable degree of preciſion, are ſufficiently known to every experimental philoſopher. When the inaccuracies of balances, and the effects produced by the different heights of the column of water, and by the changes of temperature to which the water is expoſed during the experiments are conſidered, we have leſs reaſon to be ſurprized at the frequent variation in the reſults: and in addition to theſe ſources of error, if we conſider the different texture of bodies, and the numberleſs interſtices of them, often unequally arranged, and which cannot at all times be penetrated by water, it is rather ſurpriſing that ſo much preciſion has been attained.

When metals are caſt in a mould, they ſpeedily become cold, and according to the quantity and quality of the metal, the figure and poſition of the mould, and the greater or leſs rapidity of cooling, metals may vary in texture, and in the relative proportion and arrangement of their interſtices; conſequently the maſs, in different parts may be of unequal degrees of denſity. For a metal of an uniform quality in other reſpects, generally becomes moſt denſe in the bottom of the mould; eſpecially when a long bar of heavy metal is caſt in a vertical poſition.

Thoſe metals which are very ductile, may by hammering and rolling, be brought more nearly to a certain uniform denſity; for the number and capacity of the interſtices, or air-bladders in the interior of the maſs, are thus more or leſs diminiſhed, and although the brittle metals or ſemi-metals, as they are improperly called, cannot be thus treated, yet when reduced to powder, or into ſmall fragments, they expoſe a large ſurface, and conſequently the error produced by interſtices is much reduced.

But, neither hammering, rolling, nor pulverization, can be applied to thoſe metallic ſubſtances, whether ſimple or mixed, which are neither ſufficiently malleable to be rolled, nor ſufficiently brittle to be reduced to powder; and this laſt difficulty moſt frequently occurs in mixed or alloyed metals.

It is well known that the ſpecific gravity of an alloyed metal is ſeldom that which, by calculating the ſpecific gravities and proportions of the different metals would be the reſult; but it is greater or leſs than it ought to be according to calculation.

After theſe obſervations Mr. Hatchett ſays that his experiments were made with a very accurate balance, which when loaded with 1000 grains at each end turned with $\frac{1}{300}$th part of a grain. The veſſel containing diſtilled water,t at 60° Fahrenheit, was covered with flannel, in order to avoid, as much as poſſible, any change of temperature produced by the ſurrounding air; and every other precaution was taken, as is uſual when ſuch experiments are to be made. Then follow two tables with the reſults of experiments of metals variouſly combined: the *firſt* relates to the ſpecific gravities of the metals in their pure ſtate, and alſo after they had been compounded. From which it appears that the ſpecific gravity of gold alloyed with different metals, is not only very different to what it ought to be according to calculations made on the relative proportions and ſpecific gravity of the alloy, but that it is alſo ſubject to many variations, partly occaſioned by peculiar effects produced by certain proportions of ſome of the metals, and partly by effects peculiar to certain compound alloys; ſo that, by the proportions of certain metals, and by the combination of theſe with others, an immenſe complicated ſeries of alterations in ſpecific gravity are produced, which have not been inveſtigated by thoſe philoſophers who have written on the ſpecific gravity of metals.

The *ſecond* table is added to ſhow the comparative degrees of *expanſion* and *contraction* which took place in conſequence of theſe combinations.

From this, very little alteration appears to have been produced by alloying gold with 1-12th of pure ſilver, for the alloyed maſs only differed from the natural bulk of the two metals by .10. But in gold alloyed with equal parts of ſilver and copper, the expanſion amounted to .67; though when copper is uſed ſingly the expanſion is only .66. Hence the compound alloy of ſilver and copper, being added in the proportion of 1-12th to gold, cauſes a degree of expanſion ſuperior to that produced by copper, although it might be previouſly imagined, that the ſilver would have diminiſhed the expanſive property of copper.

Iron in the proportion of 1-12th part cauſed an expanſion rather inferior to that of copper, but an alloy compoſed of equal parts of iron and copper produced an expanſion leſs than the former.

A contraction equal to .53 was cauſed when 1-12th of tin was added to gold; but with equal parts of tin and copper the contraction was on .02: when the copper amounted to 30 grains, and the tin only to 8 the expanſion was 14. The 1-12th of lead produced alſo an expanſion of 14; when lead was in the proportion of 4 grains to 34 of copper, or of even half a grain to 37½ of the ſame metal, a very remarkable degree of expanſion took place, which ſeemed to be a peculiar effect of this compound alloy; for in a ſubſequent caſe when the lead was reduced to a quarter of a grain, the degree of expanſion was much leſs.

Biſmuth, in its various properties very much reſembles lead, in reſpect to the effects which it produces upon gold, excepting, that when employed ſingly, and in the proportion of half, it occaſioned a *contraction* equal to 31. But in ſmaller quantities and in conjunction with copper it produced expanſion, which became conſiderable when biſmuth was added in the proportion of 4 grains, or of half a grain per ounce.

When 1-12th of zinc was uſed the maſs contracted .09, but the volatility of this metal renders the reſults uncertain. From a general view of the table it appears, that thoſe metals which moſt readily render gold brittle, are thoſe which heve the greateſt tendency to produce contractions, when added to it in certain proportions.

Mr. Hatchett proceeds to notice other cauſes which more or leſs influence the ſpecific gravity of what is called ſtandard gold, of which the chief is the unequal diffuſion of the alloy throughout the maſs of gold, for he found that an exact diſtribution of the alloy is not ſo eaſily made as may be imagined, eſpecially when a large quantity of gold is to be alloyed. In practice this difficulty has been conſidered and an allowance made for it, which is called the "Remedy for the Maſter of the Mint :" according to this if the deficiency of the coin, in the aggregate, is leſs than the ſixth part of a carat, equal to 40 grains of fine gold, in the pound of ſtandard, or the $\frac{1}{132}$d part of the value, the maſter is held excuſable.

Not only is the equal diſtribution of the two metals, ſuch as gold and ſilver, difficult to be made ; but if they are kept in fuſion under certain circumſtances, a ſeparation, more or leſs perfect ſometimes takes place ; this ſeparation appears to be according to the relative affinities and ſpecific gravities of the two metals, and is the ſooneſt effected when the metals have not been perfectly mixed.

Long-continued friction, produces alſo a diminution in the ſpecific gravity of metals. Thus, when three pieces of gold were oppoſed to three other pieces of ſimilar quality, and made to rub againſt each other for a conſiderable time, or till there had been 200300 revolutions of the machine in which they were placed, the ſpecific gravity of the pieces was diminiſhed from 19.277 to 19,171. In other caſes the diminution varied according to the nature of the alloy, as will be ſeen in the following table :

Quality.	Spe. Gra. before frict.	Spe. Gra. after frict.
1. Gold of 23 car. 3¾, fine - - - -	19.277	19.171
2. Gold alloyed with ſilver - - . -	18.092	18.055
3.——————— ſilver and copper -	18.184	18.102
4.——————— copper - - - -	18.053	18.014
5.——————— copper and iron -	17.151	17.095
6.——————— copper and tin - -	17.607	17.581
7. Gold and copper in equal parts - -	12.142	12.139

When twelve pieces of copper were made to rub againſt each other, after 22200 revolutions, a very apparent diminution was found to be the reſult ; for the ſpecific gravity was,

Before friction	After friction
8.785	8.283

Rolling and annealing produce alſo an alteration in the ſpecific gravity of gold ; by the former proceſs, the ſpecific gravity is increaſed, by the latter it is diminiſhed. As therefore the ſpecific gravity of metals is liable to be influenced by ſuch a variety of cauſes, it is almoſt in vain to expect abſolute preciſion, and conſequently it will be improper to form opinions upon ſmall fractional variations. From many experiments made with every poſſible precaution, the following reſults are eſteemed as accurate.

Gold made ſtandard by ſilver 17.927
——————— by ſilver and copper - - - 17.344
——————— by copper 17.157

Now, as our gold coin commonly contains ſilver as part of the alloy, and as at different times this proportion of ſilver muſt have been various, particularly when the gold of Portugal, which is already alloyed with ſilver, was brought to the mint, it naturally follows that, excluſive of the many other cauſes of variation, the ſpecific gravity of our ſtandard gold muſt occaſionally be different, according to the relative proportions of ſilver and copper which compoſe the alloy ; hence the difference of the ſpecific gravity which various authors have found belonging to the gold coin of this country. In another table Mr. Hatchett has given the ſpecific gravity of ſome Engliſh gold coins from a five-guinea-piece which was made in the reign of Charles II. to the ſeven-ſhilling-pieces of 1802 ; and though he thinks that the ſmaller the coin, the greater the ſpecific gravity, yet he gives the average ſpecific gravity of our gold coin, at the preſent time, at 17.724. *(To be Concluded in our next.)*

The Royal Society commenced its ſittings November 10, for the ſeaſon, when the firſt part of the Croonian lecture on muſcular motion was read.

The Antiquarian Society commenced their meetings on the ſame evening. The death of the treaſurer, Mr. Topham, was announced from the chair, and it is underſtood that Mr. Bray will be candidate for the vacant treaſurerſhip. Some intereſting papers on antiquities were read by the ſecretary.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MRS. ELIZABETH BELL's, (HAMPSTEAD,) *for a* **METHOD** *of* **SWEEPING CHIMNEYS,** *and of improving their Conſtruction.*

THERE are three things included in the ſpecification of this patent: the *firſt* reſpects cleanſing chimneys; the *ſecond* extinguiſhing them when on fire; and the *third* is a plan of building the chimney ſo as to prevent danger to the houſe from the ſoot in it taking fire.

In a former number of this work we have given a decided opinion, that an invention to ſuperſede the neceſſity of climbing-boys, if it meet the public expectation, muſt effect its operation from below; and that no apparatus will be conſidered as adequate to the wants of ſociety, if it be neceſſary either to alter the uſual form of the chimney, or to have acceſs to the top of it from the outſide or roof. On this account we are ſorry that we cannot give a more favourable report of this lady's invention, which requires a bar or bars to be placed acroſs the upper opening, in order that a chain, with pulleys or rollers, may be made to paſs, with a bruſh attached to it, upward and downward, to perform the operation.

The method which ſhe ſuggeſts for extinguiſhing chimneys on fire, is by means of a tin or other incombuſtible veſſel, having a valve in the bottom, opening upwards, and which may be ſo contrived as to be ſent up the chimney by the chain, full of water; and when higher than the place on fire, the valve is to be opened, and the water, by the peculiar ſtructure of the hole, will ſpread on all ſides of the chimney, and thus extinguiſh the burning ſoot.

The improvement in the conſtruction of chimneys, is by the uſe of large hollow blocks, of a dimenſion equal to the ſize of the chimney; theſe are to be made to fit into, or to lop over, one another, and the interſtices to be filled with mortar, terrace, loam, &c. It is perfectly evident, that a chimney built in this manner would be a complete ſafeguard from the various accidents which are perpetually happening in chimneys as they now exiſt. In theſe, bricks get looſe and fall down, and thus a communication is opened between the chimney and the timbers in the houſe; and of courſe, if the ſoot take fire, the building muſt inevitably ſhare the ſame fate.

Obſervation.—Since our laſt notice of this ſubject, the ſociety for ſuperceding the neceſſity of climbing-boys, &c. have, by public advertiſement, recommended Mr. George Smart's apparatus as the moſt efficient: an account of this was given in the Monthly Magazine for June laſt; and, from repeated trials, there ſeems no doubt but that it is calculated to anſwer every purpoſe required in the buſineſs of chimney-ſweeping.

MR. LAWRENCE HOLLISTER's, (MARY-LE-BONE,) *for* **MACHINERY** *for* **IMPROVING ROADS.**

This invention conſiſts of two or more wheels, double tyred, on an iron axle-tree or axle-trees, on which are placed ſprings, ſupporting a large board called the bed or bottom; to this is faſtened an angular piece of iron, the lower part of which repreſents the edge of a knife, with three uprights in the ſame form, working through the bed in ſpring ſockets, by means of a rack; which rack has holes to put pins in the ſocket, as alſo three other ſockets in the ſame manner, to which are attached two curved or ſemi-circular irons called rutlers, the bottoms of which are formed as the angular one, into which, by the motion of the machine, the dirt, gravel, or earth, is collected from the ſides of each rut or furrow made by the wheels of carriages, and returned through an open part in each rutler into the ruts or furrows, ſo continuing the gravel on the road. Behind the rutlers is a board, called the tail-board, ſecured to the bed, to which a harrow is fixed, to level new-made gravel, and may be uſed or not at pleaſure. From the outſide of each rutler, (they taking the ruts or furrows made by the wheels of carriages,) as alſo from the front point of the angular iron to take the middle of the road, are faſtened chains or ropes that hook to the front of the bed, or to the ſhafts, or other parts of the machine, as preventors, when the roads are ſo heavy as to endanger the works. At the extreme ends of the tail-board, or to the bed, is faſtened a roller or rollers, to take the road ſo levelled, as before deſcribed by the rutlers, to preſs and roll it, occaſioning the moiſture to riſe and run off, thereby making it more firm without ſcraping it, conſequently will require much leſs gravel than by the preſent method of ſcraping roads.

The patentee has adopted other modes to produce the ſame effect; as, for inſtance, the fixing the bed or bottom ſo as to be drawn on three or four wheels, and an iron ſtay may be fixed from the tail-board to act as a preſſure on the harrows, ſhould an extra weight be required to any large quantity of gravel. And in addition to ſemi-circular rutlers may be added two ſcrapers, to be raiſed or depreſſed at pleaſure, in order to gather all the dirt, gravel, &c. that may eſcape the rutlers.

THOMAS BROWN'S, (ALNWICK,) *for a* MACHINE *for* CUTTING TALLOW, FODDER *for* CATTLE, *&c. &c.*

This machine conſiſts of a crank, to which is attached a fly-wheel, and working rods with parallel joints, which prevent friction and noiſe. To the lower part of the working rods is fixed the knife or bruiſer, which by the motion of the crank is raiſed or driven downwards with the neceſſary force required. A trough or box is made to ſlide between the frame-work, into which the matter to be cut or bruiſed is to be put; and the trough itſelf is, by means of rack-work, made to move forward, by the ſame power that turns the crank. On reverſing the motion of the crank, it will be driven back again until the matter is ſufficiently cut or bruiſed. The motion of the box may be accelerated or retarded at pleaſure, by mechanical methods already well known. And the machine may be driven by the hand, horſe, ſteam, water, or any other power.

The patentee recommends his machine for cutting turnips, potatoes, carrots, or any other fodder for feeding cattle; for cutting or ſhredding butchers' fat and tobacco; for kneading dough, bruiſing fruits, or any other ſubſtance requiring the ſame; from which the following advantages may be anticipated as certain:

1. By means of this machine, which is extremely portable, as much food may be cut by a boy in an hour as will ſerve ſeveral cattle for a whole day. 2. Hence young cattle will not be liable to be choaked, as is frequently the caſe, when whole turnips are given to them. 3. It will cauſe them to eat their food clean up, and prevent much waſte. 4. In froſty weather, turnips, &c. are ſo hard, that ſcarcely any beaſt can penetrate them, but particularly young cattle, when caſting their teeth; ſo that they are frequently nearly ſtarved with hunger, and loſe their fleſh conſiderably, which will be obviated by the uſe of this machine. 5. The cutting of tallow in this manner is ſo eaſy, expeditious, and regular, that there will be a great ſaving of labour, time, tallow, and fuel, a fact which is ſaid to have been aſcertained by all the tallow-chandlers who have tried the machine. A man with this machine can, with eaſe, cut ten ſtone in five minutes. 6. With reſpect to tobacco, it will do its work with equal facility, and at a much lower price than many of thoſe cumbrous machines which are now in uſe for the purpoſe.

MR. THOMAS SAINT'S, (BRISTOL,) *for a* METHOD *of* INCREASING *the* EFFECT *of* STEAM-ENGINES, *and ſaving* FUEL.

The principle of this invention may be thus deſcribed: At the bottom of the boiler an opening is made nearly as large as the flue; in this opening is fixed a tube, through which a communication takes place between that part of the fire-place, in which the flame or heated air riſes or circulates, and the interior ſpace of the boiler in which ſteam is produced or maintained, for the ſupply of the engine. The tube may remain open, but Mr. Saint prefers the method of cloſing it by means of a valve, or ſafety-tube, ſo adjuſted as that no part of the ſteam or heated air contained in the interior ſpace of the boiler ſhall be permitted to eſcape through the opening, but that the flame or heated air from the furnace may be admitted, as often as the elaſtic force or re-action of the ſteam ſhall be leſs than any determinate or particular degree at which the adjuſtment of the ſaid valve ſhall open, and allow a clear paſſage for the flame or heated air. Care is likewiſe taken ſo to place the flue, with regard to the boiler and the grate, that none of the heat may be waſted or loſt; by which means the effect of the engine is increaſed, or the expence of fuel greatly diminiſhed.

To put the public in full poſſeſſion of this invention, Mr. Saint gives the following directions. 1. The opening through the bottom of the boiler is to be made immediately over the fire-place, and the tube is fixed paſſing upwards through the body of water, ſo as to have its upper orifice in the clear ſpace above the water, at a ſufficient height to prevent any part of it from entering or paſſing through the ſame. 2. A valve is to be fixed opening upwards at the top, as large as the bore of the pipe will admit of. 3. As the weight of the valve would prevent its riſing, even when the ſtrength of the ſteam was ſuch as to ſuffer the flame or heated air to enter through the opening into the boiler, a rod is to be fixed to the valve, and paſs through the top of the boiler, where it is attached to a lever with a counterpoiſe, which may be ſet at different diſtances on the lever, according to the force of deſcent which it may be found deſirable to allow the valve to retain. 4. In caſes in which the upper part of the tube might become ſo hot as to ſuffer injury, the feeding water of the boiler may be conducted upon the crown of the valve, or into a ſmall bordering cavity round the inner edge of the tube, by which means the temperature of the heat cannot exceed that of boiling water. "And, in general," ſays the inventor, "I declare, that the flame or heated air can and may be introduced into the boiler by various methods. But what I claim as my invention is, that the furnace in which the flame or heated air circulates ſhall have an open or regulated communication with the interior ſpace of the boiler, or other apparatus in which ſteam is produced, ſo that a combination of the flame or heated air, and the ſteam generated, may paſs from the boiler to the cylinders of fire-engines."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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Britiſh Liberty conſidered, with reſpect to its Origin, its Progreſs, and Defence; a Sermon preached on the Faſt Day; by N. Phillips, D.D. 1s.

A Sermon preached before the Blandford Volunteers; by the Rev. Joſeph Godfrey Sherar, Vicar. 1s.

The Right and Duty of Defenſive War; a Sermon preached before a Society of Unitarian Diſſenters at Sheffield, on the Faſt Day. To which are added, Obſervations on the French Preparations for Invaſion, and on the Mode of National Defence; by Benjamin Naylor. 1s. 6d.

A Diſcourſe delivered on the Faſt Day, before the Volunteers commanded by the Right Hon. William Pitt; and alſo before the Miniſters and Members of the Proteſtant Diſſenters who form the Eaſt Kent Aſſociation, October the 26th; and afterwards addreſſed to the Volunteers of London, aſſembled with the Author's own Congregation, in Carter-lane; by John Rippon, D.D. 1s.

The Hiſtory of the French Conſulate under Napoleon Bonaparte; to which is prefixed, a Sketch of his Life; interſperſed with Anecdotes, and a faithful Statement of intereſting Tranſactions, until the Renewal of Hoſtilities; by W. Barre, late Firſt Interpreter to the French Government; large volume, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Eſſay on the Funding Syſtem, with View to determine its Limits, 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A new tranſlation of the Bible. An attempt to reſerve the Holy Scriptures from their diſrepute with Free Thinkers, and their miſapplication to certain tenets, by a new and correct tranſlation of the controverted paſſages. Illuſtrated with notes, and the opinions of the Ancients. By Robert Tomlinſon, eſq. 8vo. 9s. boards.

Truſt and Confidence in the Univerſal and Sovereign Government and conſtant Providence of God; a Sermon preached in the Unitarian Chapel in Eſſex-ſtreet, on the 19th of October, being the Day appointed for a General Faſt; by John Diſney, D.D. 1s.

A Sermon, on Occaſion of the General Faſt, entitled, David's Choice; or, Succeſsful Invaſion a ſorer Evil than Peſtilence or Famine; by John Lettice, D.D. 1s. 6d.

Cauſes of the inefficacy of Faſts; in a Sermon, preached on the laſt Faſt Day, at Bath; by J. Gardiner, D.D.

A Sermon preached on the Faſt Day at Briſtol and Bath; by the Rev. Dr. Randolph. 1s.

Reformation of Life, Truſt in God, and vigorous Exertion recommended; a Sermon preached at Berwick, on the Faſt Day; by Samuel Butler, M.A. 1s.

A Sermon preached at Peterborough, on the Faſt Day; by the Rev. Spencer Madan. 1s.

Divine Meditations, with a Daily Directory; by the Hon. Charles Hore, Eſq. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Controul of Providence over the Actions and Purpoſes of Men; a Sermon preached at Briſtol, on the Faſt Day; by John Rowe. To which is prefixed, a Prayer delivered on the ſame Occaſion; by John Prior Eſtlin

Confidence in God the Bulwark of a Nation; Chriſtianity the ſolid Foundation of Patriotiſm and Courage; a Diſcourſe delivered at the Diſſenters Chapel, Brentford, Butts, on the Faſt Day; by N. T. Herreken. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The two firſt volumes of the Hiſtory of Cornwall, by the Rev. R. Polwhele, 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

A Companion and uſeful Guide to the Beauties in the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, and in the Hebrides; to which is added, a Deſcription of Part of the Main-Land of Scotland, and of the Iſles of Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Columbkill, Tiri, Coll, Egg, Skye, Raza, and Scalpa; by the Hon. Mrs. Murray. 8vo. 7s. boards.

Journal of an Excurſion among the Swiſs Landſcapes made in 1794. 12mo. 3s 6d. boards.

Anthroplanomenos; being an Account of ſome very extraordinary Incidents which occurred in a Pedeſtrian Rout through Part of the Highlands of Scotland in the Year 1801; by John Briſted, of the Inner Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. with a frontiſpiece.

Foreign Books, imported Mr. Evans, Pall Mall.

Apollodorus, Heynii. 1l. 6s. boards. Gott. 1803.

Iſocratis Opera omnia, notis inſtruxit Lange. 1l. 5s. boards. Halis. Sax. 1803.

Idem, on fine vellum paper, 1l. 15s.

Orphei Argonautica, edidit Schneider, on vellum paper. 16s. Jenæ, 1803.

Idem, on common paper, 10s. 6d.

Calpurnii Eclogæ, recognovit Beck. 4s. 6d.

Idem, vellum paper. 7s. 6d. Lipſ. 1803.

Lexicon Xenophonteum, vol. 3. 19s. Lipſ. 1803.

Erneſti, Clavis Horatiana, vol. 2. 6s. 6d. Lipſ. 1803.

Suetonii Opera, edente Wolfio, 4 vol. Lipſ. 1803.

Quintiliani Inſtitutiones Oratoriæ, a Spalding. vol. 2. 12s. Lipſ. 1803.

Idem, vellum paper. 1l. 2s.

Pindarus in uſum Scholarum, cura Heynii, 4s 12mo.

Recueil des Traités entre la République Françaiſe et les Differentés Puiſſances de l'Europe. 4 vol. 1l. 15s. Hambourg, 1803.

Les Femmes, leur Condition, et leur Influence, par Segur. 3 vol. 15s. Par. 1803.

Quatremere de l'Architecture Egyptienne, 4to. plates. Par. 1803.

Fabroni Elogi di Dante, di Poliziano, di Arioſto, e di Taſſo. 8s. boards. Parma.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

⁎ *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE new Engliſh Cyclopedia, in which Dr. REES has been for ſome time paſt engaged, proceeds with unabated vigour, and with increaſing claims to the public ſupport. The liſt which has lately been publiſhed of his coadjutors in this great work, is a ſure guarantee of its merit. The plates by Meſſrs. LOWRY and MILTON, are in the very beſt ſtyle of thoſe admirable artiſts; and from the five half-volumes that have already made their appearance, we doubt not that this vaſt and ſpirited literary labour will conſtitute a laſting and honorable monument of the talents of thoſe employed in its compoſition, and alſo of the voluntary patronage of the Britiſh nation.

The Univerſal Hiſtory, edited by Dr. MAVOR, of Woodſtock, which has been in courſe of publication for two years paſt, will be compleated in the preſent month. It will then conſiſt of twenty-five portable volumes, and as a complete and ſyſtematic Univerſal Hiſtory, from the earlieſt records to the peace of 1802, will form as uſeful and convenient a ſeries as any in the language.

Mr. JOHN LEONARD KNAPP of the Linnean Society is publiſhing by ſubſcription, a very ſplendid botanical work, under the title of *Gramina Britannica*; or, Repreſentations of the Britiſh Graſſes, with remarks and deſcriptions. It will contain no leſs than 119 coloured plates, executed from plants gathered in their native ſtations by the author himſelf, who has explored the different parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, to render his work complete. A performance of this nature has long been wanted by the botanical world, and from the ſpecimen we have ſeen, Mr. Knapp appears to be admirably qualified for the undertaking. To the ſcience of the botaniſt he unites a taſte for agriculture which will render the work doubly valuable. It will be ready for publication in January next, or early in February.

Mr. TAYLOR, we underſtand, has, at length, compleated his tranſlation of the Works of Plato, viz. his Fifty-five Dialogues, and Twelve Epiſtles, in five large volumes quarto, which he will publiſh early in the next month. Mr. Taylor retains the Nine Dialogues tranſlated by the late Mr. Sydenham, but has corrected that tranſlation wherever he found it neceſſary. He has alſo added Copiere's notes, in which the ſubſtance is given of nearly all the exiſting Greek M. S. Commentaries on the Philoſophy of Plato, and a conſiderable portion of ſuch as are already publiſhed.

Mr. DAWSON TURNER is engaged in a botanical work which will appear in December; it is to be called *Muſcologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium*, and is intended as an Enchiridion of the Moſſes.

MRS. LE NOIR has in the preſs a novel, in three volumes, entitled Village Anecdotes, interſperſed with poetical tranſlations from original French poetry, and with ſome original poetical compoſitions of her own.

Mr. NORTHMORE is preparing for the preſs a new edition of Tryphiodorus, which will be enlarged with a new Latin Verſion, and with Additional Remarks on various branches of Greek Literature.

Dr. PIKE has now in the preſs a very uſeful tract for ſchools, entitled "Firſt Principles of Religion." The firſt part contains the general principles of Chriſtianity and Moral Duty, compriſed in a very few pages, and in eaſy and familiar language, for little children. The ſecond part is for more advanced youth, or even for grown perſons, who have been brought up in ignorance of religion. It contains all the grand principles of natural and revealed religion, leading to piety, and good moral conduct; with alſo an eaſy view of thoſe *proofs* of the truth and divine authority of the goſpel *which carry clear conviction with them*, and which infidels can never confute. Dr. Pike has kept clear of all the peculiarities of ſyſtems, not intending to give the catechiſm of a ſect.

Mr. EDWARD KENNION announces for publication, by ſubſcription, Elements of Univerſal Repreſentation in Landſcape; or, an Introduction to the Study of True Perception of Natural Scenery, from the firſt ſimple impreſſions in the appearances of Objects, to the Effects of Combination, the Management of Light, and the higher Circumſtances of Picture. The price to ſubſcribers, will be two guineas and a half. One guinea to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing at No. 51, Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Mr. SAVAGE is preparing for the preſs, in one volume, octavo, a Syſtematic Catalogue, formed according to the arrangement of Linnæus, of thoſe parts of the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms which are to be found in Great Britain, with references to figures of the various Animals, together with the Synonymous Terms employed by different authors.

An improved and modernized abridgement of Guthrie's Geography, with copious maps, is announced by Mr. HUGHES, of Wigmore-ſtreet.

Mr. WRANGHAM is about to publiſh a poem on the "Raiſing of Jaïrus's Daughter," written (we underſtand) for the Seaton-prize of this year, but by circumſtances, to be ſtated in the preface, excluded from the competition. Annexed to it will appear a ſhort memoir, interſperſed with a few poetical productions, of the late Caroline Symmons.

Mr. JOHN MAYNE, author of the beautiful little poem of "Glaſgow," is preparing for the preſs, the Silver Gun; or, the King's Birth-day in Dumfries, a poem, in four cantos, founded on an ancient cuſtom of ſhooting for a ſilver gun, firſt given by one of the Kings of Scotland, as a prize to the beſt markſman among the incorporations of Dumfries.

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM, author of Lectures on the Human Mind, is preparing for the preſs a new tranſlation of the Epiſtles of Paul, with an expoſition, and notes; alſo, a general View of the Arguments for the proper Humanity of Jeſus Chriſt.

The Rev. Dr. REES is preparing for the preſs a volume of Sermons, on miſcellaneous and intereſting ſubjects.

We mentioned, a ſhort time ſince, that Mr. RUSHER, of Banbury, had invented a new ſpecies of types, for which he had obtained a patent. Mr. Ruſher has ſince been engaged in carrying his invention into practice, and he will ſhortly publiſh, with his new types, an edition of Dr. Johnſon's Raſſelas.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE has in the preſs a volume of Moral Eſſays, ſelected from the Works of Hooker, Barrow, and Jeremy Taylor. If this meets with the approbation of the public, he means to publiſh other ſelections from the works of ſcarce authors.

Mr. WILKINS, of Cambridge, who has juſt returned from Greece, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing, in folio, the Antiquities of Magna Grecia; compriſing the Antiquities of Grecian Architecture that ſtill exiſts in Syracuſe, Agrigentum, Selinus, and Segeſtum, in Sicily; the three temples of the ancient city of Poſidonia, or Pœſtum, in Calabria; together with the fragments of two temples in the iſland of Malta.

The Rev. WILLIAM MOSELEY, of Hanley, Staffordſhire, has long been engaged in preparing a map to exhibit the Geography and Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament at one view, and he has now nearly completed his deſign. This map will contain all the places of any note mentioned in the writings of Moſes and the prophets, the diviſion of the Land of Iſrael into tribes, the diſtances of the principal places, and the travels of the children of Iſrael from Egypt into Canaan, with an hiſtorical account of each place.

Unavoidable circumſtances have prevented the appearance of the numbers of Mr. DAGLEY'S Select Gems at the time propoſed, but every exertion is making to render them worthy of a continuance of that approbation which the two firſt numbers have experienced.

CATTEAU'S Picture of Denmark is in the courſe of tranſlation, and will ſpeedily appear, in three volumes.

A German tract has lately been diſcovered in the Britiſh Muſeum, printed in 1713, on the ſubject of the Cow-pox. It was written by a ſtudent of the name of SALGAR, and is entitled *De Lue Vaccarum.*

Since the printing of the third edition of Mr. FORSYTH's Book on Trees, he has been viſited by the following gentlemen, and been favoured with their concurrent teſtimony as beneath :

"*To Mr. Forſyth, Royal Gardens, Kenſington.*

"Sir, As you had the goodneſs lately to give us an opportunity of examining ſeveral trees in Kenſington Gardens, in the various ſtages of renovation, or filling up with new wood ; and as reports have been circulated, tending to diſcredit the efficacy of your proceſs ; We feel it an act of juſtice, not only to you, but to the country, which is deeply intereſted in your diſcoveries, thus publicly to declare, that the ſtatements you have publiſhed on the ſubject contain nothing more than the Truth.—John Coakley Lettſom, William Woodville, James Sims, William Norris, Joſeph Hart Myers, Aſtley Cooper, Edward Coleman, H. N. Willis."

London, Nov. 17, 1803.

Mr. FORSYTH has alſo announced a diſcovery recently made; and which, as calculated to ſave time and labour, deſerves attention. Inſtead of paring away the bark, as had heretofore been the practice, and covering the ſtem with the compoſition, he now merely ſcrapes off the looſe bark, and applies a mixture of cow-dung and urine only (made to the conſiſtence of thick paint), with a painter's bruſh ; covering the ſtem carefully over. This ſoftens the old ſcabrous bark, which peels off during the following winter and ſpring, and is ſucceded by a fine ſmooth new bark.

Mr. THELWALL's Courſe of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution will commence at Edinburgh in the firſt week of December. The following brief ſketch of the intended diſtribution of the didactic matter will furniſh ſome idea of the general plan, and the compaſs of inveſtigation which the lecturer purpoſes to embrace.

Lect. 1. General Plan and Outline of the Subject, with Definitions of the eſſential Terms and Diſtinctions of the Science. Lect. 2, 3, and 4. Phiſiological Foundations of the Science ; Structure and Offices of the vocal Organs ; Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs ; Theory of Pulſation and Remiſſion, or the Action and Reaction of the Organs of Speech. Lect. 5 and 6. Impediments of Speech ; Organic Defects, and the Structure and Application of artificial Organs ; habitual Impediments, their Cauſes and their Cure. Lect. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Education of the Organs of Speech ; management of the Voice ; Modulation and Monotony ; management of the Enunciative Organs. Lect. 11 and 12. Harmonies, or the muſical Laws of Elocution ; Melody of Speech ; Meaſure, and Time rythmical Proportion. Lect. 13 and 14. Pronunciation; general principles ; fundamental Laws ; cuſtomary Defects and Improprieties. Lect. 15. Accents. Lect. 16. Emphaſes. Lect. 17. Vocal Punctuation, or the Inflections of Voice that ſhould accompany the reſpective Points. Lect. 18, &c. Exterior Accompliſhments and Accompaniments of Elocution ; phyſiognomical expreſſion, action, &c. Beſides the didactic diſcourſes above ſpecified, every lecture is to be accompanied with appropriate readings, recitations, and criticiſms ; as, alſo, with oratorical illuſtrations, and philoſophical and philological diſquiſitions, with animadverſions on the appropriate elocution of the pulpit, the bar, the ſenate, and the ſtage.

Meſſrs. BRETLAND and KENRICK, of Exeter, have opened a College for the Education of young Perſons among the Diſſenters. Their plan admits of gentlemen intended for commercial purſuits, as well as thoſe who mean to devote themſelves to the Chriſtian miniſtry.

Dr. DE CARRO, of Vienna, has addreſſed a Letter to Dr. Jenner containing the following extraordinary circumſtances, tending to prove that the *Vacciolous Inoculation* is a preventative of the Plague :

"Your diſcovery has produced ſome conſequences which you ſurely were very far from foreſeeing, when you made it known to the world. I believe that I once mentioned to you, that a French phyſician, Monſ. Lafont, thought he had obſerved, that vaccinated people were not attacked by the plague. He deſcribed to me the facts which raiſed the ſuſpicion ; they were few, and not very concluſive ; bus he ſpoke of his new obſervations with modeſty and prudence, and thought only that the ſubject deſerved his further attention. Another phyſician at Conſtantinople, Monſ. Auban, who never had any communication with M. Lafont, who is of Salonica, wrote to me about a year ago, that he alſo had ſome ſuſpicion of the Cow-pox being a preſervative againſt the plague—did not mention facts, but ſaid that ſeveral people had obſerved the ſame, and many vaccinated themſelves as a ſecurity againſt the plague. Gueſs what was my aſtoniſhment when, a few days ago, I received, through the French ambaſſador at Vienna, a packet of Dr. Auban, who begins his letter with theſe words : "What I had the honour of mentioning to you long ago, concerning the Cow-pox being a ſecurity againſt the plague, as a probability, I can now, after many experiments, ſpeak of almoſt as a certainty." He deſcribes the facts ſummarily in his letter, and adds two *procès verbaux*, ſigned by him and ſeveral witneſſes, deſiring Citizen Champagny and myſelf to give them every poſſible publicity. The proofs are:

1ſt, "Of 6000 vaccinated at Conſtantinople, not one has taken the plague.

2d, That infants previouſly vaccinated have ſucked without injury the milk of nurſes infected with the plague.

3d, "That an Italian phyſician, Dr. Valli, who went to Conſtantinople to ſtudy the plague, was ſo perſuaded of the truth of the new diſcovery, that, upon the ſole ſecurity of having been vaccinated, he ſhut himſelf up in a lazaretto, and had with people attacked with carbuncles and buboes various modes of contact, without any effect.

4th, "That the ſame Dr. Valli inſerted into his own hand, a mixture of variolous and peſtilential virus, and having felt no effect from that trial, he meant the following week to inſert peſtilential virus alone.

5th, "That Dr. Auban, having been informed that in ſome villages near Conſtantinople the cows were ſubject to ſome eruptions on their udders; he, with ſeveral other gentlemen of the French embaſſy, went to thoſe villages, and found the cow-pox then exiſting. The report of the inhabitants was, that they had never ſeen the plague or the ſmall-pox among them, though both theſe diſeaſes made dreadful ravages in the vicinity.

"Such, my dear Sir," continues Dr. De Carro, "are the extraordinary facts which have been communicated to me. I have now and then correſponded with M. M. Lafont and Auban; their correſpondence announces much medical information. The ſecond, acquainting the world with ſuch an important diſcovery, runs certainly a great riſk if he deceives it by falſe and haſty obſervations."

A beautiful Map of the Plain of Troy, and the Diſtrict of Ida, with the Sources of the Simoïs and Scamander, from an actual ſurvey made by Kauffer, is about to be publiſhed by Mr. ARROWSMITH, on a ſingle ſheet.

Mr. ARTHUR WOOLF has diſcovered a method of equalizing the motion of a Steam-engine, without a fly-wheel. It poſſeſſes the power alſo of being ſtopped and ſet to work at any part of the ſtroke; the utility of which, in mines, collieries, and other works, will be inſtantly felt by thoſe converſant in ſuch undertakings.

Mr. FREDERICK ACCUM has invented an apparatus for drying the Products of Chemical Analyſis; ſuch as fulminating mercury, Chenevix's fulminating ſilver, and other exploſive compounds. The ſame apparatus, differently applied, is found to be extremely uſeful for experiments of congelation.

The preſent Emperor of Ruſſia diſtinguiſhes himſelf as the avowed patron of ſcientific and literary characters. Profeſſor HORNER, who is engaged in aſtronomical obſervations, receives 800 ducats a year during his labours, with a promiſe of a penſion of 300 ducats as long as he chooſes to remain in Ruſſia.

The *Moniteur* has been lately reprinted at Milan; it conſiſts of 32 volumes: thoſe articles that related merely to temporary circumſtances, have been judiciouſly omitted in this edition.

The bookſellers of Berlin have publiſhed "*J. H. M. Erneſti Clavis Horatiana, ſive Indices rerum et verborum philologico-critici in Opera Horatii, præmiſſis ad lectionem uſumque Poetæ neceſſariis.*"

A Gentleman at Peterſburgh has invented an inſtrument for taking the Longitude and Latitude with more facility and preciſion than has hitherto been attained.

The late eclipſe of the Sun was obſerved at Tangiers by ALI BEIK ABDALLAH, a young Moor, with one of Dollond's teleſcopes; from whom we learn, that the ſun appeared eclipſed above a hill which interſected the horizon at 17h. 24m. 13ſ. A large ſpot, which was ſituated near the ſun's centre, emerged from the ſhadow at 18h. 28m. 25ſ.; and the end of the eclipſe (the exterior contact) 19h. 14m. 15ſ. The part eclipſed ſeemed to be about 8 digits. He propoſes to determine, from theſe obſervations, the longitude and latitude, of which, as yet, he has only an approximation. M. De Lalande, who obſerved the eclipſe at Paris, has deduced from it, that the difference of meridian between that city and Tangiers is 33m. 12ſ. in time, which is only 32 ſeconds more than it was ſuppoſed to be before.

M. RITTER, of Jena, has made a number of experiments with a view of comparing the electricity of Volta's Pile with that of electrical machines. In theſe he conſiders ſucceſſively the intenſity of electricity, chemical action, ſpark, and ſhock, in the pile. It appears,

That the electricity is poſitive at one of the poles of the pile, and negative at the other; that it diminiſhes between theſe extremes, ſo as to be nothing in the middle of the pile. The action of the poſitive pole diſpoſes metals to combine with oxygen, and that of the negative pole diſpoſes them to combine with hydrogen. If the poſitive pole be armed with a gold leaf, and the negative with a bit of charcoal, on forming a communication between the two ſubſtances, the gold leaf burns with a brilliant light, and the charcoal remains untouched: but if the charcoal be placed on the poſitive ſide, and the gold on the negative, the charcoal burns, and the gold is melted.

All the effects of the pile on the animal body are reducible to expanſions and contractions. The ſeveral parts of the human body aſſume an increaſed bulk on the contact of the poſitive pole, and they contract on the contact of the negative. For inſtance, the action of the poſitive pole on the tongue produces in a few minutes a ſlight elevation, whereas the negative pole occaſions a little depreſſion. If a perſon-touch the two poles with the hands wetted, the intenſity of the pulſe is increaſed in the hand in contact with the poſitive pole, while its ſtrength is diminiſhed in the other, but the number of pulſations continues the ſame in each. The expanſion thus produced in the organs is attended with a ſenſation of heat, the contraction with a ſenſe of cold. If the *eye* be made to communicate with the poſitive pole, it ſees objects red, larger, and more diſtinct; in contact with the negative pole, it ſees them blue, ſmaller, and more confuſed. The *tongue* receives from the poſitive pole an acid taſte, from the negative an alkaline. The *ear* being in contact with the former, all ſounds ſeem more grave; with the latter, more acute. In general the two poles produce oppoſite effects.

The Rev. Mr. MARECHAUX, at Weſel, has invented an Electrogaſometer, for meaſuring the various degrees of electricity in the atmoſphere; from the uſe of which he has already deduced the following facts: 1. The riſe and fall of electricity in the atmoſphere, has no connection whatever with the operations of the thermometer. 2. The electric matter attains, in the atmoſphere, a maximum of activity which it ſeems not to exceed: when thunderſtorms are forming in the air, the degree of its activity is not increaſed. 3. This maximum of activity is the moment when rain or fogs are forming, the ſky being clear and ſerene. While the proceſs whereby fogs are formed is going on, the electrogaſometer falls on a ſudden, for inſtance, from 29° to 3° or even 2°.

The French Government having cauſed a male elephant to be purchaſed, to replace the one that died in the *Jardin des Plantes* ſome months ago, the ſame had already arrived in Paris for ſome time, and was kept in the incloſure of the Capuchins. At length it was thought proper to preſent him to the female, whoſe ſtate of widowhood he is deſtined to conſole. When firſt placed in the preſence of each other, it was judged, that, according to the perfection of inſtinct in theſe animals, eſpecially of that organ which in itſelf comprehends two diſtinct ſenſes, they would have perceived and called, as it were, to each other, at a diſtance. But one who was an eye-witneſs of the fact, obſerves, that they either did not perceive each other at all, or, if they did, it was only to retire from each other. The diſtance they were at was but ſmall, one being in an open ſtable, and the other cloſe by, in the place where the public ſees them. But for more than half an hour, it ſeemed impoſſible, by careſſes, by gifts, or by blows, to engage them to approach each other. This reſiſtance continuing ſo long, recourſe was, at length, had to a rope, by which the new elephant that was in the ſtable was made to go out, to draw him near the female. At the moment when theſe two animals perceived each other, their firſt movement was to fly from each other. Some uſeleſs attempts were made to bring them together; and when the female advanced a few paces to meet her new comrade, the latter replied by blowing with his trunk, with a movement ſo much bordering upon the ill-humoured, that it was matter of ſome ſurpriſe to ſee the female, that heavy, ſhapeleſs maſs, fly at the other extremity. The relater of this fact ſays, that his imagination was as much ſtruck with it, as if he had ſeen a mountain run. He informs us, that he then abandoned the place; but, according to an hiſtory of the interview of the two elephants, related in the *Gazette de France* the next day, in the iſſue, the new comer teſtified a ſenſible joy in obſerving the companion that was deſtined for him.

In the Journal de Paris it is aſſerted that the large machinery for coining, at Soho near Birmingham, was invented by J. P. DROZ, a celebrated French mechanician, who in 1787 ſold his invention to Mr Boulton.

Iron and ſteel utenſils, when expoſed to the contact of air, or moiſture, ſoon tarniſh, and are covered with a coat of ruſt, which renders them unfit for the uſes they were deſtined for. A great number of varniſhes have been recommended for preventing this inconvenience, and to preſerve the poliſh of their ſurface. It appears that the oil of Cacao poſſeſſes this valuable quality in an eminent degree; and CRELL aſſures us that he has employed it with ſucceſs. From various trials to find a ſubſtitute for that exotic oil, it is ſaid that we might uſe inſtead of it oil of eels, which can almoſt every where be procured in abundance.

COUNT BURGHAUS, director of the Economico-Political Society of Switzerland, having procured ſeveral hog-ſkins, cauſed them to be prepared, ſome with and others without the hair, and the reſult of the experiment was, that he obtained an excellent leather, eſpecially for the uſe of ſadlers and harneſs-makers. Traces, &c. made of this leather are much ſtronger than thoſe uſually made of horſe or cow leather. Perhaps it may anſwer equally well for boots and ſhoes, but the Count has not yet made any experiments to prove this. It has been ſuppoſed that pork deprived of its ſkin, was no longer proper to be cured; but on the contrary the Count aſſerts that bacon ſalted and ſmoaked, after having been ſeparated from its ſward, acquired a much finer flavour, as the ſalt and ſmoak then more eaſily penetrate it on every ſide.

GARNERIN, the aëronaut, in his ſecond aſcenſion from St. Peterſburg, roſe to the height of 1270 French toiſes, and thence brought down at the requeſt of Profeſſor Parrot, of Dorpat, ſome bottles filled with air, with which that learned philoſopher has been making ſome intereſting experiments.

On the 16th of Auguſt, Bonaparte opened the collection of works of art, which during his abſence had received the name of the Napoleon Muſeum, and examined every part of the inſtitution: whilſt he was ſtanding before the Medicean Venus, the celebrated DENON, Director General of the Muſeum, preſented to him a medal which had been ſtruck to commemorate the arrival of this maſterpiece in Paris. On one ſide of this medal is a very good likeneſs of the Firſt Conſul; and on the reverſe, the Medicean Venus, with this inſcription: *Aux Arts la Victoire.*

The language of the Wallachians is a rude compound of Latin, Greek, and Illyrian words. Though it has never been cultivated like the modern Greek, there exiſt ſeveral works written in that language, whence it appears that endeavours are not wanting to diffuſe uſeful knowledge among that uncultivated people. A conſiderable number of books, moſtly devotional, have lately come forth from the Wallachian preſſes at Vienna, Ofen, Hermannſtadt, Blazendorf, Bukareſt, Rimnik and Jaſſy:—among others the Old and New Teſtament; a Tranſlation of Abbe Millot's Univerſal Hiſtory; ſeveral Wallachian Grammars, &c.

From ſeveral experiments made by Citizen MARGUERON to aſcertain the reciprocal action of ſeveral volatile oils with ſome ſaline ſubſtances, it appears, 1. That the oils of thyme, roſemary, lavender, ſage, orange, and lemon do not undergo any alteration from the preſence of ſolution of the acetite of lead and of alum. 2. That the oil of the vulnerary plants, mixed with a ſolution of marine ſalt, loſes in part its yellowiſh colour, and becomes more white. 3. That a ſolution of ſuper-oxygenated muriate of potaſh produces no change in the eſſential oils of thyme, lavender, peppermint, lemon and cloves. 4. That lime water deſtroys in part the colour of the oil of roſemary. 5. That nitrate of mercury is decompoſed in the oil of roſemary, to which it communicates a very high colour. 6. That corroſive ſublimate and a ſolution thereof in diſtilled water, heightens the colour and increaſes the conſiſtence of the oils of lemon, chervil, hyſop, lavender, roſemary, and peppermint, is partly decompoſed, and produces dulcified mercury. 7. That dulcified mercury and cinnabar are not affected by the oils of lavender and roſemary. 8. That turbith mineral is partly decompoſed in oil of roſemary. 9. That a red precipitate of mercury is partly decompoſed into a grey oxide; when mixed with the oil of lavender, without however cauſing the leaſt change in that oil.—10. That the cauſtic muriate of antimony is decompoſed in the oil of roſemary, which it colours and renders thick. Part of the muriate loſes its acid, and ſeems to be changed into argentine flowers of antimony. 11. That the *oleo-ſaccharum* is a combination more or leſs perfect, according to the quality of oils employed in the compoſition of it. 12. Finally that volatile oils, when agitated in diſtilled water, do not communicate any perceptible heat to the thermometer, except when they are adulterated with ſpirit of wine.

Monſieur DRAPARNAUD, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Montpellier, has lately communicated to the Philomathical Society of Paris, a notice on the inſect named *Mantis Oratoria*, LIN. The inſect that Fabricius, Devillers, and other authors, have deſcribed under the name of *Mantis Oratoria*, is, according to Citizen Draparnaud, the male of the ſpecies called *Religioſa*. Linnæus himſelf appears, in the ſequel, to have confounded theſe two ſpecies, ſince he has deſcribed the ſecond under the name of *Oratoria*, in the "Muſæum Ludovicæ Ulricæ." Citizen Draparnaud, who has diſcovered in the South of France, the former ſpecies ſeen by Linnæus, and brought from Africa by Brander, has given a deſcription of it. Its greateſt length is fourteen lines; the male is rather ſmaller than the female. Their colour is, at firſt, green; but it afterwards paſſes to a browniſh grey. The elytræ and the wings are ſomewhat ſhorter than the abdomen. The wings are tranſparent, and rather yellowiſh towards their poſterior edge or border; they contain, about the middle, a large ſpot interſperſed with a bluiſh black, or bordering on the violet, accompanied with arched bands behind, likewiſe interſperſed with the ſame colour. The anterior part of the wing is of a reddiſh colour, marked with little ſquare tranſparent ſpots, which make it appear as if reticulated; the elytræ are green, with a yellow ſtripe. The baſe of the anterior thighs is marked with a white ſpot, bordered with black, and with ſmall white points. This *mante*, or *mantis*, lays its eggs in an oval heap, formed of two bands, aud covered with a coriaceous ſpongy ſubſtance, with ſtriated layers. This matter, at firſt liquid, is frothy and whitiſh; but it concretes by the action of the air, and gradually becomes brown; the larva which proceeds from it is of a green or grey colour. The ſtumps or rudiments of wings that the nympha takes, are reddiſh at the baſe, and of a blackiſh blue at the extremity. Roſſi has deſcribed it in this ſtate, under the name of *Spalanzania*.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Laura et Leuza,*" *a grand Ballet, as performed at the King's Theatre. Invented by M. Didelot, for Mad. Hilliſberg's Benefit. The Muſic Compoſed and Arranged for the Piano forte, by C. Boſſi.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE muſic of "Laura et Leuza" comprizes twenty-one movements, beſide the introductory ſymphony. Moſt of theſe are remarkably pleaſing, and ſome of them extremely elegant, as well as forcibly expreſſive. Mr. Boſſi has been particularly happy in the variety and contraſt he has produced, as well as in the adaption of each movement to the action and paſſion it is meant to illuſtrate. We profeſs ourſelves great admirers of this *muſical painting*, when executed with the ſkill Mr. Boſſi has evinced in the preſent inſtance; and performers on the piano-forte will think themſelves obliged to this ingenious compoſer for the addreſs with which he has adapted his muſic to their uſe. Indeed, we are of opinion, that theſe pieces cannot fail to *improve* as well as to pleaſe thoſe who ſtudiouſly practiſe them.

"*The Britiſh Fifer.*" *A Collection of new Marches, Troops, and Retreats, for Two Fifes. Compoſed by T. Parry, M.D.B* 2*s.* 6*d.*

This publication has the merit of being the firſt in its kind publiſhed in England, being particularly adapted for the uſe of thoſe volunteer corps, who have no bands. The ſeveral pieces are within the compaſs of violins, hautboys, flutes, clarionets, and may be performed with good effect on moſt treble inſtruments. We alſo find in ſeveral of the tunes the proper beatings for drums expreſſed in due order. Having enumerated theſe advantages, we need ſay little more in commendation of this collection, which will certainly be found very acceptable to thoſe parties for whoſe uſe it is particularly deſigned.

"*The Thorn,*" *ſung by Mr. Incledon at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Compoſed by W. Shield, Eſq.* 1*s.*

The taſte and beauty of this little ballad are almoſt too well known to need our remarks, but we join in the general admiration of its excellence, and wiſh to add our public tribute of admiration; only having to add, that we know no other inſtance in which ſo much effect has been produced by ſo few notes. Its original key was E flat, which carried the melody to B flat in *alt*; but, for the purpoſe of general acommodation, it is now printed in C, which carries the higheſt note no higher than G in *alt*.

Two Setts of Three favourite Duetts, for Two Performers on One Piano-forte or Harpſichord. Compoſed, and dedicated to the Miſs Grahams, by Joſeph Dale. 6*s.*

Mr. Dale has furniſhed in theſe duetts ſome pleaſing and improving exerciſes for young piano-forte practitioners. They are written in a free and eaſy ſtyle, and poſſeſs ſome remarkably pretty paſſages.

While the melody is attractive, the harmonical conſtruction is juſt; and the general effect evinces much taſte, as well as conſiderable judgment in this familiar ſpecies of compoſition.

“ *Mad Annie,” a favourite Scotch Song. Written by Mr. Anderſon, and compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.* 1s.

The words of this ſong are written with much poetical ſpirit, and Mr. Thompſon has done ample juſtice to the ſentiments of his author. The general effect is ſtrongly impreſſive, and marks great taſte and conception. The impropriety of tying together notes, which the compoſer diſtributes to different ſyllables, we have noticed in other productions, we believe, of this compoſer; and we are ſorry to find it repeated in the preſent publication. We know it ſerves the purpoſe of *diſpatch* with the engraver; but it is extremely confuſing to the performer, and ſhould not, by indulgence, be ſuffered to grow into uſe.

Numbers One, Two, Three, and Four, of “ The Ladies Elegant Companion.” Conſiſting of Songs, Duetts, and Glees, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Each Number, 3s.

Theſe numbers beſpeak conſiderable taſte in ſelection. Many of the pieces are eſtabliſhed favourites, and the whole forms a deſirable aſſemblage of vocal compoſitions. In the liſt of compoſers, we find the reſpectable names of Danby and Callcott.

“ DESPAIR,” *a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by W. Ling.* 1s. 6*d.*

We find in this canzonet many agreeable and expreſſive paſſages. The modulation and turn of harmony exhibit a reſpectable portion of ſcience; and if the gloomineſs of the ſubject has, in ſome inſtances, ſeduced Mr. Ling ſomewhat too far into the labyrinth of chromatic evolution; yet the melody, though neceſſarily of the *ſombre* caſt, is ſmooth, eaſy, and attractive.

“ *Blue Beard,” a Characteriſtic Sonata for the Piano forte, with or without the Additional Keys Compoſed by Joſeph Michel, of Chicheſter.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The purport of this ſonata is analogically to follow *Fatima* through the ſeveral ſcenes of her dramatic hiſtory, and to depict, as far as ſound can expreſs, her various ſituations and ſentiments. That the compoſer has done ſomething, muſt be confeſt; but that more is ſtill left to be ſupplied by the auditor's imagination, is equally true. This piece, on the whole, though far from deſtitute of ingenuity, is too ſimilar to thoſe muſical *battles* and *ſieges* in which, till we are informed in ſo many words, we do not know whether the *general* is beating a parley, or ſounding a charge; and in which every movement is obliged to be deſcribed before it can be underſtood.

“ *Ance I was as blythe as Simmer.” A favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Mr. Rannie. The Muſic compoſed by Mr. Roſs, of Aberdeen.* 1s.

This is one of thoſe many beautiful little ballads which Mr. Roſs has produced in the Scotch ſtyle. The melody is remarkably ſweet and tender; and the ſymphonies and accompaniment are calculated to greatly heighten the general effect. The paſſages lie within the compaſs of moſt voices; and, we are confident, are of a quality to delight moſt hearers, eſpecially thoſe who love the ſimple tale, told in the ſtrain of nature and unaffected feeling.

“ *The Suwarrow Waltz,” Arranged for the Piano-forte and Tambourine. Compoſed by G. W. Chard.* 1s.

This is a pleaſant little compoſition, and, by the young practitioner, will be found an improving exerciſe. The paſſages poſſeſs more variety than we generally meet with in pieces of this kind, and are well diſpoſed for the accommodation of the band.

“ *The Comforts and Joys of Home.” Written by the Author of the “ Marvellous pleaſant Love Story,” and ſet to Muſic by Thomas Wright.* 1s.

Of the melody of this ſong, we cannot ſpeak in terms of high commendation. The paſſages are, in ſome inſtances, quaint; in others, common-place; and no where either rich, pleaſant, or original.

“ *Kate of Aberdovy,” a celebrated Welſh Air. Arranged as a Rondeau for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Jonne.* 1s.

The melody of “ Kate of Aberdovy” forms an excellent theme for a rondo; and Mr. Jonne has raiſed upon its foundation a very pleaſing ſuperſtructure. The variations are free and unlaboured in their ſtyle, and perfectly within the practice of the juvenile performer.

"*Feſtive Harmony;" conſiſting of Madrigals, Motets, Elegies, Glees, &c. from the Works of the moſt eminent Compoſers. In Numbers,* 3*s.* 6*d. each.*

Of this work, the ſpeedy appearance of which our muſical readers will recollect our having formerly announced, four numbers have already been preſented to the public. The contents of theſe we have examined with much pleaſure, and have been pleaſed to find among thoſe, whoſe works contribute to this excellent collection of vocal harmony, the highly reſpected names of Mr. Charles Weſley, Mr. Danby, Dr. Callcott, Mr. Webbe, and the late ingenious and ſcientific Jonathan Battiſhill. Meſſrs. Page and Sale, to whoſe judgment and ſpirit the lovers of this delightful and ſocial ſpecies of compoſition are indebted for the preſent publication, have done themſelves great credit by the ſtyle in which they have executed the work, as well as by the admirable choice they have made. Thus much we, for the preſent, obſerve *generally*; in our next, we will enter into the *detail* of its various and numerous beauties, and juſtify, by particular inſtances of excellence, the commendations which the exertions of the *judicious* and induſtrious compilers deſerve.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

" An Act to amend an Act made in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act, paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, ' An Act to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the preſent War, and for indemnifying Perſons who may ſuffer in their Property by ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for that Purpoſe;' and to enable his Majeſty more effectually and ſpeedily to exerciſe his ancient and undoubted Prerogative in requiring the Military Service of his liege Subjects in caſe of Invaſion of the Realm. (Paſſed 11th Auguſt, 1803, cap. 120.)

IT is enacted, that, whenever the number of effective men enrolled and ſerving in any volunteer corps, formed in any county, or pariſh, ſhall appear ſatisfactory to his Majeſty, his Majeſty may ſuſpend ſuch of the proviſions of the ſaid act as require the men enrolled to be trained, or embodied, although the number of effective men enrolled as volunteers ſhall not amount unto three fourths of the whole number of men enrolled in the firſt claſs. § 1.

The proviſions in the ſaid act relating to Quakers, ſhall extend to the United Brethren. § 2.

Maſters and mates of trading veſſels, or apprentices to ſuch maſters, not liable to fine, while ſerving on board, for non-attendance at exerciſe. § 3.

Any perſon removing to another pariſh, and giving notice thereof to the conſtable, &c. where enrolled, and making a return of himſelf to the conſtable, &c. of the pariſh to which he removes, ſhall be diſcharged from the proviſions of recited act with reſpect to his former pariſh. § 4.

Perſons quitting Great Britain, giving notice thereof, ſhall be diſcharged from proviſions of recited act during his abſence. § 5.

Conſtables, &c. to return to the clerks of the ſubdiviſions liſts of perſons diſcharged or newly enrolled. § 6.

Perſons abſent from their pariſhes, and proving, on their return, that they have been prevented from being trained in any other pariſh, by reaſon that he hath been travelling without having continued a ſufficient length of time in any pariſh to enable him to be trained and exerciſed therein, or by reaſon of his not having been reſident in any place during ſuch abſence within four miles of any place of training and exerciſe, and obtaining a certificate from the commanding officer, ſhall be diſcharged from penalty on certain conditions. § 7.

Captains of companies may appoint a certain number of non-commiſſioned officers and drummers, not exceeding ſix ſerjeants, ſix corporals, and two drummers, for every one hundred and twenty men. § 9.

Volunteers, and perſons trained under the acts, ſhall take the oath of allegiance. § 10.

Deputy lieutenants, or commanding

officers of parochial corps, with his Majeſty's approbation, may employ ſerjeants, &c. to inſtruct the corps, not being leſs than ſixty men, and make them an allowance not exceeding two ſhillings and ſixpence per day. § 11.

" An Act for authorizing the billetting of ſuch Troops of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry as may be deſirous of aſſembling for the Purpoſe of being trained together, in Great Britain and Ireland; and for ſubjecting to Military Diſcipline, during the War, ſuch Serjeants ſerving in any Volunteer or Yeomanry Corps of Cavalry or Infantry as receive conſtant Pay, and all Trumpeters, Drummers, or Bugle Men, ſerving therein, and receiving Pay at any daily or weekly Rate; and for the further regulating of ſuch Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps." (Paſſed 11th Auguſt, 1803. cap. 121.)

Whereas an act paſſed in 42 Geo. III. c. 66. intituled, " An Act to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the Offers of certain Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps to continue their Services."

And whereas it is expedient to regulate the returns and muſters of ſuch corps, and thereby to make proviſions in relation to ſuch corps, that no perſons enrolled therein ſhall be entitled to any exemptions from being ballotted to ſerve in any additional military force raiſed for the defence of the United Kingdom, unleſs they ſhall appear to be and are returned under this act as effective and fit to ſerve.

And whereas many corps and troops of volunteer cavalry in Great Britain, whoſe offers of ſervice have been accepted, or which may hereafter be formed, may be deſirous of aſſembling together at ſuch places, and for ſuch time as may be fixed under this act, for the purpoſe of training and diſciplining themſelves, and for that purpoſe it may be neceſſary to provide quarters, and to billet ſuch of the ſaid volunteers as may not find it convenient to return to their own houſes after each day's exerciſe.

And whereas it is alſo expedient to make regulations reſpecting ſerjeants, corporals, trumpeters, and drummers, ſerving in ſuch corps in Great Britain and Ireland.

It is therefore enacted, that the ſeveral officers commanding ſuch corps ſhall, on or before firſt of September next, and on on or before firſt of January, firſt of May, and firſt of September, in each ſucceeding year during the war, make returns to the clerk of the general meetings of lieutenancy, according to the form in the ſchedule to this act annexed, for the uſe of the lieutenants, and certify the ſame to be true, in the form contained in the ſchedule; and every commanding officer ſhall diſtinguiſh in all ſuch returns the effective from the non-effective members, together with the names of all ſuch perſons as have joined their corps ſince the laſt returns, and which ſhall have entered themſelves as effective members, and the names of all perſons who ſhall continue effective, and alſo the names of all ſuch as ſhall, by reaſon of defaults in not attending the exerciſe, have become non-effective, and ſhall alſo make to the Secretary of State, the Adjutant General of the forces, and to the General of the diſtrict, accurate returns of their corps, ſpecifying the numbers of effective and non-effective men; and all ſuch laſt mentioned returns ſhall be made as near as may be, in the form in which military returns are uſually made on the firſt of every month. § 1.

No perſon ſhall be deemed to be an effective member of ſuch corps, or ſhall be returned as ſuch, or entitled to any exemption from being ballotted or enrolled to ſerve in any additional forces, raiſed under any acts paſſed in this or any ſubſequent ſeſſion, for enabling his Majeſty more effectually to raiſe any additional military force for the better defence and ſecurity of the United Kingdom, and for the more vigorous proſecution of the war, or to ſupply any vacancies in ſuch additional force, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have duly attended properly armed, accoutred, and equipped, at the muſter or exerciſe of the corps to which he belongs, if cavalry twelve days, if infantry twenty-four days at the leaſt, between the firſt day of January and the laſt day of December in each year, (unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, certified by ſome medical practitioner,) and who ſhall not be returned by the commanding officer as having ſo attended muſters and exerciſe, and as being, from his attendance and exerciſe, effective and fit for ſervice: but every perſon duly returned in ſuch muſter-roll, ſhall, from the date thereof, be exempted from being ballotted or enrolled to ſerve in any additional force, or to ſupply any vacancy therein, until he ſhall be ſtruck out of the muſter-roll for non-attendance or default. § 2.

Nothing in this act ſhall alter any of the proviſions of 42 Geo. III. c. 66 and 68, to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the offers of certain yeomanry and volunteer corps, (except ſo far as the ſame are hereby expreſsly altered). § 3.

Whenever the men enrolled, or the majority of them, in any volunteer cavalry, ſhall, through their captain or commanding officer, ſignify in writing to the lieutenant, or in caſe of vacancy, or abſence of the lieutenant, to the deputy lieutenants, their deſire to aſſemble under the command of their own officers, at any place either within the ſame county or without, for the purpoſe of being trained and exerciſed, for not exceeding in the whole ten days, either ſucceſſively or at intervals, within four months, and either in ſeparate corps, or together with any other corps of volunteer cavalry, or with any of the regular forces of cavalry, in caſe his Majeſty ſhall give directions to ſuch of his cavalry for that purpoſe, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch lieutenant or deputy lieutenants in every year, to make an order for aſſembling ſuch volunteer cavalry, at ſuch place as the lieutenant or deputy lieutenants, with the concurrence of the general officer of the diſtrict, and in caſe the place appointed ſhall be in another county, then alſo with the concurrence of the lieutenant of ſuch county, or deputy lieutenants, ſhall think fit; and likewiſe to direct an order to any juſtice of the peace where ſuch volunteer cavalry ſhall be appointed to aſſemble, ſpecifying the place and preciſe time during which ſuch volunteer cavalry are to continue ſo aſſembled; and the juſtice of the peace to whom ſuch order ſhall be directed, ſhall iſſue his precept to the conſtable for quartering and billetting the non-commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, (or bugle-men,) and privates, of ſuch volunteer troops, upon ſuch perſons and in ſuch houſes in the places ſpecified in ſuch order, as the regular forces may by law be quartered and billetted upon; and after the delivery of ſuch order of the lieutenant or deputy-lieutenant to any juſtice of the peace, it ſhall be lawful to quarter and billet the non commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, (or bugle-men,) and private men of any ſuch troop of volunteer cavalry, in the houſes aforeſaid; and after the delivery of any ſuch order, during the times appointed as aforeſaid for ſuch training and exerciſe, all powers provided by any act in force for quartering and billetting the regular forces, ſhall be put in practice for quartering and billetting the troops of volunteer cavalry aſſembled under this act. § 4.

Whenever the lieutenant of any county, or the deputy lieutenants, ſhall have fixed the day and place of exerciſe for any troop of volunteer cavalry, they ſhall certiſy the ſame to the receiver-general, ſpecifying the number of men and the number of days appointed for exerciſing them, not exceeding in the whole ten days; and ſuch receiver-general is, within fourteen days after the receipt of ſuch certificate, to pay to the officer having the command of each troop, two ſhillings per day for each volunteer who ſhall attend the place of exerciſe, and one ſhilling and four-pence per day for each horſe belonging to ſuch troop. § 5.

The officer having the command of ſuch troop, ſhall make up an account of all monies received and paid on account of ſuch exerciſe, according to the form in the act, *Dr. and per contra Cr.*; which account ſhall be ſigned by the officer having the command, and ſuch officer ſhall, within ten days after ſuch exerciſe is finiſhed, deliver ſuch account, and pay the balance, if any, to the receiver-general. § 6.

Whenever any corps of yeomanry in Ireland ſhall be aſſembled under arms by authority of the Lord Lieutenant, either in caſe of rebellion, invaſion, inſurrection, or apprehenſion thereof, or for the purpoſe of being trained and exerciſed, it ſhall be lawful for all mayors, ſovereigns, bailiffs, burgo-maſters, ſeneſchals, conſtables, and the chief and other magiſtrates and officers of cities, towns, pariſhes, and places in Ireland, and (in their default or abſence) for one juſtice of the peace, to quarter and billet the officers, non-commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, buglemen, drummers, and private men, during their being aſſembled, or on their march, as by law they may billet the regular forces, or militia. § 7.

And whereas great inconvenience hath been found to ariſe to the volunteer and yeomanry ſervice in Great Britain and Ireland during the war, from there being no authority to enforce military diſcipline among the ſerjeants, trumpeters, (or buglemen,) and drummers of volunteer and yeomanry corps receiving pay, or to prevent them from quitting ſuch corps and enliſting into the forces, without the leave of their commanders:

It is therefore enacted, that ſuch of the ſerjeants as receive the conſtant pay of their rank, and all trumpeters, (or buglemen,) and drummers, ſerving and receiving any pay, ſhall, at all times during the continuance of war, be ſubject to any act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; but the court-martial ſhall be compoſed wholly of officers of the volunteer or yeomanry eſtabliſhment; and no puniſhment awarded by ſuch court-martial ſhall extend to life or limb, except when the corps are called out in caſes of invaſion, or appearance of an enemy upon the coaſt. § 8.

In all caſes of actual invaſion, or appearance of an enemy upon the coaſt, whenever his Majeſty ſhall order the lord lieutenant, or deputy-lieutenants, in Great Britain, to embody the men enrolled under any act of this ſeſſion, or in which any men ſo enrolled ſhall ſo aſſemble under any proviſional order of his Majeſty, all corps of yeomanry and volunteers ſhall forthwith aſſemble in their diſtricts, and ſhall be liable to march according to their terms of ſervice; and the officers and private men ſhall, until the enemy ſhall be defeated and expelled, and all rebellion and inſurrection ſuppreſſed, be ſubject to any act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and all perſons not then joining their corps, and aſſembling and marching therewith, ſhall be liable to be apprehended and puniſhed as a deſerter. § 9.

And in all caſes of invaſion, rebellion, inſurrection, or apprehenſion thereof in Ireland, it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, or the Lord Lieutenant, to order all corps of yeomanry to aſſemble in their diſtricts; and the ſaid corps ſhall thereupon be liable to march according to their terms of ſervice, and the officers, non commiſſioned officers, trumpeters, bugle-men, drummers, and private men in ſuch corps, ſhall, alſo be ſubject to any act for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion. § 10.

Such corps of volunteers and yeomanry in Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, on ſo aſſembling, march under their reſpective officers, but ſhall be put under ſuch general officers as his Majeſty ſhall appoint, or ſhall be commanding in the diſtricts in which ſuch corps ſhall act. § 11.

All officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps ſhall rank with the officers of the regular and militia forces as youngeſt. § 12.

All money ſubſcribed by or for the uſe of any ſuch corps in Great Britain or Ireland, and all arms, ſtores, ammunition, drums, fifes, or muſical inſtruments, or other articles, belonging to any ſuch corps, not being the property of any individual, ſhall be veſted in the commanding officer of the corps; and ſhall for all the purpoſes of indictment, action, or ſuit, criminal or civil, in law or equity, be deemed to be the property of the commanding officer; and no indictment, ſuit, action, or proſecution, ſhall be diſcontinued or abated by the death or removal of ſuch commanding officer. § 13.

Where any perſon enrolled in any ſuch corps in Great Britain or Ireland ſhall have neglected or refuſed, on demand, to pay any ſum ſubſcribed or required by the rules of ſuch corps, or to pay any fines incurred under any of the rules thereof, then it ſhall be lawful for any juſtice of the peace, on application for that purpoſe, and proof thereof by any commanding officer or treaſurer, or two of the committee, or ſecretary of any ſuch corps, to cauſe the ſame, together with double the amount thereof as a penalty, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the defaulter's goods, rendering the overplus (if any) on demand, after deducting the charges of diſtreſs and ſale; and the ſums ſo levied ſhall go to the general ſtock of ſuch corps, to be applied in the general expences thereof, in like manner as any ſubſcription or ſums received may be applied; or where there ſhall be no ſuch ſubſcription or ſtock, then to ſuch purpoſes as the commanding officer may think fit. § 14.

This act ſhall continue during the war, and until ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace with France. § 15.

This act may be altered, or repealed by any act in this ſeſſion. § 16.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

REMARKS *on the* TRUCHSESS PICTURE-GALLERY, *now exhibiting in the* NEW-ROAD, *oppoſite* PORTLAND-PLACE.

THIS great collection having now been before the public for a time that will enable thoſe that have ſeen them to form a judgment of their merits, we ſhall, in this Retroſpect, conclude our remarks, with the hope that the young artiſts of this country may improve by the ſtudy of theſe very fine ſpecimens of the ancient maſters, compriſing the various ſchools on the Continent, and containing many works that are well worthy of their ſtudious obſervation. That among ſuch a number of pictures there ſhould be ſome of an inferior caſt, muſt be naturally expected; but many which are deficient in one branch of the art, have great merit in another; and though, in ſome inſtances, the ſubjects do not ſeem to deſerve the labour and high-finiſhing which has been beſtowed upon them, yet almoſt every artiſt ſeems to have painted as well as he could; to have followed his profeſſion as a ſcience, rather than a trade; to have conſidered himſelf as painting pictures for the inſpection of poſterity, and been careful to uſe ſuch colours as would endure. To attain this knowledge, moſt of the ancient painters ſtudied chemiſtry, a ſcience which was then conſidered as a very important and leading branch of the arts, and in which many painters of great and deſerved celebrity were very deeply read. Though this may not be quite ſo neceſſary now as it was then, yet an acquaintance with the general principles, and ſome knowledge of recent experiments on colours, would be very uſeful to the ſtudents of the preſent day.

Vitruvius aſſerts, that it is neceſſary for an architect to be converſant in all human learning; he even intimates, that he muſt be familiar with the laws of the country in which he erects an edifice—*or it may be built upon land to which there is not a good title!*—This is carrying it too far; yet, for attaining a high rank in what is properly denominated a polite art, ſomething more than mere mechanical ſkill will be found uſeful and advantageous. Rubens was highly accompliſhed in every branch of claſſical literature, which qualified him ſo eminently to excel in his allegorical and emblematical compoſitions, particularly in that grand ſeries in the Luxembourg Gallery which deſcribe the life of Mary De Medicis. By his learning, politeneſs, and various acquirements, he obtained the confidence and protection of monarchs.—By the King of Spain he was employed in a miniſterial capacity; and by the King and Nobility of England, liberally patronized, and treated with the higheſt reſpect. On the whole, his works, which are ſtill the moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments of many convents, churches, and palaces, throughout Europe, evince a mind fraught with information, while they have given additional importance to the arts, his amiable manners and literary accompliſhments have exalted the character of an artiſt to a higher rank than it had hitherto attained.

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, who is in the recollection of moſt of us, united to his profeſſional talents an elegance of diction, which enabled him, in his lectures, to deſcribe thoſe arts he ſo well underſtood, in terms that would have done honour to the man who devoted his whole life to literature; and he added to all, a ſuavity which endeared him to all his friends.—The following obſervations, which he made in one of his lectures, are well worthy of conſideration and imitation:

"My ſucceſs and continual improvement in my art, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion,) may be aſcribed to a principle which I will boldly recommend to imitation; I mean a principle of honeſty; which in this, as in all other inſtances, is, according to the vulgar proverb, certainly the beſt policy.

"I always endeavoured to do my beſt.—Great, or vulgar—good ſubjects, or bad—all had nature: by the exact repreſentation of which, or even by the endeavour to give ſuch a repreſentation, the painter cannot but improve in his art.

"My principal labour was employed on the whole together, and I was never weary of changing and trying different modes and different effects. I had always ſome ſcheme in my mind, and a perpetual deſire to advance. By conſtantly endeavouring to do my beſt, I acquired a power of doing that with ſpontaneous facility, which at firſt was the effort of my whole mind; and my reward was threefold—the ſatisfaction reſulting from acting on this juſt principle, improvement in my art, and the pleaſure derived from a conſtant purſuit after excellence."

On our laſt viſit to the Gallery, we were pleaſed to find that an improvement has been made in the manner of lighting the pictures, by which they are now ſeen to much more advantage than they were at the time the exhibition commenced.

The name of the following painter will be recollected by many of our readers who have viſited Windſor Caſtle.

QUINTIN MESSIS, (*or* METSYS.)

By this artiſt there are ſix pictures on religious ſubjects, and they have conſiderable merit. The painter is very well known on the Continent by a Deſcent from the Croſs, which is in the Cathedral at Antwerp, and many other pictures. In this country he has long been eminently diſtinguiſhed by the picture of the Two Miſers, in the Royal Collection at Windſor, which from numbers of the viſitors at the Caſtle, has obtained more attention than any other painting in the room, from its being delineated by a man that the venerable perſon who deſcribes the works of the different artiſts informs us was a blackſmith, until he was more than twenty years of age, when he fell in love with a painter's daughter, and ſtudied the art until he become eminent enough to demand her in marriage, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW VANDER HELST.

A Family Portrait; *7 feet* 3 *inches high*, *5 feet 9 inches wide*; *and three other Portraits of other Characters.*

Theſe portraits are extremely well painted. The Family Picture, and that of a Prince of Naſſau, are exquiſitely fine. Some of Vander Helſt's countrymen claſs him with Vandyke; but great as his merit is, it is not of quite ſo high a caſt.—Sir Godfrey Kneller was profuſe in his commendation of many of his pictures; and the judgment of ſo eminent a maſter in the ſame branch of the art, is a ſufficient atteſtation of the merit of Vander Helſt.

ABRAHAM JANSENS.

Allegorical Painting of Mirth and Melancholy; *3 feet 8 inches wide by 3 feet high.*

There are painters who, in attempting to excite melancholy, delineate figures that create diſguſt; for though this picture is correctly and forcibly drawn, and diſplays a large portion of truth and nature, and it would be unjuſt to ſay that the *dramatis perſonæ* are not characteriſtic, yet they excite no agreeable ſenſation.—Mirth is mine hoſt Bonniface in petticoats, and Melancholy ſo miſerably morbid and ſqualid, that it becomes bodily diſeaſe, and creates a *nauſea*.

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG.

Diana and her Nymphs ſurpriſed by Acteon; *painted on wood, 1 foot 11 inches high, 1 foot five inches wide.*

This ſubject is exactly conſonant to the taſte and pencilling of this faſcinating and moſt agreeable artiſt, who ſurpaſſed all his contemporaries in the delicacy of his touch, the ſweetneſs of his colouring, and the choice of agreeable objects and ſituations. He generally repreſented his female figures naked, frequently bathing, and they are invariably elegant and beautiful forms. His ſmall pictures are deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation.

ADRIAN BROUWER.

1. *Gipſey Fortune Tellers*; *1 foot 10 inches high by 1 foot 8 inches wide.*
2. *Boors Drinking*; *9 inches high by 7 inches wide.*
3. *A Man and Woman Reading*; *11 inches high by 9 feet wide.*

This artiſt was a pupil to Francis Hals, under whoſe inſtructions he became an inimitable artiſt, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by painting ſubjects generally ſelected from low life, but always ſtudied from nature; ſuch as droll converſations, feaſts, taverns, drunken quarrels, boors playing at cards, diſputing, &c. The courſe of his ſtudies naturally led him into *ſtrange ſociety*, and his taſte ſeems to have been ſo ſimilar to that of his companions, that (like one of the moſt eminent artiſts of our own country,) he imbibed their manners, and impaired his health by a diſſolute and diſſipated courſe of life. He died at only thirty-two years of age, and was buried in a very obſcure manner; but Rubens hearing of the circumſtance, ordered his body to be taken up and interred in a ſtyle more worthy of his abilities, in the church of the Carmelites at Antwerp.

Theſe three pictures are painted in a ſtyle worthy of the artiſt, whoſe general expreſſion is ſo full of life and character, the management of his colours ſo ſurpriſing, and ſo much truth, united with exquiſite high finiſhing, appears in all his works, as places him in the very firſt rank among the painters of the Low Countries.

JOHN VAN GOYEN.

1. *Landſcape, with a River*; *3 feet 2 inches high by 1 foot 10 inches wide.*
2. *Landſcape and Cottage*; *2 feet high by 1 foot 4 inches wide.*

Theſe two landſcapes have great merit; but, like moſt of the works of this maſter, have a greyiſh caſt, which artiſts ſay did not ariſe from any miſmanagement of the tints, or any want of ſkill in laying on the colours, but was occaſioned by his uſing a colour called *Haerlem blue*, much approved of at that time, but now entirely diſuſed. His beſt works are highly valued in this country, and in moſt parts of Europe, eſpecially in the Low Countries, they afford large prices, being marked with a free, expeditious, and eaſy pencil, and a light touch.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1803.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AMONG the moſt eminent inſtances of the zeal with which all hearts are here united againſt the enemies of the national independence, is the creation of a Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, to reward extraordinary deeds of heroiſm, and to relieve the ſurviving parents or children, perſons who bravely fall in the defence of their country.—The managers of that fund have lately done an act of ſignal encouragement to naval officers, by aſſigning an annuity of 40l. a year to the widow of the late Lieutenant Scott, and another of 10l. a year to his infant ſon. Lieutenant Scott fell in a glorious action, which he fought, as Commander of the Princeſs Auguſta, armed cutter, with two Dutch privateers. Two hundred pounds ſterling were alſo preſented to Mr. Thomas, who acted as maſter and commander of the cutter in the ſame action. Other ſimilar compenſations have been, with equal munificence, voted from the fund to others of our gallant naval defenders.

The force upon the coaſts of Great Britain and Ireland has been ſtill further ſtrengthened in the courſe of the month of November. The garriſon at Plymouth conſiſts of not fewer than 13,700 landmen, beſides 1500 ſeamen and marines. For the defence of the Humber, one battery has been lately erected at Paul Point, in Holderneſs; two others are to be built oppoſite to it, in Lincolnſhire. Officers have been named to regulate the conveyance of the cattle from the coaſt, for Pevenſey Rape, if the French ſhould effect a landing there.

At Glaſgow, the ladies have liberally contributed for the purchaſe of flannel waiſtcoats for the uſe of the volunteers. —At Aberdeen, it has been found, that there was a remarkable deficiency of ammunition and military ſtores—In Perthſhire, conſiderable diſſatisfaction has been lately expreſſed, that ſo few of the men able to bear arms, ſhould have been allowed by Government to embody themſelves as volunteers.—New aſſociations have been formed in Scotland for the protection of property, in the event of an invaſion. The Colonel of the firſt battalion of the Edinburgh Volunteers, ſeveral weeks ſince, iſſued orders, inſtructing the gentlemen of the battalion, in detail, how they ſhould prepare for actual ſervice, and how act, under orders, to make their ſervice the moſt effective, if called out to oppoſe an enemy Lieut.-General Vyſe has, with the greateſt vigilance and activity, laboured to prepare the whole military force in North Britain for the moſt prompt, effective, and ſteady ſervice. And, that no advantage of heroiſm and generalſhip might be wanting for the defence of a part of the iſland, which has been ſuppoſed to be more eſpecially threatened, the Earl of Moira, whom the wiſhes of his country have, of late, called to employment with the utmoſt earneſtneſs and impatience, has been appointed to the chief command in Scotland, has already gone to Edinburgh, is on the watch at his poſt, and inſpires, by his preſence, new gallantry and confidence in the troops, and in the people. Beacons have been put up on the coaſts, that they may be in readineſs on any alarm.

At Sea, the naval force and vigilance are, at leaſt, not ſmaller than on land. One hundred and ninety-three ſhips of the line, twenty-five of fifty guns each; 217 frigates, and 230 ſloops, are the whole number of our ſhips at this time in and out of commiſſion.——Sir Sydney Smith is, with a ſquadron of five ſhips of war, off the Texel. He lately drove twelve armed veſſels of the enemy on ſhore on the coaſt of Holland. Of theſe, three were taken. The Dutch complain, in their newſpapers, that the Engliſh take their gun-boats even when theſe have been run a ground on the ſhore; and that parties of Britiſh ſailors, from time to time, land, carry off the cattle, and ſpread alarm through the villages. Many of the Dutch fiſhing-boats are now taken; for, ſince they are liable to be converted into gunboats and invaſion tranſports, it is deemed improper to ſuffer them to paſs without moleſtation. The Frend lugger, *Les Sept Freres*, has been deſtroyed off Calais, by the boats of the Merlin, commanded by

Capt. Brenton. The Britiſh ſhips, Raiſonable 64 guns, Immortalité, and Leda frigates, lately attacked 84 French gun-boats on the coaſt of France, ſunk two of them, and damaged many more. Lieut. Sheppard, in the Armed Cutter, Admiral Mitchell, has driven on ſhore a French gun-boat, and a gun-brig, which was armed with 12 guns 32 pounders, off Boulogne. Off Dunkirk, a French gun-boat was, not many days ſince, taken by Lieut. Chambers, in the Conflict gun-brig. A French brig with a ſloop and a lugger have been alſo taken off Cherbourg. The Griffin Britiſh ſhip of war, has, likewiſe, fought an action, between Boulogne and Calais, with 11 French gun-boats. The gun-boats were quickly driven under the ſhelter of the French batteries. They appeared to be quite unmanageable at ſea. A number of ſhips of war have been recently ſtationed in Leith Roads for the defence of that important part of the Britiſh coaſt. A floating battery is, now, completely formed at the mouth of the Thames, which conſiſts of one ſhip of 40 guns, and 9 others of 24 guns each. Theſe ſhips are manned and commanded by officers and men from the naval ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. The whole ſhipping which the Eaſt India Company now furniſhes to Government is not leſs than 10,000 tons.

Admiral Lord Nelſon ſtill maintains the ſuperiority of our naval power in the Italian ſeas. The lighter ſhips belonging to his fleet have, of late, taken ſome French prizes. A ſtrong ſquadron has been detached by his Lordſhip, from Malta, to cruize on the Southern coaſt of the Neapolitan dominions.

In the Weſt Indies, the operations of the Britiſh navy continue to be equally ſucceſsful. The Dutch ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo have been ſurrendered to the naval and military force under Commodore Hood and General Grinfield. The Duqueſne, a French ſhip of 74 guns, was taken by the Vanguard, Captain James Walker, and, on the 29th of July laſt brought in, to the port of Kingſton in Jamaica; in the action between theſe ſhips, one perſon was ſlain, one wounded, and one drowned from the crew of the Vanguard. An attempt which the French were preparing to make from Guadaloupe, againſt Antigua, has been fortunately defeated by the vigilance of Captain Obrien, in the ſhip Emeralds. He ſuddenly diſcovered 13 armed ſchooners in the movement off Guadaloupe. Twelve hundred troops were, at the ſame time, on the ſhore in that iſland, and ready to embark. On ſight of the Emerald, the ſchooners were ſteered back in haſte for Guadaloupe. Capt. O'Brien gave chace, and took three of them. The forces in the Weſt Indies, having been found inſufficient for the different enterprizes neceſſary for the entire conqueſt of the French and Dutch ſettlements, a number of additional regiments have been ordered upon that ſervice.

In Ireland no new inſurrection has taken place. Ruſſel who aſſumed the character of a general of the rebels, has with ſeveral of his accomplices, been tried and executed.

Lord Cathcart, commander in chief of the forces in that part of the United Kingdom, has gone on a journey through the iſland, to inſpect the diſcipline of the troops, and the ſtate of the preparations for defence at every garriſon, encampment, military poſition, or point expoſed to danger from an invading enemy.

On Tueſday, the 22d of November, the Imperial Parliament aſſembled. His Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and delivered the following Speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen.

Since I laſt met you in Parliament, it has been my chief object to carry into effect thoſe meaſures which your wiſdom had adopted for the defence of the United kingdom, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war. In theſe preparations I have been ſeconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if poſſible, ſtrengthened their claims to my confidence and affection: they have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only ſerved to rouſe their native and hereditary ſpirit; and that all other conſiderations are loſt in a general diſpoſition to make thoſe efforts and ſacrifices which the honour and ſafety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.

Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal ſecurity, no opportunity has been loſt of making an impreſſion on the foreign poſſeſſions of the enemy. The iſlands of St. Lucia, of Tobago, of St. Pierre, and Miquelon, and the ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo, have ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms. In the conduct of the operations by which thoſe valu-

able

ble acquiſitions have been made, the utmoſt promptitude and zeal have been diſplayed by the officers employed on thoſe ſervices, and by my forces acting under their command by ſea and land.

In Ireland, the leaders, and ſeveral inferior agents, in the late traiterous and atrocious conſpiracy, have been brought to juſtice; and the public tranquillity has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that ſuch of my deluded ſubjects as have ſwerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free conſtitution, with the condition of thoſe countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealouſly concur in reſiſting any attempt that may be made againſt the ſecurity and independance of my united kingdom.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I have a perfect reliance on your public ſpirit for making ſuch proviſion as may be neceſſary for the ſervice of the year. The progreſſive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to perſevere in the Syſtem which has been adopted, of defraying the expences of the war, with as little addition as poſſible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthens of the ſtate.

I lament the heavy preſſure which, under the preſent circumſtances, muſt unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am perſuaded that they will meet it with the good ſenſe and fortitude which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh their character, under a conviction of the indiſpenſable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the ſafety of the empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have concluded a convention with the king of Sweden, for the purpoſe of adjuſting all the differences which have ariſen on the ſubject of the eleventh article of the treaty of 1661. I have directed that a copy of this convention ſhould be laid before you; and you will, I truſt, be of opinion that the arrangement, whilſt it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on thoſe principles of reciprocal advantage which are beſt calculated to maintain and improve the good underſtanding which happily ſubſiſts between the two countries.

In the proſecution of the conteſt in which we are engaged, it ſhall be, as it has ever been, my firſt object to execute as becomes me, the great truſt committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people in one common cauſe, it is my fixed determination, if the occaſion ſhould ariſe, to ſhare their exertions and their dangers in the defence of our conſtitution, our religion, our laws, and independance. To the activity and valour of my fleets and armies, to the zeal and unconquerable ſpirit of my faithful ſubjects, I confide the honour of my crown, and all thoſe valuable intereſts which are involved in the iſſue of this momentous conteſt.

Actuated by theſe ſentiments, and humbly imploring the bleſſing of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if, contrary to all juſt expectation, the enemy ſhould elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and cruizers, and attempt to execute their preſumptuous threat of invading our coaſts, the conſequence will be to them diſcomfiture, confuſion, and diſgrace; and that our's will not only be the glory of ſurmounting preſent difficulties, and repelling immediate danger, but the ſolid and permanent advantage of fixing the ſafety and independance of the kingdom on the baſis of acknowledged ſtrength, the reſult of his own tried energy and reſources.

FRANCE.

In France, the Conſular Government rules the people by the awe of military power, treats its foreign allies with contempt or inſolent oppreſſion, and menaces conqueſt and utter ruin to all who may dare to meet its hoſtility. Moreau, hitherto viewed as the rival of Bonaparte, has lately become a member of the Legion of Honour. About 12,000 troops have been encamped at Cherbourg. At St. Maloes, a ſmall ſhip of war has been built, in which it is ſaid, the Firſt Conſul will himſelf ſail. Two hundred fiſhing-boats are in readineſs at Oſtend, to be employed as tranſports in the threatened deſcent upon England. On account of the extenſion of the French frontiers, or for ſome other reaſon, the fortifications of Bruſſels, Louvain, Dieſt, Tirlemont, Ghent, Axel, Lerneuſe, &c. are about to be demoliſhed. Two thouſand men are conſtantly at work in improvements on the harbour of Boulogne. The preparations of the French for farther conqueſt, are now extremely active in Hanover. All the reſources of that country, hitherto unconſumed, are for this end again laid under contribution. In that quarter, too, the French threaten to ſeize the imperial city of Lubeck which has become of late one of the emporia for Britiſh merchandize. They demand a loan from Hamburg; and it is ſuppoſed, that, after extorting as much money as poſſible from the merchants, they will at laſt poſſeſs themſelves of the city itſelf. The Firſt Conſul has lately paſſed, on a journey for the inſpection of his troops and preparations, along the northern coaſts of France and Belgium. It is pretended that gun-boats and other ſhipping for the deſcent upon England, are, in ſufficient quantity, in readineſs in the ports of France. But it is not denied to be almoſt impoſſible to aſſemble a ſufficient number of thoſe boats in any one port; ſuch is the vigilance with which the Engliſh cruizers hover on the coaſt.

RUSSIA

Takes as yet no open deciſive part in the preſent war. But the Emperor can no longer view, with indifference, that arbitrary preſumption and violence with which France gives the law in Germany, and even threatens the freedom of the navigation of the Baltic. Nor, on the other hand, is it more poſſible for the Ruſſians, in ſound policy, to view with unconcern the ambition with which France aſpires to ſway the Turkiſh counſels, to diſmember the Turkiſh empire, and to poſſeſs herſelf of its faireſt provinces. We know not exactly in what manner, with what views, or with what conditions, Ruſſia may have interpoſed its mediation between Britain and France. But that ſuch a mediation has been offered, is not to be doubted. In a recent change in the Ruſſian miniſtry, Count Woronzow, lately ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, has been advanced to the office of Secretary of State.

SWEDEN

Is now known to have finally adjuſted all its differences with Great Britain, in regard to the freedom of the ſeas. The convention by which this was effected, was ſigned in June laſt, and has within theſe few weeks been made public. Certain articles of arms and ſtores are by this convention acknowledged contraband, ſubject to ſeizure by the ſhips of powers at war, wherever they may be found. Others are liable to be detained, and bought by the party ſeizing them, upon payment of a profit of 10 per cent on their prime coſt; others, ſuch as herrings, bar-iron, &c. the ſtaple articles in the trade of Sweden, are not ſubject either to detention or abſolute ſeizure: an enemy's goods are ſtill left ſubject to ſeizure, though found in neutral bottoms. The terms of this convention are more ſatisfactory to Great Britain than to France.

PORTUGAL

Seems to be already, in ſome manner, enſlaved by the terror of France. Laſnes, the French ambaſſador is now, in fact, a greater man in Liſbon, and one who takes more ſtate upon him than the Prince of the Brazils himſelf. If Spain ſhall be compelled to declare war againſt Britain, it is ſcarce poſſible that the Court of Liſbon ſhould be able to avoid the neceſſity of a ſimilar declaration. In any event, Portugal is in the greateſt danger of ſubjugation by France. Nothing but very powerful aid from England, or a ſpeedy and terrible overthrow of the French, in an attempt to invade this country, can ſave the Portugueſe from the fate which thus threatens them.

EGYPT.

Is again intirely wreſted from the authority of the Turkiſh Government, by the Mamelukes, and by the Arnauts, a different claſs of ſoldiery who were introduced into that country, in the late war which ended in the expulſion of the French.

AMERICA,

From north to ſouth, has not yet ſuffered materially by the preſent war. The Government of the United States has taken poſſeſſion of Louiſiana; has inſtituted a ſurvey of the territory, for the purpoſes of new colonization; and prepares to make the moſt advantageous eſtabliſhments for navigation and trade, on the borders of the Miſſiſſippi. The internal ſtate of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe dominions in America, is concealed from our knowledge. It is expected that Surinam will be ſoon again under Britiſh power. By the laſt accounts publiſhed in France, from St. Domingo, it appears that Rochambeau could not much longer hold out againſt the Blacks, in that iſle. The Anglo-Americans are ſaid to demand, with great earneſtneſs from our government, the full freedom of trade with our Weſt India colonies, in American bottoms, without reſtriction, as heretofore, to veſſels not exceeding forty tons burthen.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
CATARRHUS	49
Rheumatiſmus	26
Diarrhœa	32
Dyſenteria	12
Typhus	5
Scarlatina	8
Amenorrhœa	19
Menorrhagia	6
Leucorrhœa	2
Dyſpepſia	24
Paralyſis	8
Hyſteria	5
Epilepſia	2
Morbi Cutanei	31
Morbi Infantiles	29

Coughs continue ſtill to prevail, in conſequence, principally, no doubt, of the exiſting and recent ſtate of the atmoſphere. But although complaints of this claſs may, in a large proportion of caſes, be traced to "*ſkyey influences*," it ought to be known and practically attended to, that coughs which are habitual or of long continuance, in the generality of inſtances, originate from an unhealthy condition of the ſtomach, or from ſome irritating matter in the inteſtinal canal. This remark is applicable eſpecially to children, whoſe coughs are more frequently cured or relieved by calomel and rhubarb, or ſome other vermifuge or purgative medicines, than by the ordinary remedies for catarrh.

Vapours, or hypochondriaſis, in ſome of its miſcellaneous modifications, one ſhould expect to appear pre-eminent in the gloomy month of November. This, however, is not likely to appear pre-eminent in a report which profeſſes to give an account principally, although not excluſively, of diſpenſary experience.

The extremely poor are too miſerable to be melancholy. They are occupied too much with painful ſenſations, to have leiſure for the luxuries of ſentimental woe. The unwholeſome indulgence of their *feelings* is precluded by the almoſt uninterrupted continuance of their *exertions*. They expend life in ſupporting it. Their proſpects cloſe with the darkening of the day. Their attention is by neceſſity rivetted to the immediate hour. They can ſeldom, therefore, ſuffer or enjoy from either retroſpect or anticipation.

Mental cauſes, although more clandeſtinely, act more frequently and efficiently upon our happineſs and health, than the qualities and alternations of the atmoſphere. Every man, when dejected, like the ſympathiſing friend of Yorick, is unjuſtly apt "to blame the weather for the diſorder of his nerves."

Southampton-row, J. REID.
Nov. 26, 1803.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October, and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

ALFORD, F. High ſtreet, Southwark, woollen draper. (Walton, Girdler's Hall
Billing, T. and J. Holborn, linen drapers. (Seymour, Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare
Brown, M. St. John's ſquare, printer. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn
Ball, J. Kingſteington, Devon, dealer. (Batt, Chudleigh
Blake, D. and W. Smith, Beechſtreet, ſhoemakers. (Robinſon, Kingſland road
Blaurlock, C. and J. H. Lutterloh, Mark lane, merchants. (Bolton, Savage, and Spike, Temple
Booth, W. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Browne, T. Jewry ſtreet, woollen draper. (Johnſon, Ely place
Bramhall, R. and P. Portobello, Sheffield, cutlers and factors. (Surviving partners of J. Bramhall, firm J. Bramhall and ſons.) (Biggs, Hatton Garden
Bax, H. Farningham, taylor. (Michael, Finch lane
Bromfield, C. Liverpool, porter brewer. (Clements, Liverpool
Burrowes, A. F. Middle row, Holborn, haberdaſher, (Turner, Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare
Bunce, J. Abingdon, ironmonger. (Pratt, Abingdon
Benſon, James, Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden. (Jones, Mayor's court office
Bovi, M. Piccadilly, printſeller. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, St. James's walk, Clerkenwell
Bartlett, J. London wall, wool merchant. (Coren, Clifford's Inn
Bullen, Wm. Wakefield, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Bunney, W. Old Gravel lane, St. George's in the Eaſt, currier, (Searle, Temple
Bedſon, J. Eaſt Smithfield, Bricklayer. (Heard, Hooper's ſquare
Cocks, J. Holborn, jeweller. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet ſtreet
Chance, Thomas Tottenham, coach and harneſs maker. (Cruickſhank, Baſinghall ſtreet
Cruickſhank, T. Lime ſtreet, merchant. (Willis, Warnford court
Currie, J. Croſs ſtreet, Finſbury ſquare, merchant. (Rigby, near City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Curtis, J and H. P. Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants. (Taylor, Gray's Inn
Croſkey, G. Duncan, and R. Weſtall (late partner with J. Fell,) Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwell hall, factors. (Thomas, Bearbinder lane
Cook, C. Great New ſtreet, St. Bride's, tallow chandler. (Agland, Gray's Inn terrace
Church, Ann, New Bond ſtreet, milliner. (Minſhall and Veal, Millbank ſtreet
Cooke, H. Mancheſter, ſhopkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury ſquare
Clark, F. Barnett, wine merchant (Moy, Mincing lane
Dixon, T. Godalming, timber merchant. (Highmore, Bucklerſbury
Darby, A. Maidenhead, brandy merchant. (Clarke, Sadlers' hall

Dean, J. Newcaſtle, woollen draper. [Wilſon and Flexney, Chancery lane

Dobſon, H. Godmancheſter, and E. Dobſon, Brampton, millers, (Firm Dobſon and Son.) (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Deffett, T. Aſhcott, victualler. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's Inn

Duffy, T. Mancheſter, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Evans, J. Whitechapel road, chinaman and taylor. (Hill, Walbrook

Edwards, R. G. Poultry, hoſier, (Field, Friday ſtreet

Edwards, R. G. and J, Jackſon, No. 20, St. Mary Axe, and No. 375, Strand, merchants. (Harriſon, Northumberland ſtreet, Strand

Ewbank, J. Bucklerſbury, warehouſeman, (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Faulkner, S. Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis Curſitor ſtreet

Fowler, J. Bewdley, printer and ſtationer. (Neeld and Fludgate, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand

Forbes, F. Blackman ſtreet, Southwark, chymiſt and druggiſt. (Farrer, Exchequer Office, Somerſet place, Southampton buildings

Goſſon, P. Liverpool, painter. (Blackſtock, Temple

Gainsford, E. Cowden, Kent, corn dealer. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple

German, J. Aldermanbury, hoſier. [Field, Friday ſtreet

Goody, T Sheffield, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Gally, D. High Holborn, printſeller. (Holſhip, Bouverie ſtreet

Graves, J. W. Holborn, hatter and hoſier. (Syddall, Addle ſtreet

Graham, R. and W. Making place, Yorkſhire, and J. Graham, Aldermanbury, London, cotton manufacturers and merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane

Gotts, G. Cawſton, merchant and maltſter, (Withers Holt

Gowlard, G. Chandos ſtreet, cheeſe factor. (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtreet

Giller, H. Cold, Aſhton Mill, woollen yarn manufacturer. (Crawford, Craven buildings, City road

Gage, A. and J. Lee, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, wine merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Gordon, T. Liverpool, merchant, in trade with Peter Gordon, Virginia, firm P. and T. Gordon. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings

Harcourt, P. jun. Great Stanmore, butcher. (Turner, Gray's Inn

Humphrys, G. Horſley, clothier. (Gardiner and Skinner, Minchampton

Hill, F. Middleton, Suffolk, merchant. (Rabett, Charlton

Jackſon, H. Mincing lane, merchant. [Shaw, Tudor ſtreet

Jackſon, J. Strand, perfumer and dealer in medicines. [Booth and Lane, Fenchurch buildings

Jameſon, R. and S. M'Quoid, Sherbone lane, merchants and brokers. [Barrow, Forbes and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtreet

Jonnſon, J. and J. Cullingworth, Leeds, joiners. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn

Jefferies, H. Lower Thames ſtreet, ironmonger. (Willington and Small, Temple

Jones, T. Wrexham, Flax dreſſer. [Manley and Lowes, Temple

Kenyon, J. wakefield, linen draper. [Betham, Bouverie ſtreet

Killick, R. Blackfriar's road, chaiſe maker. [Benton, Swan yard, Blackman ſtreet

Keen, J. Croſs lane, St. Mary at Hill, factor. [Stow, Old South Sea Houſe

Loſh, G. and W. and J. Robinſon, Newcaſtle, ironmonger. [Spedding, Temple

Lacey, J. Whitby, ſhipbuilder. [Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet

Leigh, R. Brampton, cooper and timber merchant.— [Walker, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn

Lord, W. Shipton on Stour, druggiſt and grocer. [Kinderley, Long and Ince, Symond's Inn

Lewis, T. Great Tower Hill, merchant. [Farrer, Lacey, Stedman and Wall, Bread ſtreet hill

Lovley, T. J. Piccadilly, haberdaſher. [Shephard and Adlington, Gray's Inn ſquare

Mackenzie, J. Pope's Head alley, and Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, wine merchant. [Pringle and Waſbrough, Greville ſtreet

More, R. Haſleworth, linen draper. [Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

M'Miken, A. St. Luke, Chelſea, victualler. [Holloway, Chancery lane

Moriſon, A. Walbrook, merchant. [Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Meſnard D. Shad Thames, dealer in corn. [Harman, Wine Office court

Moſs, John, Salisbury, ironmonger. [Clarke and Edwards, Chancery Lane

Morris, John, Sharples, Whitſter, [Boardman, Bolton

M'Kinlay, D. and A. Mindes Beleſario, Size lane, merchants. [Dann, Threadneedle ſtreet

M'Alpine, W. in partnerſhip with P. Debrauwer, firm Debrauwer and Co, Alderſgate ſtreet, merchant and broker. [Adams, Old Jewry

Nuttel, J. Kingſton Hall, hatter. [Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Nixon, J. Princes ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, ironmonger. [Taylor, Mortimer ſtreet

Owens, J. Cardiff, tanner. Brown, Cardiff

Orme, E. Southwark, cheeſemonger. [Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Okell, T. Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields, linen draper. [Burdon, St. Andrew's court, Holborn

Pearce, M. Little Elbow lane, cheeſemonger. [Fitzgerald, Lemon ſtreet

Reynolds, R. Whitechapel, wine merchant. [Williams and Sherwood, Bank buildings

Row, R. Exeter, linen draper. [Luxmore, Red Lion ſquare

Ruſhworth, C. High Holborn, coach maker. [Langley, Plumbtree ſtreet

Ridgway, J. and J. Kearſley, Bolton, cotton manufacturers. [Meddowcraft, Gray's Inn

Smith, T. Stratford under the Caſtle, Felt maker. [Millet and Son, Gray's Inn

Stephens, J. Liverpool, merchant. [Wiatt and Forreſter, Liverpool

Stubbs, R. Wykeham, Yorkſhire, [Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet

Scott, J. Dowgate Wharf, London, and G. Loſh, Newcaſtle, Factors, firm J. Scott and Co. [Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Stewart, D. Old Bailey, baker. [Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn

Solomon, M. Little Alie ſtreet, Goodman's fields, merchant. [Iſaacs, George ſtreet, Minories

Sherman, J. R. Ingram court, ſhip owner and broker. [Atcheſon, Ely place

Stoney, W, and J. Smith, York, grocers. [Battye, Chancery lane

Stevenſon, R. Fetter lane, cutler [Kearſey, Temple

Sutton, H. New Sarum, clothier. [Millet and ſon, Gray's Inn lane

Smith, L. Portſmouth, draper. [Adams, Old Jewry

Tappy, M. late of Silver ſtreet, now of Long Acre, bookbinder and bookſeller. [Stokes, Upper James ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Thompſon, F. Bow lane, warehouſeman. (Willis, Warnford court

Townſend, B. and B. Hartley, Old Change, leather ſellers, &c. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Taylor, W. jun. formerly of North America, now a priſoner in the King's Bench priſon. (Adams, Old Jewry

Tabart, B. Bond ſtreet, bookſeller. (Eaton, Birchin lane

Turton, J. Wych ſtreet, truſs maker, &c. (Beetham, Bouverie ſtreet

Upton, J. Red lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, pocket book maker. (Eaton, Birchin lane

Vinn, T. Buſh lane, merchant. (Egerton, Gray's Inn

Vaughan, W. Pall Mall, Taylor, and A. Gerrard, Glouceſter ſtreet, Mary le bone, merchants. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet

Walley, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Manley and Lowes, Temple

Wicks W. Middle Row Holborn, haberdaſher. (Nind, Great Preſcot ſtreet

Weaver, W. Bow lane, warehouſeman. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Weſt, T. Cannon ſtreet, butcher. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank ſtreet

Wilſon, S. Birmingham, grocer. (Richardſon, Monument yard

Wrygote, W. Fenchurch ſtreet, wine and brandy merchant. (Parry, Thaves' Inn

Williams, E. Birmingham, factor, (Bolton, Savage and Spike, Temple

Ward, R. R. Collingham, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn

Webſter, J. T. High ſtreet, Borough, hoſier. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Wharam, J. Bayſwaterplace, manufacturer of patent ſprings for ſtirrups. (Nelſon, Maddox ſtreet

Weightman, T. Newgate ſtreet, mercer. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane

White, T. Southwark, haberdaſher. (Field, Friday ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderſon, R. Guildford ſtreet, and Old Pay Office, merchant, Nov. 26

Adamſon, J. Cateaton ſtreet, factor, Dec. 9

Abbott, J. and M. Palmer, Monkwearmouthſhire, ſailmakers, Dec. 7

Boyn, D. Great Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 12

Beedzler, J. Market Deeping, brazer, &c Nov. 19

Beaumont, W. Shrewsbury, draper, Nov. 26

Brennand, T. Hayes court, Soho ſquare, linen draper, Nov. 26

Binns, T. and J. Brown, Tottenham ſtreet, engine manufacturers, Nov. 26

Blakeway, J. Shrewsbury, woolen draper, Dec. 5

Berriman, J. Brewer ſtreet, Pimlico, floriſt, Dec. 14

Brachin, R. partner with A. Arbuthnot, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchant, firm Alex. Arbuthnot and Co. and R. Brachin and Co. Dec. 24

Carr, G. jun. Friday ſtreet, Shaffordſhire warehouſeman, Nov, 26

Corbett, R. and S. Afflock, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 30

Carter, T. jun Waltham Croſs, corn chandler, Nov. 26

Cooper, W. Dalby, iron founder, Dec. 3

Curtis, J. Oxford, wine merchant, Dec. 6

Campbell, M. and W. Teaſdale, Mancheſter, grocers Nov. 30

Coulchad, J. Shawe, Cumberland, dealer, Dec. 9

Cox, J. Leighton Buzzard, corn and flour merchant, Dec. 17

Davies, P. Blackfriar's road, hatter, Dec. 6

Evans, R. City road, umbrella maker. Nov. 22

Emmett, G. J. Mancheſter, grocer, Dec. 2

Freeman, W, St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Nov. 21

Furtado, R. South ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, Jan, 17, 1804

Goring, J. F. and Elizabeth Johnſtone, St. Mary Axe, merchants, Nov. 29
Garrod, S. Saxmundham, taylor and draper, Dec. 6
Holmes, W. Ridley, dryſalter, Nov. 21
Hambly, W. Falmouth, and Great Bell Alley, London, merchant, Nov. 26
Hayle, M. Newington, haberdaſher, Nov. 26
Hodges, R. Shrewsbury, druggiſt, &c. Dec. 5
Holmes, S. Thomas ſtreet, Southwark, merchant, &c. Dec. 10
Horlock, I. Webb, W. Anderſon, and C. Jones, Bath, bankers, Dec. 1
Holland, T. New South End, builder, &c. Jan. 14, 1804, final
Halfhide, J. ſen. and jun. and E. Halfhide, Merton, calico printers, ſeparate eſtate, of Edward, Dec. 6
Heuchan, J. Liverpool, dealer in muſlin, Dec. 12
Jones, T. Old Paſſage Houſe, Auſt, vintner, Dec. 9
Jackſon, T. Shalford, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 6, final
Jones, D. Commerce row, baker, Dec. 6
Jeffrey, G. New Bond ſtreet, goldſmith, Dec. 20
Kellard, J. New City Chambers, merchant, Dec. 3
Kirkpatrick, T. Church paſſage, Gateaton ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 19
Keeves, John, Chandos ſtreet, Covent Garden, dealer, Nov. 29
Kempſon, S. Fleet ſtreet, linen draper, Dec. 17
Lowes, D. and J. H. Rigg, Hart ſtreet, Covent Garden, rectifiers, &c. Dec. 13
Mathews, G. and T. Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, Nov. 15
Moore, W. Richmond, ſtable keeper, Dec. 6
Murray, J. Sherbone lane, merchant, Nov. 29
May, S. Norwood, Great St. Helen's, merchant, Nov. 22
Marriott, S. Paul's head Tavern, vintner, Dec. 3
Mitchell, J. Long Acre, cheeſemonger, Dec. 13
Marſhall, J. Workington, linen draper, Nov. 29
Nesbitt, J. E. and J. Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Nesbitt, ſen. Nov. 26
Norton J. Drury lane, victualler, Jan. 21, 1804, final
Porter, R. Great Driffield, ſpirit merchant, &c. Dec. 5
Prieſtley, J. ſen. and jun. Fieldhead, Amelia Prieſtley, Upper Clapton, and J. Prieſtley, Great St. Helen's merchants, Nov. 19, final
Paine, J. Birmingham, upholſterer, Dec. 12
Palmer, W. Holbeach, draper, Dec. 12
Richardſon, R. J. London ſtreet, merchant, &c. Dec. 10
Sutton, W. Sadler's hall court, merchant, Nov. 26
Solomon, S. New ſtreet, Biſhopgate ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 26
Stone, J. Liverpool, victualler, Nov. 30
Simpkins, R. L. Leiceſter, hoſier, ſurviving partner under the firm of F. Orton, and R. Law Simpkins, joint and ſeparate eſtate of Simpkins, Nov. 30
Steane, W. Anſley, maltſter, Dec. 2
Sircom, R. Briſtol, looking glaſs manufacturer, Dec. 5
Sack, L. Hatton Garden, merchant, Dec. 6
Skinner, G. Liverpool, mariner, Dec. 9
Spraggon, J. and W. Graveſend, ſlopſellers, Dec. 6
True, T. Stamford, draper, &c. Nov. 21
Thompſon, W. jun. Woolverhampton, grocer, Nov. 15
Tanner, G. Briſtol, Hardwareman, Nov. 14
Tatlock, J. Finch lane, broker, Nov. 26
Tredwell, H. Wolvercott, dealer, Nov. 30
Turnbull, W. late of Fenchurch ſtreet, now of Bell Savage yerd, dealer, Dec. 3
Taylor, J. and J. Barker, Marſh, Wigmore ſtreet, linen drapers, Jan. 3, 1804
Whally, T. and J. Wilkinſon, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, ſeparate eſtate of Whalley, Nov. 19
Winter, T. Brewer ſtreet, optician
Watſon, J. Lynn, druggiſt, Dec. 10
Wall, E. Shrewsbury, inn keeper, Dec. 5
Williams, T. and M. Field, Alderſgate ſtreet, packers, &c. ſeparate eſtate of Wililams, Dec. 3
Wright, J. and P. Beavis, Briſtol, linen drapers, Dec. 17
Wilmot, T. Woolwich, linen draper, Dec. 13
Williamſon, T. Holbeach, grocer, Dec. 12

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

S. Newman, eſq. of Aldermanbury, to Miſs Deacon, of Wiggan Hall, near Watford, Herts.

F. Tweedel, eſq. of the Six Clerks' office, to Miſs Grenfill, eldeſt daughter of J. Grenfill, eſq. of the Eaſt India-houſe.

J. Carnell, eſq. of Weſt Peckham, to Miſs Hoſmer, of Offham, in Kent.

Captain W. Chivers, of Stepney Cauſeway, to Miſs S. Lyney, of Limehouſe.

At Kenſington, G. Auſt, eſq. of Chelſea, to the Hon. Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Hon. W. Murray, brother to the Earl of Dunmore.

At Bow Church, Cheapſide, Mr. J. Dandridge, of Maiden-lane, Wood-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Morrice.

Mr. J. King, of Barkway, to Miſs S. Mayſey, of Highbury-place, only daughter of the late J. Mayſey, eſq. of Amwell, Herts.

Mr. T. Carrick, brandy-merchant, of Ivy-lane, to Miſs Andrews, of Ludgate-hill.

At Fulham, R. Maſon, eſq. of Great Ruſſel ſtreet, to Miſs Storer, of Walham-green.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. Elliſon, eſq. lately of Jamaica, to Mrs. S. Smith, widow, of Glouceſter.

At Marybone, G. Jackſon, eſq. of Walbrooke, to Miſs Fearn, of Nottingham-place. —N. Evans, eſq. of Carher Lodge, in the county of Cork, Ireland, to Miſs Parker, niece of Admiral ſir Peter Parker, bart.

F. Roper, eſq. wholeſale grocer in the borough, to Miſs S. Baker, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

At Ealing, M. L. Welch, eſq. of the iſland of Dominica, Weſt Indies, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of E. Roberts, eſq. deputy clerk of the pells in the court of Exchequer.

At St. Dunſtan's, Fleet-ſtreet, Jac. Phillips, eſq. to Miſs Berry, of Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

In Weſtminſter, Aſbury Dickens, eſq. late of Philadelphia, North America, to Miſs L. Arnott, late of Balcormo, in Scotland.

In Southwark, Mr. Payne, late maſter-attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miſs A. C. Rouſſouw, late of the ſame place.

Mr. T. Harper King, of Brunſwick-ſquare, to Miſs Hall, daughter of Rt. Weſtley Hall, eſq. of Kilminſton, Hants.

G. Nigel Raynsford, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs C. Peers, daughter of Robert Peers, eſq. of Chiſlehampton Lodge, Oxfordſhire.

W. J. Stretton, eſq. of Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs M. Glover, daughter of the Rev. R. Glover, of Dean's-yard, Weſtminſter.

J. W. Tuckett, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent, Weſt Indies, to Miſs Twigg, of Guildford-ſtreet.

R. John Thompſon, eſq. of Moat Hall, Yorkſhire, to Miſs E. Turton, third daughter of J. Turton, eſq. of Ruſſel ſquare.

At Kenſington, J. James, jun. eſq. of Kew, to Miſs A. Renouard, of Notting-hill.

T. P. Spencer, eſq. of Vauxhall, to Miſs Roſs, of Streatham.

J. Bellamy, eſq. of Clarence-place, Pentonville, to Miſs Richardſon, only daughter of the late T. Richardſon, eſq. merchant, of Fore-ſtreet.

Mr. Keating, jun. printer and bookſeller, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, to Miſs Alicia Emſworth.

Mr Joſ. Lowe, of Charter-houſe-ſquare, to Miſs M. Mackintoſh, third daughter of L. Mackintoſh, eſq. of Burrow's-buildings, Surrey-road.

The Rev. C. E. Schwabe, miniſter of the German Lutheran church, in Little Alie-ſtreet, to Miſs Phipps, of Whitechapel.

J. Wilſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, to Miſs Comber, fourth daughter of Richard Comber, eſq. of Steyning, Suſſex.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lieut. G. Leaban, of the ninth regiment of foot, to Mrs. Oxenham, widow of S. Oxenham, eſq. of Wear, near Exeter.

At St. Clement's church, Strand, Rev. J. Pyle Aſhe, nephew of the late Chancellor Hoadly, to Mrs Bagnold, of Arundel-ſtreet.

T. J. Riley, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs M. A. Gollop, of Bow-lane, Cheapſide.

Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of T. Baker, eſq. of Limehouſe.

DIED.

At Woolwich, Kent, in her 58th year, *Mrs. Johnſtone*, widow of the late Lieut-gen. Wm. Johnſtone.

At Nine Elms, Surrey, in his 84th year, *T. Denham*, eſq. formerly of Foſter-lane, London.

Mr. T. Blades, auctioneer, of Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

Mr. T Wright, ſoap-maker, of Grub-ſtreet.

At Enfield, in over-reaching to gauge the cooler, *Mr. Kirby*, principal clerk to Meſſ. Becket and Oſtliffe, brewers, during eighteen years, and ſon of Mr. Kirby, maltſter, at the Rye. He was juſt about entering into partnerſhip with his brother, in a brewhouſe in Liquorpond-ſtreet.

At Pimlico, aged 69, *J. Hume*, eſq. late of the Victualling-office.

In Gower-ſtreet, aged 77, *Mrs. Goulbourn*, relict of H. Goulbourn, eſq. of Jamaica.

At Watford, Herts, in her 70th year, *Mrs. Newman*, ſiſter to the late Mr. Ald. Newman.

Mrs. E. Mathew, aunt to the Earl of Landaff, who ſucceeds to the life-uſe of ten thouſand pounds, three thouſand pounds of which is perſonal property, and bequeathed, at his Lordſhip's demiſe, to Lady Elizabeth Mathew. The remainder is a landed eſtate, which devolves, at the ſame period, to his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon, the Hon. Col. Mathew.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 69th year, *Mr. Henry Chatfield*, attorney.

Mr. Joſeph Palmer, ſtock-broker, of Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.

In her 63d year, after a few hours illneſs, *Mrs. Fearon*, wife of Daniel Fearon, eſq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

William Smith, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, treaſurer of the Ordnance.

At her father's houſe in Baker-ſtreet, Portman ſquare, the *wife* of Capt. Sober.

Mr. Walker, ſurgeon, of Great Berkhamſted, Herts.

At Ponder's End, Enfield, advanced in years, the *Rev. Mr. Alliſter*, many years paſtor of a Baptiſt congregation there.

At his houſe in Weſtminſter, aged 94, Captain *T. Burton*, of the Royal Invalids. He was the oldeſt officer in the ſervice, and formerly of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, in which he loſt an arm at the battle of Fontenoy.

John Hale, eſq. of Little Hadham, Herts.

In Hans-place, Sloane-ſtreet, of a decline, in his 28th year, Captain *Patrick Dick*, of the royal artillery.

In Great Queen-ſtreet, in her 80th year, ſincerely regretted by the poor, and to whom ſhe was a benevolent and unoſtentatious benefactreſs, *Mrs. Wildman*, relict of the late W. Wildman, eſq.

Mr. Dyſon, of the King's Head inn in the Old Change. He died ſuddenly, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in conſequence of a momentary pain in his ſtomach, before he could ſpeak five words to Mrs. Dyſon, his wife.

Suddenly, *H. Rowed*, eſq. of Croydon, Surrey.

Mr. Nichols, aſſiſtant hall-keeper of Guildhall, London.

In childbed, *Mrs. Webb*, widow, at her ſiſter's, Mrs. Robins, the Piazza, Covent Garden.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, *Miſs Mathew.*

At her ſon's houſe, in Charterhouſe-ſquare, in her 83d year, *Mrs. S. Fry*, widow of the late Joſeph Fry, M. D. of Great Marlow, Bucks.

In Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, *Mrs. C. Lewis*.

Mrs. Strange, widow, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, late of Kelvedon, in Eſſex.

Mr. C. Bibbs, generally called *Count Bibb.* He was brought up to the buſineſs of an engraver; but was too much addicted to company and pleaſure, to be fit for any employment that required diligence and attention. He had a conſiderable portion of lively, ſatirical humour, which, with a copious fund of anecdotes, chiefly of the theatrical kind, rendered him a diverting companion. His ſubſiſtence, for nearly the laſt 30 years, was ſufficiently precarious; however, he was ſo well known, that it was hardly poſſible for him to ſally forth, in any part of the metropolis, without meeting with ſome acquaintance ready to become his banker for the expences of the day. He was jocoſely proud of the title of Count Bibb, which, he uſed to ſay, was not derived from a long line of anceſtors, but was earned by his own merit, and conferred by the ſpontaneous voice of the public.

In his 22d year, *Mr. W. Fauntleroy*, eldeſt ſon of W. Fauntleroy, eſq. banker, in Berner's-ſtreet.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, in his 78th year, *W. Arnold*, eſq.

At the Sluice-houſe, Hornſea, *Mr. Dewey*, wine merchant, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; the gentleman who was unhappily ſhot with the wadding of one of the guns during a late ſham fight. (Coroner's inqueſt, *accidental death*).

Aged 57, *Mrs. Saunders*, of the Queen's Arms tavern, St. James's-ſtreet.

Aged 65, *Mr. J. Kirby*, bookſeller, in Bond-ſtreet.

In the Fleet priſon, aged 63, *Mr. J. Longman*, formerly the principal partner in the muſical manufactory in Cheapſide. Mr. Longman ſerved his time at Johnſtone's muſic warehouſe, oppoſite Bow-church. Without the advantage of education, this gentleman, by ſuperior ſagacity and ſtrength of intellect, eſtabliſhed a muſical connection ſuperior to any other in Europe; and likewiſe introduced into celebrity a number of capital performers, &c. His finances, however, were affected by the common misfortunes of the continent. Mr. Longman, who, according to his own account, had 70,000l. owing to his eſtabliſhment of Cheapſide, Tottenham Court road, &c. was compelled to have recourſe to a ſtatute of bankruptcy; a remaining contingent of which immured him in the Fleet priſon, where, borne down by the ſevere preſſure of a "wounded ſpirit," he was ſuddenly ſeized with a pleuritic complaint, which terminated in his diſſolution.

At his houſe in Pall Mall, after a long and lingering illneſs, in his 73d year, *Mr. James Chriſtie*, ſo well known as the ſucceſsful diſpoſer of property of every kind, both by public ſales and by private contract. In this ſituation, Mr. Chriſtie ſhone conſpicuouſly, his talents and his genius ſeeming peculiarly adapted to it. With an eaſy and gentlemanly flow of words, he poſſeſſed, in no inferior degree, the powers of perſuaſion. His manner was gentle and elegant; and his addreſs refined: he had an agreeable countenance, and a particular dignity of ſhape and air. Mr. C. was active and honourable in his dealings, and faithful in his connections.

In Kenſington-ſquare, aged 66, *Mrs. H. Pomfret*.

At his houſe at Queenwood Hill, Surrey, *T. B H. Sewell*, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county.

Aged 75, *Mrs. Wright*, of Titchfield-ſtreet.

At her ſon's houſe, New-road, Fitzroy-ſquare, aged 73, *Mrs. Ledwell*.

At Little Chelſea, aged 60, *Mrs. Carey*, wife of Capt. R. Carey, many years in the Weſt India trade.

At the houſe of Mrs. Simpſon, in Portland Place, *Mr. S. Kenyon*, jun. nephew of S. Kenyon, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

In Warwick-ſquare, *Mrs. R. Blythe*, relict of the late Mr. F. Blythe, printer.

Suddenly, at his apartments in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, *G. Biggins*, eſq.

At Canonbury, in his 49th year, *J. Strother Ancrum*, eſq.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen's-ſquare, in his 88th year, *W. Jackſon*, eſq. one of the caſhiers of the Bank of England

At Croydon, ſuddenly, *H. Rowed*, eſq.

At Clapton, aged 61, *Mrs. Groſvenor*, of Cornhill.

At his houſe in Park-ſtreet, in his 34th year, *Edw. Applewhale*, eſq. late an eminent barriſter in the iſland of Barbadoes.

At his houſe in Brown-ſtreet, *Lieut. John De la Touche*, of the navy, in which he had ſerved fifty years, and had been preſent in a number of actions.

Of a nervous fever in her 26th year, *Miſs S. Smith*, ſecond daughter of the late Mr T. Smith, of Preſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

At Hackney, in his 73d year, *Mr. T. Wright*.

At the India-houſe, Sir L. Darell, bart. Chairman of the Eaſt India Company. He had been many years one of the directors. He repreſented the borough of Heydon, in Yorkſhire, in three ſucceſſive Parliaments being firſt elected in the year 1784, re-elected in the year 1790, and again re-elected in the year 1796, but at the general election in the year 1802, he retired. On the 11th of April, 1795, he was created a baronet. He lived on Richmond-hill in a very elegant and ſplendid manner, frequently entertaining his friends with balls and routs in the firſt ſtyle of magnificence. His death is ſincerely lamented by all thoſe whoſe intimacy with him in private life gave them the beſt knowledge of his virtues. He was Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of the Royal Eaſt India volunteers, and was endeared to the whole corps by his mildneſs and gentleman deportment upon all occaſions, which in a peculiar manner gained him a warm intereſt in the hearts of thoſe he commanded. On the 8th of November, in the morning, his remains were removed from the India Houſe, and were interred in the family vault at Richmond As he was Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of the Eaſt India volunteers, the whole regiment attended his funeral, ſhewing all poſſible military honours.

On his voyage from Manilla to England, and on his return from a cruel and undeſerved tranſportation to Botany Bay, the Rev. *Thomas Fyſche Palmer*. This worthy, but too zealous man, has thus fallen a victim to the violent meaſures of the late arbitrary adminiſtration; and his death during his exile furniſhes another reaſon why their return to power *ought to be deprecated by every true Briton. An account of Mr. Palmer will appear in our next.*

At his houſe in Gainsford-ſtreet, Shad Thames, *Mr. Thomas Hills*, formerly of the

Minories, baker. He was a kind, indulgent *father*, a firm and faithful *friend*; and it might be truly ſaid of him, that he "never ſaw an old friend with a new face."

At Reigate, Surrey, aged about 76, *R. Petrie*, M. D. a gentleman generally eſteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity, philanthropy, and profeſſional abilities. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1756, and on that occaſion publiſhed a diſſertation *De Morbillis*; and in 1762 was admitted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians of that city. He was, for a long time, in conſiderable practice at Lincoln; and, from 1775 till 1782, held the poſt of phyſician to the Tower of London. He had lived, retired from practice, at Reigate, ſeveral years prior to his death; but was always ready, while his health permitted, to aſſiſt his neighbours, with his profeſſional advice, *gratis*.

Mr. Alex. Watt, maſter of the ſhip Simon Taylor Weſt-Indiaman, and ſon to Mr. David Watt, ſhip-owner, of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill. He ſhot himſelf, in a hackney coach, at the door of the Gray's inn coffee-houſe. It appeared, on evidence, that the deceaſed had ſhewn ſymptoms of inſanity within the laſt three years; among other inſtances, were mentioned his ſnapping a loaded piſtol at his brother, in the Bedford coffee-houſe, Covent-garden; his frequently carrying his hands full of bank notes, careleſsly in his coat pockets; that he was looked upon, by ſeveral of his acquaintance, as crazed; that Capt. Briſbane, of the Goliah, of 74 guns, always ſtyled him "his mad friend;" that he neglected his ſhip duty, with which it was not thought ſafe to truſt him any more; that the cauſe was thought to be owing to an attachment he had entertained for a young woman, whom he lived with, contrary to the wiſhes of his family; that he always bore a good character; that he was in the 28th year of his age, of genteel and affable manners. The deceaſed and his brother William dined at the Gray's inn coffee-houſe, after which they drank two bottles of wine and a glaſs of brandy grog. The deceaſed wiſhed to perſuade his brother to accompany him to Covent Garden playhouſe; but the brother refuſed, being obliged to be on board his ſhip at an early hour next morning. The waiter was ordered to call a coach, which came, and the deceaſed entered. His brother wiſhed him "good night!" The coachman put up the ſteps and ſhut the door, then aſked the deceaſed where he ſhould drive to. He received no anſwer; but ſaw the deceaſed take off his hat, lay it near him on the ſeat, and put ſomething to his eyes. He ſoon afterwards heard the report of a piſtol, and ſaw the deceaſed fall on his left ſide. The door was opened, and the deceaſed was found quite dead; the ball entering over the right eye, and lodging in his head.

Drowned, in the canal facing Chelſea college, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, *Miſs M. A. Staker*, an amiable young lady, in her 21ſt year. Her mother is a widow lady, having a ſon, who is abroad in the ſervice of his country. She took lodgings at No. 9, Upper Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico, where ſhe reſided a few months, for the benefit of her daughter's health, of whom ſhe was remarkably fond; and every fine day generally took a walk in the gardens of Chelſea college, commonly called the Water Garden. On the fatal day, the mother and daughter walked there as uſual; and, after ſome time, ſat down on one of the benches. The mother complained that the place was rather cold; on which the deceaſed replied, "I will run and find a warmer ſituation." She then got up, and ran down the green, which went aſlope towards the water. Her mother, thinking that ſhe ſtaid longer than was neceſſary, went in ſearch of her; but not finding her, became alarmed, particularly as there was no other way out but the one they come in at. She therefore ran to ſee if the deceaſed had returned, but meeting two gentlemen who were going into the garden, they aſſured her ſhe did not go out that way. The alarm being given, Mr. Garthſhore came with a boat-hook, and, in a little time, hooked her cloaths, and the young lady was taken out of the water lifeleſs, and brought into the infirmary, where every method preſcribed by the Humane Society was uſed without effect.

C. Jones, eſq. It appears that Mr. T. Beſt, an officer in the army, had lodged at Ibbetſon's for ſome days, and was on the eve of departure to join his regiment. A poſt-chaiſe was at the door of the hotel to receive him. His particular acquaintance and friend, the above Lieut. C. Jones, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, had in the mean time called on, and was to accompany Mr. Beſt to the country. Their piſtols were lying on the table, ready to be put into the pockets of the poſt-chaiſe. In the courſe of a converſation about highwaymen, excited by their intended journey, Lieut. Beſt took up one of the piſtols, to ſhew how he would act, if ſeriouſly attacked, by any of that fraternity. At this period, the piſtol unfortunately went off, and ſhot Lieut. Jones through the body. Hereupon Lieut. Beſt, wild and diſtracted, ran for aſſiſtance into the coffee-room, where he was the firſt to announce the fatal cataſtrophe which had happened. No time was loſt in carrying his wiſhes into effect. Mr. Ibbetſon ran to the ſurgeons, Ford and Heaviſide, who, with commendable alacrity, were at the dying man's bedſide in an inſtant after; but human aid was, unfortunately, of no avail. After exchanging forgiveneſs with Lieut. Beſt, declaring, in the moſt generous manner, that his death was merely accidental, and that he felt more for his friend than for himſelf, Lieut. Jones expired in leſs than an hour after the accident had taken place, but in full poſſeſſion of his ſenſes. He was a man of poliſhed manners, of a reſpectable family, and had returned only a few months before from the Eaſt Indies.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Annual account of the ſtate of the Charitable Inſtitution for the relief of the ſick and lame poor, at Bamborough Caſtle, from October 17, 1802, to October 17, 1803, as lately reported to the Governors.

Oct. 17, 1802, left upon the books . . .	60
Out-patients admitted ſince	1132
In-patients	106
Of theſe diſcharged cured	1063
Relieved	139
Dead	25
Sent to the Newcaſtle Infirmary	3
Remain on the books	68
	1296

Excluſive of 33 poor women delivered at their own houſes, by Mr. Herriott, ſurgeon and man-midwife, of Belford.

A dreadful fever has, for ſome days paſt, raged in the town of Newcaſtle, and carried off a number of its moſt reſpectable inhabitants. The diſorder has prevailed moſt in the lower parts of the town. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been brought here by the Staffordſhire Supplementary Militia, who, it appears, have already loſt ſeveral of their men, and have at preſent a great many on the ſick liſt. The magiſtrates have very properly ordered out the fire-engines, for the purpoſe of waſhing every lane and chare on the quay ſide, completely clean.

Married.] At Bedale, Mr. Spence, ſurgeon, to Miſs Utley, of Aiſkew.

Mr. T. Thwaites, of the vicinity of Barnard Caſtle, to Miſs Lumley, of Butterby paper-mill, near Durham.

At Alnwick, H. Burrell, eſq. of Little Houghton, to Miſs Guy, daughter of the late Mr. H. Guy, of the ſtamp-office.

Lately, in London, —— Minſhaw, eſq. to Miſs M. Kirton, formerly of Stockton.—Alſo, Mr. T. Robſon, of Sunderland, to Miſs A. Capper, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.—R. E. D. Shaftoe, eſq. of Whitworth-park, Durham, to Miſs Eden, third daughter of Sir John Eden, bart. of Windleſtown, in the ſame county.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Gibſon, merchant, to Miſs Bell.

At Sunderland, Capt. G. Weſtall, of the ſhip Pomona, to Mrs. Bowran, innkeeper, of the Low Quay.

The Rev. J. Hutton, of Houghton Leſpring, to Miſs Moneypenny, late of Maſham Hall, in the county of Kent.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. Richardſon, ſurgeon, of Sloane-ſtreet, London, to Miſs A. Hogarth, daughter of Mr. J. Hogarth, cooper.—Mr. D. Abercrombie, writer, in Edinburgh, to Miſs M. Moſſcropp, ſecond daughter of Mrs. Moſſcropp, of the ſtamp-office.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. E. Milburn, cabinet maker, and ſerjeant-major of the Newcaſtle Armed Aſſociation.—Mrs. Richardſon, widow of the late Mr. E. Richardſon, bricklayer.—Aged 86, Mr. T. Jefferſon, cooper.—Mrs. Hogg, mother of Mr. Hogg, tinſmith.—Mr. Naylor, ſkinner, of Darlington.—Miſs Purvis, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Purvis.—Mrs. Chicken, wife of Mr. A. Chicken, butcher.—Mr. R. Davidſon, of the Manors.—Aged 40, Mr. W. Hedley, ſhip-owner and broker.—Mr. W. Armſtrong, block-maker, of the North Shore.—Aged 58, Mr. W. Dryſdale, ſchoolmaſter, at the Trinity-houſe.—N. Hall, eſq.—Mr. W. Seth, bookbinder.—Aged 47, Mr. G. Ludlow, wharfinger.—Aged 43, Mr. J. Spence.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Stevenſon, of London.—Aged 53, Mr. D. Greenwell, landing ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at this port.—Aged 19, Mr. J. Loggie, jun. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Loggie, publican.—Mr. C. Mills, plumber.—Mr. Armſtrong, block and maſt maker.—Aged 62, Miſs Is. Rutherford.—Miſs Oliver, daughter of Mr. Thomas Oliver, free porter.—Advanced in years, Mr. Michael Todd, many years employed in the houſe of Meſſrs. Hallan and Rudman.—Mrs. Ferguſon, of the Three Indian Kings public-houſe.—Mr. Goodricke, joiner.—Mr. Cummins, fruiterer.—Mr. E. Callender, organiſt, of All Saints.—Mr. R. Gilleſpy, butcher.

In Gateſhead, aged 45, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. S. Powel, formerly ſurgeon of Newcaſtle.—Aged 73, Capt. J. Hunter, formerly employed in the coaſting-trade between Newcaſtle and London.—Mr. Brunſkill, clerk to Meſſrs. Surdon and Wallis.

At Durham, aged 76, Mr. J. Robinſon, gardener.—Aged 53, Mrs. Hobkirk, wife of Mr. A. Hobkirk, gardener.—Aged 81, Mrs. Wilſon, widow of the late Mr. M. Wilſon, innkeeper.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. D. Wylde, attorney.—Mrs. Lumley, wife of Mr. S. Lumley, cordwainer.

At Morpeth, aged 57, Mr. F. Singleton, butcher, and an alderman of the borough.—Miſs D. Lockhart.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Armſtrong.

At Sunderland, ſuddenly, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. H. Moore, ſhip-owner.—Mr. W. Smith, fitter and ſhip builder.—Mr. T. Mills, maſter mariner.

At Tynemouth, Mr. M. Coxon, late of Rotten Row, in the pariſh of Elſdon.—T.

Stephens, major of the North Shields and Tynemouth volunteers.

At North Shields, aged 25, Mrs. C. Johnſon, wife of Capt. Johnſon.—Mrs. Stevenſon, widow.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Fairweather, late of the Matthew and Thomas trading veſſel.—Mr. R. Thompſon, an old and reſpectable ſhip maſter. He was unfortunately cruſhed to death, in conſequence of inadvertently falling between two ſhips that were meeting together in Shields harbour.

At Hexham, aged 42, Mr. J. Scott, tobacconiſt.

At Alnwick, Mr. R. Hunter, ſtay-maker.—Aged 26, Mr. R. Gibbiſon, ſhoe-maker.

At Berwick-upon Tweed, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. Oliver, ſadler.—Mrs. D Hogg, widow of the late Mr. J. Hogg, cheeſemonger, of Tynebridge-end.

At Moormill, near Lameſley, aged 22, Mr. A. Ord.

On the 26th of May laſt, in the iſland of Malta, Mr. J. Kidd, ſon of the late Mr. Jon. Kidd, ſpirit-merchant, of Newcaſtle.

At Cheſterwood, in her 78th year, Mrs. Eſhton.

Lately, in the iſland of St. Lucia, aged 23, Capt. S. Blakeney, of the 68th regiment of foot, ſon of Col. Blakeney, of Newcaſtle.

In the bloom of youth, Miſs J. Lyon, fourth daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton, in the county of Durham.

Lately, at Walcott-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Armſtrong, late of Stockton.

At Felton, Mrs. Railſtone.

Aged 19, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. G. Graham, ſon of J. Graham, eſq. of Lowhouſe; an accompliſhed and promiſing young man.

In his 60th year, Mr. M. Willins, ſhip-owner, of Howdon Pans.

At Earſdon Moor, of a malignant fever, in his 18th year, Mr. T. Hope, jun. late of Muſelie.

At Winlaton, ſuddenly, aged 60, Mr. R. Milburne, late common brewer, at Alnwick.

At Grangefield, near Stockton, from the effects of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 78, Mrs. Rivett, relict of the late Mr. T. Rivett, of Leeds.—Mr. T. Eglon, formerly an agent to W. Darnell, at the New Mills, near Newcaſtle.

In his 80th year, Mr. L. Bilton, of Staunton, Northumberland.

Miſs E. Woodman, of Deane Row, near Haydon-bridge

Mr. J. Brown, ſurgeon and man midwife, of Rothbury. He is ſuppoſed to have fallen down, ſuddenly, in a fit, as he was found lying dead in a field near Whitton, on his return from viſiting a patient in the neighbourhood.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A correſpondent of the Carliſle Journal gives the following deſcriptive ſketch of the little mountain river Caldew, in Cumberland, which, from its ſource downwards, as was lately obſerved, in a former number of this Magazine, poſſeſſes many advantages that might well be rendered ſubſervient to the purpoſes of the manufacturer. "From Dalſton, proceeding along its beautiful banks, we are brought within ſight of Roſe Caſtle, the ſeat of the Biſhop of Carliſle, encloſed on the Weſt, with a beautiful wood of well-grown oaks. The river ſweeps round a conſiderable plain, a charming view of which, ſkirted by woods and ſpotted by villages and corn-fields, is commanded from the village of Raughton-head. Bordering upon the parks of Roſe, is Holme-hill, a ſweet ſecluded ſituation; the river waſhing the grounds; this charming reſidence is now a ſeminary for young ladies, and, in point of ſituation, it poſſeſſes ſingular beauties and advantages; the manſion being ſpacious, ſeated in a fine lawn, ſurrounded on all ſides by extenſive and delightful walks, ſecluded from the world. In this neighbourhood alſo are the elegant manſions of Hawkſdale-hall, Hawkſdale-lodge and the Oaks. Leaving the ſcenes of Roſe, Holme hill and Raughton, we proceed up a vale, narrowing as it recedes, and thickly cloathed with woods, and come to the village of Sebergham, which has been long celebrated for its beauties and for the lettered taſte of its inhabitants. Its ſilvan graces have furniſhed with images the muſe of Relph and of Sanderſon, the latter of whom celebrates its beauties in the following verſes.

See this gay landſcape that extends ſo wide,
The plains of Cambria cloathed in vernal pride;
Where dreary wilds and barren proſpects frowned,
See cultivation ſpreads her treaſures round;
Here grandeur revels in the ſpacious dome,
And there the peaſant's carols chears his home;
Here crowned with garlands ſtrays the village maid,
And there the wearied woodman wreathes his ſhade.

"It is a county in which the claſſical mind might find all thoſe aſſociations which give ſuch a high reliſh to poetical ſtudies. To ſome kind of readers it might ſeem to be the vale of Tempé, or 'Idalia's velvet green.' Above Sebergham, the devious courſe of the river is to be traced among rocks and cloſe embowering woods; high above which is ſeated Warnell-hall, an old ſeat of the family of Denton. At Caldbeck are ſome caſcades, which are curious, above which it diminiſhes to a mountain ſtream, and as we proceed, we can trace its ſource iſſuing from the breaſt of the grand and magnificent mountain Skiddaw."

It appears from the Cumberland papers, that the courſe of the above river (the Caldew,) has been lately turned, to the entire ſatisfaction of his lordſhip, the biſhop of this dioceſe, &c. in that part of it which extends between Hawkſdale and Dalſtone, by Mr. Wilford Wilſon, who has likewiſe undertaken, in an advertiſement with his name affixed to it, to make a good and ſafe road in that part, in lieu of the old and dangerous paſſage through the river.

Married.] At Arthuret, near Longtown, W. Browne, eſq. of Tallentire Hall, in this county, to Miſs Steward, niece to the earl of Galloway.

At Cockermouth, Mr. G. Watſon, mariner, to Miſs A. Atkinſon, grocer.—Mr. R. Stubbs, to Miſs Perry, late of Whitehaven.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Spedding, cabinet maker, to Mrs. E. Williamſon.—Mr. P. Hodgſon, attorney, to Miſs Rumney, daughter of Mr. J. Rumney, merchant.—Mr. Hubbard, comedian, to Miſs Blanche, comedian.

At Carliſle, Mr. Bailey, of Uxbridge, near London, to Miſs E. Carrick.—Lieut. H. Hanſon, to Miſs Blanch, of the theatre, late of Carliſle.—Mr. C. Clark, draper, to Miſs Ponſonby, of Egremont.

At Workington, Mr. W. Borrowdale, printer, to Miſs Jackſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Jackſon, grocer.

At Caſtle Sowerby, Mr. W. Gibſon, to Miſs Mitchell, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Mitchell, ſerjeant in the Cumberland militia.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 70, Mrs. Routledge, of Cumcrook, ſiſter of the late J. Routledge, eſq.—In the prime of life, Mrs. M. Knight, widow.—Mr. E. Muncaſter.—In the jail of this city, where he had been ſome time confined for debt, Mr. J. Black, ſtaymaker.

At Whitehaven, aged 86, Mrs. A. Maxwell, relict of the late Mr. R. Maxwell, mariner.—Aged 60, Mrs. P. Greggs.—Mr. J. Wilſon, tobacconiſt.

At Cockermouth, aged 21, Miſs A. Simpſon, a young lady of endearing virtues, gentle manners and uncommon equanimity, which ſhe particularly evinced, in the courſe of her ſufferings, under a lingering illneſs.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. J. Hodſon.

At Appleby, aged 60, J. Parkin, eſq. poſtmaſter.

At Keſwick, in her 14th year, Miſs C. Dacre, of Kirklinton-hall.

At Egremont, aged 54, Mrs. E. Atkinſon.

At Longtown, Mrs. James, wife of the Rev. Mr. James, curate, of Arthuret.

Lately in London, in his 30th year, Mr. G. Dixon, third ſon of the late J. Dixon, eſq. of Whitehaven.

At Cowen Bridge, near Kirkby Lonſdale, aged 59, Chriſtopher Picard, eſq. attorney.

At Morreſby, aged 75, Mr. J. Bowman.

At Holme, in the pariſh of Arthuret, Mr. R. Irving.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately, the foundation-ſtone of an iron bridge was laid at or near the town of Yarm, upon an elegant plan, by Mr. Thomas Wilſon of Biſhop Wearmouth. A very conſiderable expence will be ſaved to the North Riding of this county, and to the county of Durham, by this bridge, when compleated, and it is likewiſe expected that the dreadful inundations, to which the town has been long ſubject in floods and deep rains, will be in future prevented in conſequence of the removal of the abutments of the preſent bridge, which, as is well known, occupy nearly one third of the bed of the river.

"A few days ago a common eating cucumber was cut in the garden of C. Wilſon, eſq, of Empſall, near this place, which meaſured, in length, twenty inches and a half; in circumference fourteen, and weighed five pounds and a quarter." Doncaſter, &c. Gazette, Oct. 21.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. T. Browne, publican, to Mrs. A. Jennings, houſekeeper, to J. R. P. eſq.—Mr. J. Haire, tallow-chandler, to Miſs S. Milner.—Capt. J. Cavill, of the Selby, a veſſel trading to Yarmouth, to Miſs A. Boyce.—Mr. J. Jackſon, upholſterer, to Miſs Dodd, of Liverpool.

J. Sunderland, jun. eſq. of Cowley-hall, near Halifax, to Miſs Liſter, of Halifax.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Bower, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Warburton, of Bridgehouſe.—Mr. J. Fairbank, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Carbutt, daughter of Mr. F. Carbutt, merchant, of Leeds.—Mr. T. Fenſdale, architect, to Miſs S. Marſhall.—Mr. Radley, druggiſt, to Miſs Fareham.

At Rippon, R. Smith, eſq. of Sharow, to Miſs A. Pybus Thompſon, youngeſt daughter of Abel Thompſon, eſq. of Archdale Hall.

At Howden, J. Blanchard, eſq. of Brighton, to Mrs. Clark. The bridegroom has ſeen ſeventy four revolving ſuns, the bride ſixty-five!

At Wakefield, Mr. Leidger, ironmonger, to Miſs Keturah Wood, daughter of Mr. Wood, bookſeller.

At Leeds, Mr. Jackſon, tobacconiſt, to Miſs M. Armitage.—Mr. J. Teal, timber-merchant, to Miſs E. Sherwood, of Kexby, near York.—J. Irvin Jackſon, lieutenant in the ſixth regiment of foot, to Miſs Elam.

At Bedale, Mr. Spence, ſurgeon, to Miſs Utley, of Aiſkew.

At Selby, Mr. G. L. Weddall, wine-merchant, to Miſs Routh, of Pollington.—Mr. Vevers, woolſtapler, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Kilner, of Dalton.—Mr. T Fourneſs, ironmonger, of Rippon, to Miſs H. Carr, of Leeds.—T. Dyſon, eſq. of Willow Edge, to Mrs. Moorhouſe, of Rippondon, near Halifax.—Mr. W. Thorpe, of Kirby Fleetham, to Miſs Halton, daughter of T. Halton, eſq.

At Knottingley, the Rev. C. Iſherwood, of Brotherton, to Mrs. Browne.—Mr. J. Parkin, publican, of Brightſide, to Mrs. Tether, widow, of Sheffield. The bridegroom is totally blind.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Ingham, to Miſs M. Stringer.—Mr. C. H. Bland, of Flamborough, to Miſs Harriſon, of Broughton, Lincolnſhire.

At Beverley, Mr. W. Burnham, linen-manufacturer, to Miſs Gibſon.

At Bingley, Capt. Jones, of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Busfield, of Myrtle Grove, near Bradford.

Died.] At York, at the Black Swan inn, Mr. G. Charge, of Huddersfield.—In his 71ſt year, W. Richmond, eſq. formerly of the iſland of Jamaica.—In his 74th year, the Rev. Dudley Rockett, ſubchanter, and one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, &c. &c.—In his 5[illegible]ſt year, Mr J. Gillam, wharfinger.—Mrs Telford, relict of the late J. Telford, eſq.—In his 56th year, J. Wilkinſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of this city.

At Hull, aged 66, Mrs. H. Rough, of Waſland, near Hornſea. She had come to this town on a viſit, and having retired to reſt the preceding evening, in her uſual ſtate of health, expired during the night, with ſcarcely a ſtruggle.

Aged 82, Mrs. Johnſon, widow of the late Mr. M. Johnſon, corn-factor.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Bromby, wife of Mr. T. Bromby, gent. to whom ſhe had been married ſixty-three year.—Aged 31, Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Mr. G. Metcalf.—In his 66th year, Mr P. Froſt, of Sutton, formerly a wine-merchant of this town.

At Scarboro' aged about 60, Mr. W. Bean, gardener.

At Burlington Quay, Mr. W. Atkinſon, of the Tyger inn.

At Beverley, in his 44th year, Mr. R. Peacock, mercer and draper.—Aged 93, Mrs. Oates, widow.

At Driffield, Mr. R. Porter, corn-dealer, &c.

At Leeds, aged [illegible]5, Mrs. Moſs, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—At her ſiſters houſe, in this town, Miſs Browne, late of Retford, in Nottinghamſhire.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Armitage, a maiden lady.—Mr. W. Walker, inſurance-broker.—Mr. Hutchinſon, merchant.—Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. J. Summers, merchant.—Aged 82, Mrs. Cookſon, relict of the late T. Cookſon, eſq.—In his 61ſt year, W. Skelton, eſq.—Mrs. Moore, widow, of Woolley, near Wakefield.

At Sheffield, aged 69, Mr. B. Sterndale, of the King's Arms public-houſe.—Mrs. Liſter, wife of Mr. S. Liſter, table-knife manufacturer.—Aged 64, Mr. T. Tillotſon, merchant.—Mrs. Yeomans.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Turner.—Mr. J. Machin, of the Croſs Daggers, public-houſe.

At Doncaſter, aged 77, Miſs Rickard, a maiden lady

At Bawtry, aged 69, Mrs. Cartwright, mother of Mr. Cartwright attorney.—Aged 95 the Right Hon. Lady Grantley, of Grantley, near Rippon.

At Brough, near Welton, aged 16, Miſs Terry, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. T. Terry, attorney, of Beverley.

At Silkſtone, near Barnſley, in her 54th year, Mrs. E. Filewood, relict of the late Rev. T. R. Filewood, rector of Mickleham, &c. in Surrey.—Mr. F. Shields, potter, of Seacroft.—Miſs Hatfield, of Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield.

In the pariſh of Handſworth, near Sheffield, Mrs. Ward, a maiden lady.

Mr. Pattiſon, of Barlboro'; while in the act of ſpeaking to his ſon, from his bed, he ſuddenly laid down his head, and almoſt immediately expired.

LANCASHIRE.

There was lately taken at Blackpool, in this county, by the line, a plaice-flock, of very extraordinary magnitude and dimenſions; it weighed not leſs than fifty-ſeven pounds, and meaſured four feet in length, and nearly three in breadth! When brought to Kirkham fiſhmarket, it fetched the price of nine ſhillings.

Married.] At Mancheſter, Mr. Hey, cotton merchant, to Miſs Mercer, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Kinder, woollen-manufacturer, to Mrs. E. Tipping, widow.—Mr. J. Roſcoe, cotton-merchant, to Miſs S. Jackſon, of the Royal Archer, public-houſe.

At Wigan, J. Weeton, eſq. to Miſs J. Scott, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Scott, eſq.

At Lancaſter, Mr. W. Hodgſon, skinner, of Lancaſter, to Miſs Tomlinſon, of Preſton.—Mr. Winder, dancing-maſter, to Miſs Todd, mantua-maker.

At Warrington, Mr. J. Aſhton, draper, to Miſs Eccles.

At Bury, Mr. W. Booth, of Holcombe, to Miſs Davenport.

At Bolton, Mr. J. Evans, manufacturer, to Miſs Smallwood.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Bullock, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Tarleton.—Mr. J. Sanderſon, timber-merchant, to Miſs H. Tarleton.—Mr T. Milner, ſtationer, to Mrs. King.—Mr. S. Webbe, to Miſs D. Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Egerton, lecturer on natural philoſophy in this town.

Mr. J. Walker, malſter, to Miſs Armour, both of Flookburgh.

At Preſton, Mr. F. Slinger, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs N. Holmes, of Inglewhite.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 19, Mr. J. Page.—Mr. Lunt, mathematical inſtrument maker.—In his [illegible]8th year, Mr. J. Walker, merchant.—R. Fiſher, eſq.—Mr. W. Watſon, of the Duke of York tavern.—Mr. J. Okill, eldeſt ſon of Mr. J. Okill.—Aged 74, Mr. G. Green, china-painter and enameller.—In his 74th year, T. Hodgſon, eſq.—Mrs. Tennant, widow.—Aged 90, Mrs. Keviſh, widow of the late Capt. Keviſh.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Cauldwell, mother of Mrs. Locke.—Mr. S. Chadderton.—Miſs Bradbury.—Aged 30, Mr. Myers, dry-ſalter.—Mr. S. Dale, peruke maker.—Mrs. Surr.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Hibbert, widow.—Mr. J. Woodroſs, coachmaker.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. P. Carter, plaſterer and painter.—Mr. A. Sparkes, grocer.

At Lancaſter, aged 68, Mrs. E. Coates,

relict of the late Mr. R. Coates, butcher.—Aged 63, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. White, twine ſpinner.

At Bolton-le-moor, in her 30th year, after being confined five years to her bed, Mrs. A. Baynes, relict of the late Mr. T. Baynes, cooper, of Lancaſter.

At Preſton, Mr. J. Moſs, inn-keeper.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Mancheſter, J. Grierſon, eſq.—Suddenly, Mr. Lowndes of the Boar's-head inn, Middleton.—On her paſſage from St. Lucia, Weſt Indies, to Liverpool, in her 26th year, Mrs. Augier, of that iſland, and daughter of Dr. Lyon, of Liverpool.—In his 75th year, H. Whorwood, eſq. of Moſſide, near Dalton in Furneſs.

At Marton Green, near Blackpool, in her 83d year, Mrs. Butcher.—Mr. T. Warbrick, one of the partners in the Halton iron foundry. He was unfortunately drowned while croſſing Lancaſter Sands, in a gig; his companion ſaved his life by ſwimming to the ſhore.—Mr T. Wardle ſecond ſon of Mr. J. Wardle, of Cheetham.—Aged 86, Mr. R. Nelſon, of Newton, in Cartmel.—Mrs M. Withers, widow, of Lindale, in Cartmel.—Mr. J. Whitelegge, yeoman, of Northen.—On board of the ſhip Mars, Capt. Wilſon, of Lancaſter, within a few days ſail of the iſland of St. Bartholomew, Weſt Indies.—Mr. J. Nickinſon, merchant, of Lancaſter.

In the iſland of Dominica, Weſt Indies, in the month of Auguſt laſt, Mr. Hudſon, merchant, of Lancaſter.

In the iſland of St Kitts, Weſt Indies, on the 5th of Auguſt laſt, Mr. J. Hacking, merchant, of Lancaſter.

Aged 85, Mrs. E. Macauley, wife of Capt. D Macauley, of Templand, near Cartmel.

In London, Mr. R. Edwards, late clerk at the ſugar-houſe in Lancaſter.

CHESHIRE.

It appears, from an advertiſement lately printed in the Cheſter Chronicle, that a certain legacy, containing the rents and profits of the eſtates belonging to a Mr. Owen Jones, were bequeathed by the ſaid Mr. Jones to the mayor and ſheriffs of the city of Cheſter, to be by them employed for the uſe of the poor of the ſeveral companies of the corporation of Cheſter reſpectively, from year to year, for ever; and further that a cuſtom has been introduced of late years, of diſtributing the ſums ariſing from the ſaid legacy, among the rich as well as poor brothers of the ſaid companies: It appears, likewiſe, that the preſent mayor and ſheriffs, Meſſrs. Hodgſon, Bowers and Bradford, having lately entertained very reaſonable doubts as to the proper mode of applying the ſums belonging to the ſaid charity, and being deſirous to diſcharge their truſt honeſtly and conſcientiouſly, according to the true intention of the donor, have directed legal opinions to be taken on the ſubject, and in conſequence of ſuch opinions, they have lately thought proper, by public advertiſement, to call upon the poor only of the ſaid different companies, grocers, innkeepers, &c. to come forward and make good their claims to the ſaid charity, &c. &c. The two companies however above mentioned, have expreſsly ſignified their determination to the ſaid mayor and ſheriffs, to apply for relief to the court of Chancery, that the charity may be paid in what they term "the uſual way," &c.

Married.] At Great Budworth, the Rev. R. Egerton, to Miſs Croxton, niece to the late Sir Peter Warburton, bart.

At Conway, Mr. J. Jones, ſteward to the Rev H. Williams, of Plaſs-Iſſa, to Miſs A. Read, of the Bull's-head inn.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Fogg, of Portwood brewery, to Miſs N. Turner.—Mr. S. Dodge, linen-draper, of Stockport, to Miſs Browne, of Heaton Norris.

At Cheſter, J. Williams, Eſq M. P. for Windſor, to Miſs E. Currie, daughter of Dr. Currie.—Mr. W. Seller, brewer, to Miſs Sage.—R. P. Hadfield, Eſq. Salt proprietor, of Northwich, to Miſs E. Cooper, daughter of the late J. Cooper, Eſq. of Picton.

At Denbigh, Mr. E. Jones, ſolicitor, of Rhôs, to Miſs Maſon.

Died] At Cheſter, Mrs. F. Richardſon, wife of the Rev. W. Richardſon, vicar of St. John's; than whom, few women, in times like theſe, have lived to better purpoſe, or died with better hope.—Suddenly, Mr. Croft, tallow-chandler.—Mr. Huxley, writing ſtationer.—Mrs. Wilkinſon, widow of the late Mr. P. Wilkinſon, ſurgeon.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs M. Boſley.—Mrs. Haſwell, wife of Mr. C. Haſwell, of the Dublin packet.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Holland, ſurgeon.—P. Ellames, eſq. of Flooker's-brook, near Cheſter.—Suddenly, Miſs A. Hitcock, of Boughton, near Cheſter.

At Boughton, aged 71, Mr. T. Bennett, of the iron foundry, upwards of 40 years a zealous member of the methodiſt ſociety, and a diligent aſſiſtant labourer in the ſunday ſchools of Cheſter.

In the pariſh of Breage, aged 80, Mr. J. Rogers, a man of a parſimonious character and eccentric manners. He had not been ſhaved ſince Eaſter laſt; when in want of nouriſhment, he was accuſtomed to lie on his back and ſuck the goats in the open fields. When ſeen going to market, he had generally on his ſhoulder a ſack containing the money he had earned, and which he was carrying to his attorney, to lay out at intereſt.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Cox, to Miſs A. Lloyd.

At Derby, Mr. Trafford, to Miſs Martin, of Burton, upon Trent.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, Mr. F. Holliwell, watchmaker, of Derbyſhire, to Miſs E. Bennett, daughter of the late Rev. A. B. formerly of Wirkſworth.

Died.] At Buxton, of a typhus fever, in his 43d year, Mr. T. Taylor, late a merchant of Liverpool.—In his 74th year, B.

Ferrand, of St. Ives, near Bingley, many years major in the 1ſt regiment of Weſt York militia.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Blunſtone, of Riſley.—Miſs A. Wigley, of Sawley.

At Heanor, in his 58th year, J. Sutton, gent.—R. Milnes, Eſq. of Sandybrooke, near Aſhbourne, late of Mancheſter.

At Quarndon, near Derby, aged 77, Mr. Froſt.

At Doveridge, Mr. D. Harriſon, Schoolmaſter.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. W. Paulſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs J. Haywood.

At Nottingham, the Rev. R. Alliot, miniſter of the congregation at Caſtle-gate Meeting, to Miſs Strahan, daughter of A. Strahan, gent.

At Crowle, in this county, Mr. Brightmore, wharfinger, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Duckle, daughter of the late R. Duckle, Eſq. of Beckingham, near Gainſborough.

At Basford, Mr. Greaſley, hoſier, to Miſs C. Pearſon.

The Rev. W. Mould, of Eaſt Retford, to Miſs M. Blackburne, of York.

In Bulwell, Mr. J. Jones, farmer, of Bingham, to Mrs. M. Adams, of London.

Mr. T. Naylor, of Mansfield, to Miſs S. Stretton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Stretton, architect and ſurveyor of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Duffey, farmer, near Mansfield, to Miſs Grame, of Weſtmoreland. Some ſingular circumſtances attended this match. The parties were known to each other in early youth, but from the oppoſition of parents, Mr. Duffey was obliged to form another matrimonial connection, and was afterwards a widower. His firſt love was again, by correſpondence, renewed, and again fruſtrated. He ſought conſolation in the arms of a ſecond wife, &c. but he a ſecond time became a widower. His firſt flame ſtill unextinguiſhed, once more renewed, and all former obſtacles being at length extinct, after a lapſe of 25 years, without ever ſeeing each other in the interval, this couple have at length united at the altar of hymen.

At Wilford, Mr H. Cox, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Ward, widow of South Searle.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Dearman, hoſier, of the religious ſociety of Quakers. His funeral obſequies were attended by a very numerous claſs of that reſpectable body.—Suddenly, B. Churchill, gent. He was apparently well, and hearty as uſual, on retiring to his chamber to bed, but had ſcarcely arrived there before he was arreſted by the chilling graſp of death, and expired almoſt inſtantly.

At Newark, in her 73 year, Mr. Spragging, wife of Mr. Alderman Spragging.—Aged 20, Mr. G. Millington, jun. builder.

At Mansfield, Mr. J. Brailsford, ſoapboiler.—Mr. J. Leadbeater, calico weaver.

At Collingham, Mrs. R. Milnes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. T. Norton, draper, to Miſs Urry, grand-daughter of Mr. Alderman Parſons, of Lincoln.

At Barrow, the Rev. E. Heſledon, to Miſs T. Kirk, daughter of the late Rev. T. Kirk.

At St. George's, Hanover ſquare, London, Mr. S. Rowe, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Lancaſter.

Died.] At Lincoln, H. Therold, Eſq.

At Stamford, of a dropſy, Mrs. Croſkill; ſhe ſurvived her huſband only a few weeks.

At Boſton, T. Wells, gent. one of the Aldermen of the corporation.

At Willoughton, near Gainſborough, aged 28, Mr. W. Hackney, taylor.—Aged 88, Mrs. G. Roſe.

At Gainſborough, Mr. T. Berry, builder.

At Louth, aged 97, Mrs. Trolloppe.—Aged 70, Mr. Goe, of Horncaſtle.

At Exton, aged 67, S. Reeve, Eſq. ſteward to Colonel Noel, and lately high ſheriff of the county of Rutland.—On the 30th July laſt, at Lynwood plantation, in the Miſſiſſippi teritory, North America, aged 54, Mr. S. Banks, a reſpectable planter many years reſident in that province, and youngeſt ſon of the late R. Banks, gent. formerly of Sleaford, in this county.—Aged 52, Mr. P. Granthour, of Metheringham, near Lincoln.

At Culverthorpe, ſuddenly, M. Newton, Eſq. formerly M. P. for Beverley, in Yorkſhire.

At Leverington, in his 59th year, S. Swayne, Eſq. deſcended from an ancient family, long ſettled in that place.

At Waddingham Grange, near Lincoln, aged 77, Mr. C. Slater, farmer and grazier.

At Glentworth, near Gainsborough, aged 18, Mr. F. Codd, ſon of Mr. B. Codd.

At Uppingham, aged 23, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. Warren, attorney.

In the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. R. Metcalfe, ſon of Mr. Metcalfe, of Spalding.—Aged 92, Mrs. Smithergill, widow, of Barnack, near Stamford.—Aged 58, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, farmer, of Braunſton, near Lincoln.

At Alvingham, near Louth, aged 90, Mr. W. Sowden.

At Tatterſhall, Mr. Hewitt, aſſiſtant to Mr. Heſpin, maſter of the Engliſh Free-ſchool, at Louth.—Mrs. Denniſon, of Winterton, late of Normanby, in this county.

At Cropwell Butler, near Bengham, far advanced in years, Mrs. Marriot, widow of the late Mr. J. Marriot, an opulent farmer and grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] In London, at St. Martin's in the fields, Mr. W. Freeman, druggiſt, ſon of Mr. J. Freeman, of Foſton, in this county, to Miſs Camp, of or near Weſt Smithfield.

At Leiceſter, J. Reeve, Eſq. purſer, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, to Miſs F. Smith.—The Rev. T. Whalley,

ley, Rector of Ecton, in Northamptonſhire, to Miss C. M. Packe, 4th daughter of C. J. Packe, Eſq. of Prieſtwould, in this county.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. T. Coltman, hoſier, to Miſs J. Ruſſell.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Hartſhorn, woolcomber.—Mrs. Bankart, widow.

At Hinckley, Mr. Ingleby, hoſier.

At Blaby, Mrs. Flude.

At Old Dalby, Matonmowbray, Mrs. Hoe, wife of the Rev T. Hoe, rector of Long Claxton, &c..

At Waltham, in her 73 year, Mrs. J. Greenfield, widow.

At Aſhby-de-la-zouch, the Rev. J. Prior, B. D. Vicar of that place and of Packinton, and maſter of the grammar ſchool, at Aſhby. He was born at Swithland, in this county, in Auguſt, 1729. His father was for more than forty years ſteward to Sir Joſeph and Sir John Danvers, and by his ability and integrity merited and enjoyed the confidence of thoſe gentlemen, and the reſpect of all with whom he was connected. Mr. Prior was, at a very early age, ſent to the endowed ſchool, at Woodhouſe, near Swithland, where his proficiency in learning, and his premature ſolidity of underſtanding and conduct were ſo remarkable, that upon the death of the maſter, although he was then only fifteen years old, he was, by the truſtees, appointed to ſucceed him. In converſation with his friends, he would ſometimes mention with pleaſantry, the miſtakes which for the firſt few years of his acting in this capacity, were often made by perſons who came to the ſchool and queſtioned him, as one of the pupils, concerning the maſter; the elevated ſeat upon which he placed himſelf during the hours of buſineſs, and the other methods which he made uſe of to appear important. The inconveniences however which were ſuſtained by his immaturity of age, were of no long duration, and being compenſated by a maturity of intellect and an unremitted attention to the improvement of his pupils. The ſchool was never in a more flouriſhing ſtate than when under his direction. In this ſituation he continued many years, availing himſelf of every opportunity of increaſing his knowledge with which books and the converſation of the literary perſons in his neighbourhood could furniſh him, and devoting his leiſure hours to muſic. With the aſſiſtance which he was able caſually to obtain, he became in a few years maſter of the theory of muſic, and attained to great excellence as a performer. Among the literary characters with whom he aſſociated at this period, the preſent biſhop of Worceſter, at that time the learned and refined Mr. Hurd, rector of Thurcaſton, near Swithland, honoured him with peculiar marks of his attention, and when he was of proper age, ſigned his teſtimonials for orders. And his friendſhip with this diſtinguiſhed Prelate continued till his death. The duties of his ſchool being incompatable with a ſtated reſidence at college, although he entered himſelf at Emanuel college, Cambridge, he only attended the terms neceſſary for degrees during his vacations. He was for about ſeven years Curate of Woodhouſe and Quorndon, and deſervedly admired as a judicious and intereſting preacher, and beloved as a faithful and affectionate paſtor. In the year 1762, Mr. Prior was, by the recommendation of ſome gentlemen who were acquainted with his merit, without any ſolicitation on his part, appointed by the late Earl of Huntingdon, maſter of the grammar ſchool, at Aſhby. The income ariſing from eſtates belonging to the ſchool was only 60l. a year, although at the expiration of the leaſes, a little before his death, the tenants offered him 600l. a year for their renewal. In the year 1763, he married Miſs Cox, of Quorndon, with whom he lived in the full enjoyment of all the bleſſings of domeſtic life for nine years. On the death of the Rev. Mr. Cowper, Vicar of Aſhby, in the year 1782 Mr. Prior was, by his former patron, the Earl of Huntingdon, whoſe perſonal knowledge of him was now a ſufficient recommendation, preſented with the vacant vicarage. And in the year 1792, General Haſtings, from ſimilar motives, preſented him with the vicarage of Packington, which was all the preferment he received, and with which his limited deſires were fully gratified. His mild and unaſſuming temper, his freedom from ambition, his love of muſic, and his reliſh for the calm delights of literature, friendſhip and domeſtic ſociety preſerved him from thoſe painful ſenſations which ariſe from diſappointed expectations, and rendered his life a ſcene of almoſt uninterrupted enjoyment. The circumſtance of an afflictive nature which made the deepeſt impreſſion upon his mind was the death of Mrs. Prior, which happened in 1774. Supported, however, by the conſolations of religion, happy in his children, and poſſeſſed of ſo many internal ſources of enjoyment, he in time recovered his wonted tranquillity, and ſhewed that he could both ſuffer and act as a Chriſtian. Mr. Prior for ſome time before his death was afflicted, as he apprehended, with the ſtone in a ſlight degree, which rendered him incapable of his uſual exerciſe of riding. In the year 1800, his friends were apprehenſive of a ſlight paralytic ſeizure, after which he himſelf complained of a partial loſs of his memory; and from this period although his mind was capable of conſiderable exertions, yet his bodily ſtrength gradually declined. So anxious, however, was he to fulfil his duty that he taught ſchool till within eight days of his death. He ſpoke of his diſſolution with perfect calmneſs, and died, as he had lived, with the cheerfulneſs of the Chriſtian, thankful for the bleſſings which he had enjoyed here, and expreſſing his firm belief of a future ſtate of immortal felicity. Mr. Prior was not only an accurate and elegant claſſical ſcholar and a ſound mathematician, but a perſon of refined taſte and extenſive erudition. After he was ſixty years of age he acquired ſuch a knowledge of Hebrew as to be able to read a chapter of the old teſtament in the original, with tolerable facility. Poſſeſſed of great intellectual energy, and accuſtomed to keep his faculties always in exerciſe, he diſcovered the ſources of knowledge for himſelf, and drank of them with peculiar avidity. Theological controverſy by no means ſuited his taſte. With a ſtrong ſenſe of religion on his mind, he liked to conſider it, not ſo much a matter of ſpeculation as a principle of practice. His attention was directed leſs to thoſe points on which Chriſtians differ than to thoſe on which they are agreed. Towards the cloſe of life, however, from the chearful views which he took of the divine adminiſtration and from his own benevolence of temper, he was fond of reading works in favour of the doctrine of univerſal reſtitution. If he was an enemy to ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm, he was ſtill more ſo to every ſpecies of perſecution. With an undeviating affection for the eſtabliſhed church, he was candid to all, a friend to freedom of enquiry, and felt his mind in ſympathy with every pious and ſincere Chriſtian. With reſpect to political opinions, Mr. Prior was a whig, of the old ſchool, to the principles of which many of the ſober minded of the new ſchool ſeem to be returning. His loyalty could not be exceeded. He was warmly attached to the conſtitution of his country, and not leſs ſo for wiſhing that its health and vigour may never be impaired. With a high ſtandard of intellectual and moral excellence ever before his eyes, he ſaw clearly his own defects, but ſeemed to think they did not attach to the character of his friends; and while he probably thought of them more highly than he ought to think, he entertained too low an opinion of his own attainments. Humility was the characteriſtic feature of his mind, and with abilities of the higheſt order, both natural and acquired, he was, perhaps, of all men the leaſt obtruſive. Mr. Prior publiſhed a map of Leiceſterſhire, from actual ſurvey, begun in 1777 and finiſhed in 1779, for which he received a premium from the ſociety for the encouragement of arts. He likewiſe publiſhed, on a reduced ſcale, a hunting map of the ſame county. He was alſo the author of an appendix to the Eton Latin grammar, printed for Hamilton and co. without his name; a work of great merit. His children, all of whom are his ſurvivors, are, the Rev. John Prior, rector of the ſmall village of Willeſley near Aſhby, a daughter married to Mr. James Anſtead, of Pentonville, and two daughters unmarried. The writer of this imperfect ſketch eſteems it an honour that Mr. Prior was his preceptor, the parent of his mind, his maternal uncle, and his friend.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Longdon, Mr. Collins, of Bentley, near Litchfield, to Miſs M. Shawe, ſecond daughter of T. Shawe, eſq.

At Cheadle, P. Balkeley, eſq. of Huntley-hall, captain in the 61ſt regiment of foot, to Miſs Dagley.—Mr. G Peak, potter, of Hanley, to Miſs Poynton, of Shelton, in this county.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Davenhall, of the Croſs-keys' public-houſe.—Miſs S. Burchhall.—In his 56th year, W. Fieldhouſe, eſq. mayor of this corporation.

At Newcaſtle, Under-lyne, Mrs. Bell.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Stanley.—Mrs. Allen, of the Talbot-inn.

At Walſhall, aged 75, Mr. W. Green, formerly a buckle-maker.—Aged 57, Mr. H. Wainwright, butcher.

At Leek, H. Sleigh, eſq. captain of the Leek troop, of volunteer cavalry.

At his ſeat, at Trentham, aged 82, the Right Hon. Granville Leviſon Gower, marquis of Stafford and Earl Gower.—*A further account will be given in our next.*

Near Litchfield, aged 28, Mr. J. Holland, of Rodbaſton-hall, near Penbridge.

In November 1802, at the iſland of Dominica, aged 42, Mr. E. Holmes, formerly of Walſall.

At Lower Penn, near Wolverhampton, aged 63, Mr. T. Jorden, farmer.

In London, Mrs. Peake, of Stafford.—Miſs J. Walker, eldeſt daughter of the late R. Walker, eſq of Stafford.

At Holridge, near Newcaſtle, aged 58, Mr. W. Smith.

At the Light-woods, aged 59, J. Grundy, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late J. Grundy, gent. of Wigſton Parva, in Leiceſterſhire.—Aged 117, Sarah Cratchley, of Gratton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

From a medical report of the ſtate of the Birmingham Diſpenſary, made for the laſt year, ending 29th Sept 1803, and lately delivered to the Governors of the Inſtitution, at their annual meeting, it appears that 1379 patients have received medical relief at their own habitations, in the courſe of the year; of which number 1187 were ſick, and 192 midwifery patients; beſides which 443 have undergone the proceſs of vaccine-inoculation with invariable ſucceſs. Report of receipts and expenditure for the laſt year.—Received, 537l. 11s. 4d.—Expended, 394l. 14s. 11d. —Balance in the hands of the treaſurer, 46l. 14s. 11d.—Arrears due, 96l. 1s. 6d.—M. Boulton, eſq. has lately reſigned the office of treaſurer to this Inſtitution—The Governors have lately preſented a gratuity of twenty guineas to Mr. T. Edwards, apothecary and ſecretary to the Diſpenſary, in acknowledgment of his active and uſeful exertions, &c. &c.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Mumford, lockmaker, to Miſs M. Bradley.

At Seckington, in this county, Mr. Owen of Bartlett's buildings, London, to Miſs C. Dabbs, daughter of the Rev. J. Dabbs.

At Alleſley. Mr. W. Seal, draper, of Coventry, to Miſs Lant, of Eaſtern Green.

At Berkſwell, near Meriden, Mr. J. Biddle, to Miſs A Lloyd, daughter of S. Lloyd, eſq. banker, of Birmingham.

At Edgbaſton, R. A. Armſtrong, eſq. captain of the 9th battalion of reſerve, to Miſs Champion, of Briſtol.

At Tamworth, G. Kitchin, eſq. of Barford, near Warwick, to Miſs Paget, daughter of T. B. Paget, eſq. banker.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. A. Whitehouſe, to Miſs S. Gibſon, youngeſt daughter of W. Gibſon, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, London.

At Coventry, Mr. Draper, ſadler, of Kenilworth, to Miſs Jones, of Stonebridge.—Mr. T. Webb, ſilk-dyer, to Miſs Worthington, of Bagſterley.

Died.] At Birmingham, of a decline, aged 17, Mr Edmund Hall Freer, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Freer, druggiſt.—Mr. S. Pimley, builder.—Mr. G. Shenſton, of the Roſe and Crown public-houſe.—Mr. J. Green.—Aged 67, Mr. W. Barnet, coal-dealer.—In his 20th year, Mr. J. Pritchitt, eldeſt ſon of Mr. R. Pritchitt, merchant.—Mrs. Fiſher.—Aged 76, Mrs. Hunt, of Tamworth.—Miſs Hodgſon.

At Coventry, Mr. Francis.—Mr. Bennett, ſon of the late Mr. Bennett, formerly ſurgeon and apothecary.—Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mrs. Reynolds.

SHROPSHIRE.

Advertiſements have been lately publiſhed in the Shrewſbury papers, inviting contractors, &c. to execute a certain part of the Elleſmere canal, which lies between the Cheſter road leading to Whitchurch, near Grindley Brook, and the road leading from Marbury to Norbury, a diſtance of about four miles; and likewiſe another part of the ſaid canal, which lies between the lower end of Wrenbury common and the Cheſter canal near Hurleſtone, a diſtance of about 4½ miles.

Mr. R. Baugh, of Llanymynech, intends ſhortly to publiſh a correct and ſplendid map of this county, executed on a large ſcale, from an actual ſurvey.

Married.] W. Jerningham, eſq. ſon of Sir W. Jerningham, bart. of Coſſey-hall, to Miſs Wright, daughter of T. Wright, eſq. banker, of London.—S. Darby, eſq of Coalbrooke Dale, to Miſs F. Williams, of Welſhpool.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Lewin, to MiſsPayne, niece of the late Rev. S. Lucas.—Mr. Nichols, attorney, of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Rathbone.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Haſlewood, ſon of the late Mr. Haſlewood, of Bridgnorth.—Miſs Sims, niece to Mr. Haydn, linendraper.—Mr. Hill, undertaker.—Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Birch, ſadler.—Mr. E. Collier, keeper of the county-hall, and one of the ſerjeants at mace of this corporation.—Mrs. Jones.—The Rev. R. De Courcy, many years vicar of St. Alkmonds; highly eſteemed as an affectionate and evangelical paſtor, and excellent extemporary preacher. His language was plain and powerful, yet exceedingly elegant, and his miniſterial labours among his flock were inceſſant. Though his income was but ſmall, yet he had a liberal and generous ſpirit. Mr. De Courcy ſaw but little company, and courted retirement.—Though he had long been infirm and ailing, yet his laſt illneſs was very ſhort. In his laſt moments, he expreſſed his full perſuaſion of his intereſt in the ſalvation which is the great object of the Chriſtian faith, repeating pious lines from different hymns, &c. In his manners and general deportment Mr. De Courcy was uncommonly graceful and gentlemanlike.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Stephens, landlord of the Hen and Chickens inn.—Mr. J. Whitchurch, formerly a barge-owner.

At Ludlow, Mr. Edwards, hair-dreſſer.—Mr. W. Harding, maltſter.—Mr. E. Harley, ſon of Mrs. Harley, baker.—Mr. Tompkins, of the Sheet-farm, near this town.—The Rev. T. Rocke, rector.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Churton, widow of the late Mr. J. Churton, ſurgeon.

At Wrexham, Mr. Edelbury, of the Three Tuns inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. T. Davis, druggiſt, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Alderman Davis.

At Mr. Oldnall's, in this city, Mrs. F. Woolley.—In an advanced age, after many years conſumed in affliction, Mr R. Meredith, formerly an eminent upholſterer of this city.—Mr. Field, ſurgeon and apothecary; a gentleman who particularly excelled in the reſpective characters of huſband, father, and friend.

At Fladbury, Mrs. E. Mead Netherton, widow.—Mrs. Lechmere, wife of E. Lechmere, eſq of Henley Caſtle; a lady very highly and deſervedly reſpected.

At Offenham, aged 83, Mr. E. Sheaf; and a few days after, juſt as the hearſe came to fetch away the body of the deceaſed, aged 83, his wife, Mrs. A. Sheaf.

T. Parſons, eſq. of Uppon Warren.—Mr. Gabb, of Holt Fleet.—Aged 68, Mr. Craddock, farmer, of Penſax.

HEREFORD.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. H. Harding, jeweller, of London, to Miſs Parker, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Parker, builder.

At Brecknock, J. P. Wilkins, eſq. ſon of —— Wilkins, eſq banker, to Miſs J. Wilkins, daughter of the Rev. G. Wilkins.

At Swanſea, Capt. New, of the navy, to Miſs Thomas.

At Eardiſley, Mr. J. Stephens, of Cotmore, to Miſs M. Harris.

Died.] At Hereford, in her 45th year, Mrs. Meredith, of the Harp public-houſe.—Of a decline, Mrs. Beſton, wife of Mr. C. Betton, attorney.—Aged 75, Colonel Heathcote, paymaſter to the forces of the Hereford diſtrict, and late of Derby.—Aged 31, Mr. J. Davies, ſon, of Mr. Davies ſhoe maker.—Mrs. Weſtfaling, relict of the late P. Weſtfaling, eſq. of Rudhall, and laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late J. S. eſq. M. P. for Hereford. The memory of this excellent lady will long ſurvive in the grateful recollection of the poor inhabitants of this city, &c. &c.

At Leominſter, at an advanced age, Mrs. D. Oſbourne.

At Stoke Prior, near Leominſter, Mrs. E. Cooke, widow, late of Stoke Prior.—Mrs. Tomkins, of Wormbridge.—Suddenly, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Appleby, of Fownhope, near Hereford, many years a lieutenant in the army.—Mr. T. Holmes, of Stretton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Wilkinſon, attorney, to Miſs Cowley, of Longford.—Mr. J. M. Saunders, to Miſs Weal, niece of B Dugard, eſq. of Areley iron and ſteel works, Staffordſhire.

At Stroud, Mr. W. Glover, of Gunhouſe, to Miſs Warner.—J. Wood, eſq. of Charlton-houſe, near Tetbury, to Miſs Biederman.—Mr. W. George, of Avening, to Miſs Dyer, only daughter of Mr. N. Dyer, an eminent builder at Nailſworth.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. T. Harris, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Biſhop, of Barton, near Glouceſter.

At Cheltenham, Capt. Atkinſon, to Miſs E. Sandford.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs Potter, milliner.—Mrs. Sadler, mother of J. Sadler, eſq. late mayor of this city.—Mrs. Millard.

At Cirenceſter, Miſs Wathen, daughter of P. Wathen, eſq. of Lypiat Park.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Fayer, wife of Mr. J. Fayer, baker.

At Whitchurch, near Monmouth, Mrs. Powell, widow of the late Mr. Powell, ſadler.

At Pudhill, Miſs Rickards, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Rickards, clothier.—Mr. Callimer, farmer, of Morton, near Thornbury.—Mr. H. Stone, of Bitton.

At Charlton Kings, Dodington Hunt, eſq.

At Portſmouth, C. Guiſe, eſq. of Highnam, and lieutenant in the North Glouceſter militia.

At his ſeat, at Great Badminton, in his 59th year, the moſt noble Henry Somerſet, fifth Duke of Beaufort Marquis and Earl of Worceſter, Lord Botetourt, &c. &c. and Knight of the Garter. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Lord Henry Charles Marquis of Worceſter, one of the repreſentatives in Parliament, for this county. The Duke's complaint was the gout. This nobleman maintained the dignity of his ſtation rather by the noble ſimplicity of his manners and provincial hoſpitality, than by attentions, of ceremonious breeding, or the diſplay of exterior ſplendor. Groſvenor-ſquare was but little diſturbed by his midnight revelries; but at Badminton and Troy Houſe, every viſitor was delighted with his welcome reception.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Burgeſs, rector, of Upway, in the county of Dorſet, to Miſs S. Delamotte, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. Delamotte, of Saint Bartholomew's, near Oxford.

At Thame, J. Elliott, eſq. of Hayſe, to Miſs Randolph.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Wyatt, widow of the late Mr. L. Wyatt, barge-maſter.—Aged 41, Mrs. E. Towley.—Mrs. E. Smith, widow.—Aged 73, Mrs. M. Tubb.

At Blethchington Park, the ſeat of A. Anneſley, eſq. of a fever, in his 22d year, H. G. Mayne Daſhwood, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Watkin Daſhwood, bart. of Kirtlington Park, in this county.

At Nettlebed, aged 74, Mr. T. Phillips, father-in-law of Mr. Aſperne, bookſeller, in Cornhill, London.

At Charlbury, aged 75, S. Harris, eſq.

At Wroxton, of a lingering decline, in her 24th year, Mrs. Duffell, eldeſt daughter of J. Barber, eſq. of Adderbury.

Aged 74, the Rev. L. Stephens, impropriator of the church of Langford, in this county. He is repreſented as having been a truly amiable and exemplary man.

Mr. Mills, of Caverſham.

Aged 89, Mr. John Goldby, ſen. an eminent gardener and ſeedſman, of Neithrop, in the pariſh of Banbury. He was a tender and indulgent huſband, a kind and affectionate parent, a good neighbour, a ſincere friend, and a true Chriſtian. He has left a widow upwards of 91 years of age, (who has been married to him upwards of 60 years) four children, fifteen grand-children, and many great-grand-children, to lament his loſs. The writer of this article knew him intimately many years, but never either in word or deed knew him deſerving reprehenſion. It is an old adage 'that no perſon has every body's good word;' but he was an exception. It has been remarked in many different public companies, that no one was ever known to ſpeak ill of him. His life was terminated by a ſevere and painful illneſs, which he bore without a murmur with the moſt pious fortitude and reſignation.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Huckles, ſurgeon, of Nottingham, to Miſs Mayo, only daughter of the late W. Mayo, eſq. of Northampton.

At Hulborne Crawley, Mr. H. Staines,

mealman, to Miſs E. Goodman, of Blunham, both in Bedfordſhire.

At Stamford Baron, Mr. Holmes, to Miſs Woodward.

The Rev. J. Browne, rector of Helmdon, in this county, to Miſs Miller, of Finedon, Bedfordſhire.—Mr. B. Pratt, draper, to Miſs M. Davis, both of Old, in this county.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. J. Croſs, of the Swan public houſe.

At Daventry, Mrs. Clay.

In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, London, of an apoplectic fit, G. Biggin, eſq. of Coſgrove Priory, in this county.

On the 23d of April laſt, in North America, P. Dayrell, eſq. ſon of the late Rev. Dr. Dayrell, of Lillingſtone Dayrell, Bucks.

At Culworth, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Linnell; and a few days after Mrs. Linnell, wife of Mr. A. Linnell, of the ſame place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married] In London, Mr. S. Rowe, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Lancaſter.

At Impington, Mr. J. Porter, of Haddenham, to Miſs Merrington.—Mr. P. Grain, jun. of Trumpington, to Miſs Corney, of Shelford.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of Burrough-green, to Miſs M. Ruffle, of Gazeley.

At Cambridge, Lieut. H. Balls, of the Cambridge volunteer infantry, to Miſs E. Tomſon.

At Woodſtone, G. Hart, jun. eſq. to Miſs Whiſton, daughter of the late Rev. T. Whiſton, of Ramſey, both in the county of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J Redhead, tin-plate worker.—Mrs. Watſon, miſtreſs of the Bell public-houſe.—Mrs. Newling, wife of Mr. T. Newling, grocer.

At Doddington, in the iſle of Ely, the Rev. J. Foſter, D. D. rector of Ratington, in Eſſex.—Mr. S. Linton, farmer, of Weſtwick, of the gout in his ſtomach.—Mr. T. Browning, an intelligent and reſpectable farmer, of Great Wilbraham.

At March, in the iſle of Ely, W. Mathews, eſq. a compaſſionate and merciful friend to the widow, the orphan, and the afflicted.

At Godmancheſter, Mr. J. Scott, highly eſteemed for his great abilities, as a farrier, and his very moderate charges in his buſineſs. —In the prime of life, Miſs R. Tobito, of Kirtling.—Mr. C. Young, grocer, &c. of Feltwell.—In an advanced age, Mr. S. Dun, farmer, of Burwell.

NORFOLK.

Lately, at the Narrow Water Frolic, as it is termed, the beautiful expanſe of Braydon-water, before Yarmouth, was covered with boats of every deſcription, and the day being remarkably fine, a truly-gratifying ſpectacle was afforded to the lovers of aquatic excurſions. About twelve o'clock, the following boats, the Telegraph, Tartar, and Britannia, all of Yarmouth, the Zephyr, of Geldeſtone, and the Union, of Wroxham, ſtarted, at a given ſignal, to ſail for a ſilver cup. The conteſt continued through a diſtance of not leſs than twelve miles, from buoy to buoy. The Union, however, was victorious by a conſiderable diſtance. The band of the Shropſhire militia accompanied the boats. and the whole feſtival was rendered, in every reſpect, agreeable, by the hoſpitality and polite attentions of the captains of the ſeveral veſſels.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. C. Grant, taylor, to Miſs Watſon, daughter of Mr. Watſon, late of the poſt-office in this city.

By virtue of a licence from the Jewiſh high-prieſt, Mr. M Levy, linen-draper, to Miſs Aaron, of Rumford, in Eſſex. The nuptial ceremony was performed in a room at the Crown-inn, in the preſence of ſeveral reſpectable perſons, who had received cards of invitation, for the purpoſe.

At Lynn, Mr. Payne, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Morecraft.—Mr. Rutterill, ironmonger, to Miſs Cellars.

At Colteſhall, E. Rigby, eſq. of Norwich, to Miſs Palgrave, 4th daughter of W. Paulgrave, eſq.

At Greſham, the Rev. F. E. Arden, to Miſs Pinkard, of Blickling.

Mr. A. Spratt, of Mulbarton, to Miſs R. Muſkett, of Newton.

At Aylſham, Mr J. Warnes, currier, to Miſs Soames.—Mr. J. Marſton, of Bradiſton, to Miſs M. Allen, daughter of Mr. R. Allen, flour merchant of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 98, Mrs. Nichols, relict of the late Dr. F. Nichols.—Mr. M. Lowne.—Mrs. Brazell, of the Wild-man, public-houſe.—Aged 47, Mrs. C. Rowe, of the Buck public-houſe.—In his 77th year, Elias Norgate, eſq. alderman of this city; he was a gentleman of conſiderable literary abilities, poſſeſſing a fund of wit and ſatirical humour, and formerly an ornament to the medical profeſſion, although his latter days were ſomewhat clouded by mental imbecility. —Mr. T. Jeckell, corn-merchant.—Mr. T. Balls, broker.—Aged 45, Mrs. Reymer.— In her 81ſt year, Mrs. M. Andrews, wife of Mr. W. Andrews, ſexton of St. Saviour's.— Aged 28, Mrs. M. Graham.

At the Muſic-houſe, in King-ſtreet, aged 53, Mr. R. Chapell.—Mr. Drake, cabinet-maker.

At Yarmouth, aged 81, Mr J. Fletcher, basket maker.—Aged 45, Mr. R. Heiſdon, town-jailor; being a member of the Apollonian lodge, his remains were interred with maſonic honours. He was generally reſpected, for the propriety of his moral conduct, and as a man of general knowledge.—Mr. Garrard, of the Ferry-houſe, formerly Scrivener's.— Mrs. Walker, of Harpley.—Aged 46, Mr. R Clarke, of Ludham.—Aged 22, Mrs. Reed, youngeſt daughter of the late E. Caſe, eſq. of Great Franſham.—Aged 28, Mrs. Norton, of Old Buckenham.

At Loddon, aged 71, Mrs. Fayerman, wife of the Rev. J. Fayerman.—In his 19th year, Mr. J. Deeks, of Hawſtead.—Mr. W. Bond, maſter of the Bell public-houſe.

At Hilgay, near Downham market, in his 70th year, Mr. Smith, of Hockering.

At Reepham, Mrs. Ch. Bircham.

At Colteſhall, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Wilſon.

At Swainſthorpe, aged 68, Mr. R. Bunn, formerly of Stanfield, in this county.—Mrs. Rackham, relict of the late Mr. M. Rackham, of Intwood.

At Leverington, in his 59th year, Sp. Swaine, eſq. deſcended from an antient family, long ſettled in that pariſh.

At Freethorpe, aged 23, Mr. Hovell, relict of the late Mr. F. Hovell, of Yarmouth.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Mabſon, farmer, of Kelſale, to Miſs Skeete, of Woodbridge.

At Thorndon, in this county, Mr. J. Goodwyn, attorney, of Norwich, to Miſs E. Leath, ſecond daughter of Mr. Leath, ſurgeon of Acle.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Salmon, merchant, to Miſs Kitchener.

The Rev. C. Smear, of Froſtendew, to Miſs Buckle, of Worlingworth.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. S. Hockley, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Midſon, widow of the late Mr. Midſon, of Bayton.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Parr, formerly of Newmarket.

At Felixton, lady Fludyer, relict of the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.—Mr. Gooch, blackſmith, of Barſham, near Beccles.

At Icklingham, at the Parſonage houſe, aged 93, in the full poſſeſſion of all her faculties, Miſs M. Penn, a maiden lady, and generally reſpected as a woman of exemplary Chriſtian piety.

At Loweſtoff, aged 37, Mr. E. Dyſon, junior.—In his 85th year, Jonathan Watſon, eſq. F. R. S. and formerly major of the Eaſt Suffolk regiment of militia.

At Feltwell, near Brandon, Mr. C. Young, grocer and draper.—Mrs Swanton, ſhopkeeper of Shimpling.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Richer, maltſter, of Buxhall.

At his houſe, at Alderton, in his 66th year, J. Pytches, eſq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Coggeſhall, Mr. J. Rainer, farmer, of the pariſh of Siſted, to Miſs M. Felton, only daughter of Mr. S. Felton, plumber and glazier.

At Colcheſter, Mr. T. Wood, junior, to Miſs Capſtack, daughter of Mr. F. Capſtack, one of the aldermen of the borough.—Mr. R. Wright, brandy-merchant, to Mrs. Brocket.—Mr. Stace, reſident commiſſary, to Miſs Crawley of Woolwich.

At Welldon, Mr. W. Salt, attorney, to Miſs Mabbutt, of Hilderſham-hall, Cambridge.—Mr. Mills, auctioneer, of Halſtead, to Miſs Hart, of Little Mapleſtead.

At Danbury, Mr. W. Platt, aged 80, to Mrs. Felton, aged 45.—J. Spord, junior, eſq. of Cooks-hall, Weſt-Merſea, to Miſs J. Creake, of Great Wigborough.

At Frating, J. Dawſon, eſq. of Brightlingſea, to Miſs Grimſey.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. H. Hunſdon.—Miſs M. Street, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. R. Street, of the White-hart Inn.—Suddenly, at his apartments, in the new barracks, captain Ruſſell, of the 30th regiment.—Mr. J. Saunders, farmer, of Layer de-la-Hay, near Colcheſter.

At Chingford, Mrs. E. Cook, wife of W. Cook, eſq.

KENT.

Married.] At New Romney, Mr. J. Walker, grazier, to Miſs H. Deering.—Mr. Ellington, a reſpectable farmer, of Preſton, near Wingham, to Miſs Dowker, of Stourmouth.

At Chevening, in this county, Lieutenant Welſhman, of the Mounes, to Miſs Starkey, of Pentonville, London.

At Dover, Mr. Standen, linendraper, to Miſs Beecham, daughter of Mr. W. Beecham, baker.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Parnell, ironmonger, to Miſs Springett.—Mr. Chandler, carpenter, to Miſs Collins.—Mr. Bradſhaw, watchmaker, to Miſs Lince, of Dover.

At Sandwich, Mr. W. Wilmot, gardener, of Selling, to Miſs A. Parlett.

At Ramſgate, Mr. R. Dyſon, to Miſs Smith, of the Spread Eagle inn.—Mr. R. Page, to Miſs Holland.—Mr. W. Apps, of Sellinge, to Miſs M. Epps, of Merſham.

At Whitſtable, Mr. J. Foreman, one of the company of dredgers, to Miſs M. Perkins.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Young.

At Rocheſter, in her 51ſt year, Mrs. Brown, of the George inn.

At Sandwich, after a very gradual decay, aged 85, Mrs E. Sayer relict of the late G. Sayer, eſq.

At Broadſtairs, ſuddenly, Miſs May.

At Boſtol, near Rocheſter, Mr. Waddup, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms.—Miſs Cowtan, of Boughton-under-Bleane.

At Weavering, near Maidſtone, Mr. R. Oram, an opulent farmer.

At Looſe, near Maidſtone, by an act of ſuicide, aged upwards of 60, Mr. Himes, formerly a miller. He was generally conſidered as an honeſt, religious man. But a few days previouſly to the fatal act, of literally blowing out his brains, with a muſket, he had been obſerved to be unuſually depreſſed in mind.

SUSSEX.

Married.] J. Brettle, eſq. of Thurgorton, in Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Raddiſh, of Storrington, in this county.—Mr. J. Falconer, of Shiprods, to Miſs A. Dudeney, 2d daughter of C. Dudeney, eſq. of Genſing.

Died.] Aged 76, Mr. J. Verrall, ſen. of Court Houſe, near Lewes.

Near Uckfield, aged 76, Mrs. H. Nicholas.—

las.—Aged 78, the Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Beckley.

HAMPSHIRE.

The very ancient and venerable gate, called South, or Watergate, ſituated at the entrance of the quay of the port of Southampton, has been lately diſpoſed of at a public vendue, under the conditions of being ſhortly removed.

Married.] At Newport, W. T. Garnett, eſq. of Edgall Hall, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Dalmer, of Reading.

At Broughton, J. Raſhley, eſq. of Hatton Garden, London, to Miſs Sealy, of New Alresford, in this county.—Mr. Hancock, ſurgeon, of Bath, late of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, to Miſs Ewer, eldeſt daughter of the late P. Ewer, eſq. of Burlledon, in this county.—The Rev. F. Beadon, of North Stoneham, in this county, to Miſs Wilder, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall, in Berkſhire.—Mr. J. H. Todd, attorney, of Andover, to Miſs Marcer, of Reading, Berkſhire.—Mr. Wade, jun. of Pucknall, to Miſs Van Rixtell, only daughter of the late J. V. Rixtell, eſq. of Upton Houſe, in this county.—R. Drinkwater, eſq. to Mrs. Baldwyn, of Bentley Cottage.

Died.] At Wincheſter, the Rev. T. Gabell, precentor of the Cathedral, rector of St. Peter, Cheeſehill, and St. John, in that city, and one of the chaplains to the college.—Mr. S. Phillips, officer of exciſe upwards of thirty years for the iſle of Wight, and other parts of this county.—Mr. J. Plott, limner.—Mrs. Forreſt, wife of Mr. Forreſt, farrier.

At Southampton, Mrs. Richards, relict of Captain Richards, of the Royal Navy.

Colonel Davids, of the Royal Marines, who was buried with military honours at Portſmouth, every officer of the garriſon attending.

Mr. Pearſon, ſon of Mr. Pearſon, of the Roſe and Crown.

Mrs. Olivia Eversfield, a maiden lady, ſiſter to the late Sir Charles Eversfield, aged 90 years. She was poſſeſſed of a fortune of three thouſand pounds per annum, half of which ſhe generouſly gave to her nephew and heir, Mr. Marquick, during her life-time, and the other half ſhe left to him at her deceaſe.

Mrs. Camis, of Quarley, mother of Mrs. Miller, paſtry-cook.—Aged 29, Mr. A. Byden, baker.—Mr. T. Smith, baker.

At Cowes, Mr. Sheath, breeches-maker.—Miſs Gill daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gill

At Newport, Mrs. Fouracre, wife of Mr. Fouracre, ſuperviſor.

In the bloom of youth, of a rapid decline, Miſs Mercer, a young lady endued with every amiable quality.

At Portſmouth, Mr. S. Garrat, publican, and many years an officer in the exciſe.

In the Iſle of Wight, B. Smith, eſq.

At Lymington, aged 73, Mr. H. Farvey.—Mr. J. Grimes, riding ſurveyor of cuſtoms, and inſpector of taxes in the Iſle of Wight.

At Portſea, Mrs. Malbon, wife of Captain Malbon, of the Aurora ſhip of war.

At Sherfield Houſe, Mrs. Lockhart.—Mr. T. Elderfield, of Hurſley.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. J. Shipley, ſon of Mrs. J. Shipley, of Shaftſbury, to Miſs Humphreys, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Humphreys.

At Warminſter, Mr. R. Wilkes, coal-merchant, of London, to Miſs A. Butler, daughter of the late Mr. E. Butler, clothier.

Mr. J. Gawen, late of Bath, to Mrs. J. Gawen, widow, late of Weſtbury.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Harriſon.—Aged 81, Mrs Sturges, widow of the late Rev. T. Sturges, formerly fellow of Eton College.—Mr. R. Chandler, of Devizes.—Almoſt ſuddenly, Mr. Hollett, gunſmith.—Mr. R. Smith, alderman and upholſterer.—Mrs. Edgar, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Edgar.

At Boreham, in the prime of life, the Rev. E. Jackſon, member of an Independent congregation at Warminſter. This gentleman poſſeſſed conſiderable talents as a preacher, which were embelliſhed by all the amiable qualities of ſocial, domeſtic life.

At Warminſter, aged 78, E. Middlecott, eſq.

At Norton, Mrs. Barrett, widow.

At Luriccia, near Rome, E. Poore, eſq. late of Tidworth, in this county.

BERKSHIRE.

It appears from ſome ſtatements in the provincial prints that much benefit has been derived by a very conſiderable number of invalids, from the uſe of the chalybeate ſpring lately opened at Caverſham, ſituated on an airy ſpot, near Reading. When firſt diſcovered, it was a mere muddy pool, but the proprietor, Mr. Williams, having erected a pump and thereby excluded the external air, the water is now pure and ſparkling, and by no means unpleaſant to the palate. A neat Gothic building has been conſtructed over the pump, and the ground immediately adjoining is intended for a botanic garden. When the conſtitution has been previouſly much debilitated, and ſteel tonics are judged neceſſary, this water has been found extremely ſerviceable, when the artificial preparations of iron have failed.

Married.] At Streatley, the Rev. E. Evans, M. A. vicar of Dymock, in Glouceſterſhire, to the Honourable Miſs Bradſhaw.

In London, Mr. Butler, cutler, to Miſs Mathews, of Shinfield.—Mr. T. Foſter, draper, to Miſs Coſſum, both of Maidenhead.

At Reading, S. Pococke, eſq. captain in the 12th battalion of the army of reſerve, to Miſs Porter, daughter of Lady Bolton, of the iſland of St. Vincent.—Mr. R. Clark, ironmonger, &c. of Marlborough, Wiltſhire, to

Miſs M. Choules, of Chiſleden.—Major Wade, of the rifle-corps, to Miſs Langford, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Langford, canon of Windſor.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Legatt, dealer in bacon.—F. Kirby, eſq. of Winterbrooke, near Wallingford.

At Aldbourn, Wilts, Mr. J. Aſhley, attorney. He is characterized as having been a cheerful companion, and entertaining his friends with becoming hoſpitality; and it is further added of him, that "he dropped as the leaves do, and died an honeſt fellow."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The following very ſingular circumſtance lately took place in the city of Bath.—One of the children of the Sun, and characterized as one of the darkeſt of the race, by ſtrong and preſſing importunity, had at length prevailed on a very agreeable young woman of the city, to promiſe him her hand in the ſolemn rites of wedlock; and it ſeems that a multitude of ſpectators had accordingly aſſembled around St. James's church, to witneſs the union of the colours white and black together. The intended bride, however, ſeemed to waver in her reſolution early in the morning, and, indeed, deſirous to decline the ceremony altogether; but by the aid of ſome conſiderable preſents, the moſt ſacred profeſſions of eternal love, and the perſuaſive rhetoric of Othello's tongue, ſhe at laſt aſſented. The proceſſion was then ſeen to come over the bridge from the Twerton road, (for there was Deſdemona's reſidence,) and move ſlowly up Horſe-ſtreet; when, ſhocking to relate, the fickle fair-one, either alarmed at the appearance of ſo large a concourſe of people, or inſtigated by the caprice natural to her ſex, ſlipped up one of the avenues in a populous part of the city, and got clear away, leaving the much-pitied bridegroom in a ſtate almoſt bordering on diſtraction. It does not appear that the intended ſpouſe has ſince relented; and her conduct certainly merits the execration of every one capable of feeling the pangs of diſappointed love.

A gentleman farmer of St. Audries, in this county, having planted, laſt ſpring, fourteen grains of Spaniſh barley, it appears that theſe grains produced not fewer than 271 ears, upon an average nineteen ſtalks to a grain, and five over; containing, excluſive of loſs by birds, &c. 14,630 corns, of a very excellent quality.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to improve the harbour of Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales, and likewiſe the light-houſes on the point called the Mumbles.

Married.] At Weſton, E. Edwards, eſq. to Miſs Tolfrey.

At Walcot church, Captain J. Chetwood, of the 73d regiment of foot, to Miſs Patton, daughter of Colonel Patton, Governor of the iſland of St. Helena.

At Briſtol, Mr. J. Noble, of Wrington, to Miſs E. White.—Mr. T. Lewis, ſhipwright, to Miſs Snell.—Mr. W. Mathews, jun. engraver, to Miſs A. Chittle.—Mr. Gee, tobacconiſt, to Mrs. Balmanna, widow of the late Captain Balmanna.—Mr. J. Cherry, auctioneer, to Mrs. E. Hawkes, widow, of Shirehampton.

At Bath, Mr. J. Porteus, jun. carver and gilder, to Miſs M. Woodard.—Mr. Hathwell, carver, &c. to Miſs Norris.—Mr. T. Barker, artiſt, to Miſs Jones, of Sion-hill.—Mr. W. Dore, haberdaſher, to Miſs King.

At Chidcock, near Bridport, the Rev. G. Langdon, to Miſs Fitzherbert.

Died.] At Briſtol, aged 89, Mr. Saunders, formerly a ſugar-baker.—Mr. Pountney, paper-maker.—Mr. J. Anderſon, jun. of the Lamb inn.—Mr. J. Panting, third ſon of Mrs. Panting.—Mrs. E. Hunt.—Dr. Plomer, phyſician.—C. Holder, eſq. ſon of W. Holder, eſq. merchant.—Mrs. Haythorne.—Mrs. Thompſon.—Mrs. Squire.—Mrs. Lambden, wife of Mr. T. Lambden, pin-maker.

At Bath, Mrs. Supple.—Mrs. S. Roy.—Mr. G. Foord, whiteſmith.—Mr. Milſon, maſon. He was found drowned in the river, near Bath Eaſton.

Mr. G. Ford, engine-maker.—Mr. Griffin, publican.—Miſs A. Grant, daughter of H. Grant, eſq. American Conſul for the northern diſtrict of Scotland.—Mrs. Day, a maiden lady.—In her 86th year, Mrs. James.—At her houſe in Gay-ſtreet, in this city, Viſcounteſs Northland, of the kingdom of Ireland.—In her 86th year, Mrs. James.—Mr. Humber, publican.—Aged 99, Mrs. M. Hibbert.

At Bruton, aged 81, Mr. Boyer.

At Langford, aged 65, R. Burland, eſq. youngeſt brother of the late Sir John Burland, Baron of the Exchequer.

In the neighbourhood of London, J. Staple, eſq. many years clerk of the peace for this county.

At Cheddar, near Axbridge, the Rev. T. Drewitt.

At Frome, in his 88th year, Mr. H. Pearce, wheelwright. He had made a wheel-barrow on the day that preceded his death, not from the preſſure of neceſſity, but from a principle of innate induſtry, and the particular delight which he took in being actively employed, as he had well provided for the wants of old age.

Aged 33, Miſs M. Crocker, a lady juſtly eſteemed for her exemplary piety, and other Chriſtian virtues.

Mrs. Bunn, wife of Mr. Bunn, attorney, of Frome Selwood.—In her 19th year, Miſs J. Hazard, third daughter of Mr. Hazard, printer and bookſeller.

At Stapleton, near Briſtol, Mrs. R. Lombard, relict of the late R. Lombard, eſq. of Voſterburgh, in Ireland.

In his wretched hut, oppoſite the Red Lion Inn, on Old Down, in his 90th year, Thomas Clark. He had reſided fifty-two years in the ſame hovel, given to him by the farmer, in whoſe ſervice he had formerly been. For nearly ten years he was confined lame to his pallet of ſtraw, with a covering of only a rug. He conſidered the hut as a freehold; and though often ſuffering from extreme want, would never exchange it for the aſylum afforded by the pariſh. He would ſometimes tell intereſting anecdotes of his life, "for he had been a ſoldier in his early youth, and fought at famous battles." He was bred a Proteſtant, but had of late years become a rigid Catholic, and impoſed upon himſelf very ſevere penance. He ſcantily protracted his miſerable exiſtence with bread and water, frequently refuſing, from the opulent and charitable, a more nouriſhing ſuſtenance, and for three days together, tobacco has been his only ſupport. In the very depth of winter, with his hut half unroofed, and the elements blowing in through every crevice, he was never heard to complain; on the contrary, he would ſay that his puniſhment was not ſufficient to atone for the ſins he had perpetrated in his youth. Some benevolent hand of the Catholic would ſometimes drop a mite into his ſad ſolitary dwelling, and his conſtant reply was, "The Lord reward you," &c. &c.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Colonel Michel, of Dewliſh, to Miſs Fane, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. H. Fane.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. T. Thorne, ſtocking-manufacturer.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Perfect, wife of Mr. Perfect of Wandſworth.

At Witcombe, in the poor-houſe, in the entire uſe of her ſenſes, at the great age of 103, Joanna Bowden.—Mrs. Symes, of Wyke Farm, near Sherbourne.

At Wimbourne, aged 77, Mrs. Butt, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Butt.—Aged 85, Mrs. Frowde, of Brinton Deverill.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. C. E. Walkey, to Miſs E. Collins, daughter of C. Collins, eſq. mayor.—Lieutenant Leabon, of the 9th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Oxenham, widow of the late S. Oxenham, eſq. of Wear, near Exeter.—Mr. Bowring, watch-maker, to Miſs C. Price, of Wiveliſcombe.

Mr. W. H. [illegible], attorney, of [illegible]leigh-lodge, near [illegible], to Miſs [illegible], only daughter of the late Major [illegible], of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

Died.] At Exeter, Miſs [illegible].—Aged 84, J. [illegible], eſq. ſenior alderman of this city.

At Plymouth, ſuddenly, while in the act of lifting a tumbler of grog to his mouth, aged 84, J. Derby, ſen.—Aged 60, S. Ames, eſq.—The Rev. J. Frowde, vicar of Knowſtone and Molland.

Near Cadleigh, aged 90, Mr. J. Pearce. After his deceaſe, the ſum of ſix thouſand guineas and half guineas was found in his houſe, to the great ſurprize and joy of his executors, although, during life, he generally complained of the want of money.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. S. Croggan, tanner, to Miſs E. Middlecoate, both of Grampound.

Died.] At Falmouth, at her father's houſe, of a deep decline, Mrs. Williams, wife of Captain F. Williams, of the Royal Corniſh regiment.

IRELAND.

At Ardſalla, in the county of Meath, the Right Honourable Peter Ludlow, Earl Ludlow, who was born the ſecond day of April, 1730, married on the 26th day of June, 1753, to Lady Frances Lumley, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Earl of Scarborough, and had iſſue by her, (who died in March 1796,) Auguſtus, now Earl Ludlow, born on the firſt day of January, 1755, and George-James, born on the 12th day of December, 1758, who is a major-general in the army, colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Berwick and Holy Iſland; and four daughters, Lady Frances-Maria, Lady Anne-Barbara, Lady Harret, and Lady Charlotte. His Lordſhip repreſented the county of Huntingdon, in England, in four ſucceſſive parliaments; being firſt elected in the ſpring 1768, and continued knight of the ſhire until the diſſolution in May 1796, when he retired. He ſeldom ſpoke in Parliament, but was always eſteemed a very independent, upright member, of manly deportment, and gentlemanlike manners, ſteady in his principles, moderate in his language, and faithful in his attachments. In politics, he acted with the Whigs, and generally voted with them; upon the change of the Miniſtry, in 1782, he was appointed Comptroller of the Houſhold, which he held until March 1784. He was deſcended from General Ludlow, the celebrated General of the Parliamentary forces, in the time of Charles the Firſt. He was created Baron Ludlow of Ardſalla in the year 1755, and Viſcount Preſton and Earl Ludlow, all in Ireland, in the year 1760.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Schorau, near Leipſic, in his 78th year, J. Jacob Volkmann, LL.D. a moſt voluminous tranſlator, chiefly of books of travels during the laſt 40 years, from the French and Engliſh languages.

At Upſal, Adolph Murray, M.D. He was born in Stockholm, in 1750; elected Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery, at Upſal, 1774; and phyſician to the Royal Family of Sweden, in 1779.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE capture of the Dutch ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo, has brought ſeaſonable relief to a part of our Weſt-India merchants. Theſe had, during the laſt war, and in the ſhort interval of peace, hazarded property to a great amount, in purchaſes, in loans, and in ſales of goods on credit, on the plantations of thoſe ſettlements, and on the hopes of their produce. By the renewal of the war, all returns were hindered. Since the ſettlements are again under Britiſh dominion, debts to Britiſh merchants, are to be recovered from them, as eaſily as from Jamaica, or any of our other Weſt-India iſles. An order of the Privy Council has, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, renewed our freedom of commercial intercourſe with theſe conqueſts on the ſame conditions on which it ſubſiſts with our other colonies. The trade in Weſt-India produce is thus thrown ſtill more, as almoſt a monopoly, into the hands of the merchants of this country: and the Weſt-India market, for the exportation of Britiſh manufactures, is, at the ſame time, enlarged. Our ſmuggling trade of Britiſh manufactures to the Spaniſh main is, at this time, great. It goes partly from Jamaica, and in part from Trinidad, and the other iſles. The Spaniſh ſmugglers come with hard caſh in their hands, and make their purchaſes from the merchants expecting them, in the Britiſh colonies. Large quantities of goods are manufactured and packed up at Glaſgow, for the Spaniſh market expreſsly.

The traders of Glaſgow, among the moſt enterprizing in the world, have already opened a commercial intercourſe with the dominions of Ruſſia on the Black Sea. Captain Douglas, in the Mentor, of Greenock, is now at Odeſſa, taking in a cargo of wheat. But he complains that the war proves unfortunate to his adventure, and to the trade of the Black Sea in general. Yet, though for the time injured by the war, the trade to the Black Sea ought not to be neglected by the merchants of this country. The regions bordering on it, offer a vaſt field for the woollen goods, the iron and copper utenſils, the earthen-ware, and in truth, for all the ſtaple manufactures of theſe iſlands. The Crimea, Mingrelia, Georgia, and all the northern provinces of Perſia, are ſo ſituate in climate, and other circumſtances, that a vaſt demand for Britiſh goods, even for Britiſh Weſt-India produce, may be excited in them. They largely ſupply articles of the raw, unwrought produce of nature, which are in great demand here, as materials for Britiſh art. Several markets to which our goods have been hitherto ſent by the way of Syria, from St. Peterſburgh, and from the Archangel, may now be reached more conveniently from the ports of the Black Sea.

The adventurous ſpirit of the merchants of Liverpool, is ſuch as to deſerve every ſucceſs and every praiſe. They have fitted out a number of privateers ſince the commencement of the preſent war. Their privateers have been, in general, very fortunate in captures. The total value of the prizes taken from the enemy ſince the war broke out, is eſtimated at twelve millions. Of this, two millions and four hundred thouſand pounds ariſe from prizes brought into the port of Liverpool. The Liverpool traders continue to ſend out to Smyrna, and other ports of the Levant, conſiderable cargoes of Weſt-India coffee, which are partly ſold there at prices lower than Mocha coffee can poſſibly be had at, in part re-imported to this country, under the falſe denomination of Mocha coffee. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that when the interior and higher-lying parts of our principal Weſt-India iſles ſhall be more entirely cleared for coffee-plantations, we may have coffee from them which ſhall equal that of Mocha, in its beſt qualities. The coffee of Mocha is produced on arid heights, where the mould is artificial, and water is collected with great difficulty, and diſtributed with extreme parſimony.

Our trade with Africa continues, in the whole, to increaſe. The ſettlement at Sierra Leone, attempted, at the firſt, under proviſions for the government of the colony, which were too feebly popular, has never yet prevailed altogether over that primary diſadvantage. But, ſince it is not to be entirely abandoned, it cannot ultimately fail of becoming highly uſeful to this country. The French factories of Senegal, have been formerly very profitable; their intercourſe with the mother-country may be now interrupted by the ſuperiority of the Britiſh naval force on thoſe coaſts. If the air, the temperature, and the periodical heat of Africa were leſs pernicious to health, there is no part of the world where factories might be more uſefully multiplied by the merchants of this united; for many of the moſt valuable raw materials for our arts may be had, in the greateſt abundance, from Africa.

War with Spain threatens to raiſe the price of Spaniſh wool very conſiderably. The Spaniſh is the fineſt wool that we obtain, in large quantity, from abroad. The wools of Italy are not equal in fineneſs to thoſe of our own ſheep. The cloth made from Italian wools, in the Neapolitan dominions, is very coarſe. At Arpino, the birth-place of Cicero, is now one of the beſt manufactures of woollen cloth in all Italy. Yet the cloth of Arpino is very coarſe, and does not bring in ſale more than 11s. 6d. an ell. It is in great requeſt among the poorer people; but the rich wear chiefly Engliſh cloth. Bilboa, the principal mart for the exportation of Spaniſh wool, ſupplies about 60,000 bags annually to the merchants of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The exportation of Spaniſh wool was increaſed laſt war; and the ſame effect may probably enſue in the preſent.

The manufacture of ſewing-thread, and of a ſpecies of mixed ſilk handkerchiefs from the aloe-thread, or the fibres in the leaves of the aloes-tree, has been, of late, conſiderable in Sicily. Horſe-harneſs, nets, neck-handkerchiefs, ruffles, cauls of caps, &c. are made in large quantities, of the ſame material, in both Sicily and Spain. At Taranto there exiſts juſt now a very elegant manufacture of gloves, ſtockings, waiſtcoats, &c. of a ſpecies of ſilk, of which a ſingle tuft is found within the ſhells of every individual of the ſpecies *Pinna Nobilis*. The inhabitants of Taranto find theſe ſhell-fiſh in every part of the Neapolitan ſeas, and on the coaſts of Sardinia and Corſica. The ſilk is of a brown cinnamon, or a gloſſy gold colour.

The average price of Raw Sugar, for the week ending November 16, was 42s. 9$\frac{1}{4}$d. per cwt. beſides the duty. The retail prices have been ſince enhanced, and a dirtier loaf ſugar is now ſold at the ſame price per pound at which a whiter and finer ſugar was to be had a month ſince.

The London Dock Company find that the works of that undertaking cannot be completed but at a much greater expence than was in their former eſtimates counted upon. They have petitioned Parliament for leave to add another 500,000l. to their capital ſtock

The commerce of France is, every where, in a ruinous condition. Never were there ſo many bankruptcies at Bourdeaux as juſt now. The fiſhermen of the port of Boulogne gained between eight and nine thouſand pounds by the mackrel fiſhery, in the year 1802; this year their gains, by the ſame fiſh, are comparatively inconſiderable By the herring fiſhery for the year ending September 23, 1803, the port of Boulogne gained upwards of 36,000l. ſterling. Their proſpect of gain by this branch of the fiſhery, is for the preſent ſeaſon very ſmall. Ship-timber, of which there has been of late a waſteful conſumption in France, is now very dear there.

The frauds of the coal-merchants, and of the ſhip-meters of coals, having been ſo fully detected and puniſhed in the courts of juſtice, the dealers now compenſate themſelves by raiſing the price, and withholding the odd ſack to the chaldron, which ſome of them were formerly wont to give to their cuſtomers. Coals are ſold in retail at above 3l. per chaldron. In the beginning of the year 1642, there were great ſcarcity and dearth of Newcaſtle coals in London; ſo that Parliament thought fit to interpoſe and fix a maximum for their price. The maximum was fixed at 23s. per chaldron. Perhaps that price was greater, allowance being made for the difference in the value of money, &c. than any price we ſhall be obliged this preſent winter to give for our coals; exportation of Newcaſtle coal was then prohibited.

The trade of Hamburgh is continually more impaired by the blockade of the Elbe, the oppreſſions of the French in Hanover, and thoſe threats which render it probable that Hamburgh may be ſoon occupied by French troops. The trade of Hamburgh depends on the advantages which it has hitherto preſented as an emporium for the goods of foreign merchants; but it is not ſafe for foreigners to riſk their property in either Hamburgh, Bremen, or Lubeck, while theſe cities are ſo much expoſed to the danger of ſeizure by the French. The conveyance of Britiſh goods muſt therefore be through the Daniſh and the Pruſſian dominions into Germany, while Hanover, and ſo many ſurrounding ſtaples of commerce are ſo wholly in Bonaparte's power. The imperial free towns are, in trade, likely to be altogether ruined by this war.

The trade of Sweden and Denmark is conſiderably flouriſhing. The Danes and Swedes ſupply the countries of the North with a large proportion of the Eaſt and Weſt India goods there conſumed.

A water-ſpout has very lately done great damage in the iſland of Madeira; by which certain mercantile houſes, in that iſle of Engliſh connexion are, it is ſaid, loſers to a large amount.

Engliſh merchants now do conſiderable buſineſs at Dantzick and Koningſbergh. Hemp finds a quick ſale at Koningſbergh. A good deal of wheat is coming from Dantzick, as the Baltic muſt be ſoon cloſed by the froſts; the imports from that quarter are juſt now large.

Bankruptcies have been of late unuſually numerous; but the number diminiſhes; the confidence of trade returns; thoſe who have ſtood the ſhock go on with increaſed credit. The failures have ſhewn rather a commercial activity adventuring ſucceſsfully, but without adequate capital, than any great misfortunes of traffic. The three per cents have fluctuated in November from 51 to 54.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt, much rain has fallen, and produced the laſt effects on the young wheat crops, which, on the drier ſoils, ſtood much in need of it The paſtures have likewiſe been greatly refreſhed by it. The various operations of huſbandry that are neceſſary to be performed at this ſeaſon have been yet very little interrupted. In many diſtricts the plough has kept conſtantly in motion; and alſo the dung-cart, in getting manure upon the lands. The ſeaſon has alſo been unuſually fine for the purpoſe of repairing hedges and ditches; much of this ſort of work having been executed in different diſtricts.

Owing to the rain which fell in the beginning of the month, the wheat ſowing has been finiſhed; but in ſome ſtrong backward lands, the clover lays have not been ſown; the ſeaſon having been too far advanced before the rain came. The young wheat looks remarkably well, and the young clover, which at harveſt appeared to be very thin, will prove a full plant. The turnips look much improved by the rain, but the quantity will be very ſhort. This makes ſtore-ſheep cheaper. Stock in *good* condition ſell the readieſt. A conſiderable quantity of barley is uſed both for ſheep and cattle. The wheat comes to market of a very inferior quality. Barley is good, but the price low. Clover ſeed will be very fine, and the produce tolerably good.

The prices of grain keep nearly as in our laſt. Wheat averages 54s. 9d. Rye 36s. 10d. Barley 26s. Oats 24s. 1d. Beans 38s. 11d. Peaſe 41s. 5d.

The openneſs of the ſeaſon has tended, in ſome meaſure, to lower the prices of hay. In St. James's Market, Hay ſells from 4l 6s. to 5l. 15s. Straw, from 1l. 4s to 1l. 13s. At Whitechapel Market, Hay ſells from 4l. 4s. to 6l. Clover, from 6l. to 6l. 14s. Straw, from 1l. 8s. to 1l. 14s.

The prices of both lean and fat ſtock keep much the ſame as in our laſt. In Smithfield Market, Beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Veal, from 5s. to 7s. Pork, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. Lamb, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef ſold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, from 3s. to 4s. 4d. Veal, from 4s to 6s. 4d. Pork, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. Lamb, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

Good Milch-cows keep very high. Horſes, of the good ſaddle kind, likewiſe fetch very high prices.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of Oct. to the 24th of Nov. 1803, incluſive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.42. Oct. 26. Wind N. E.
Loweſt 28.70. Nov. 11. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 72 hundredths of an inch. { Between the middle of the fourth and fifth days of the preſent month the barometer fell from 30.20 to 29.48.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Oct. 25, Wind N. E.
Loweſt 30°. Nov. 4, 15, 24, Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 15°. { On the 5th inſtant the thermometer was not higher than 38°. but on 6th it was as high as 53°

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report is equal to 5,536 inches in depth.

We have, at length, had another rainy month, which, after the long drought, has been of great conſequence to the intereſts of agriculture, and inland navigation; ſcarcely a canal in the kingdom that has not ſuffered very materially for want of water, and the buſineſs of many have been totally ſtopped; of courſe, in Glouceſterſhire, and many other of the inland parts of the kingdom, the price of coals, and other commodities depending on water-carriage, has been doubled. On the 25th and 26th the barometer was in a riſing ſtate; the ſucceeding four days it fell gradually, but very ſlowly; but the wind continuing north-eaſt, rain was not to be expected; and in the evening of the 30th, the mercury roſe, and continued ſtationary, but high, (30,24) till the morning of the 4th inſtant, when the wind getting towards the ſouth, it fell with great rapidity, and with it a deal of heavy rain. For the whole month, the average height of the barometer is 29,585 which is lower than it has been for any month ſince January. The average height of the thermometer is 46° 45′

On Sunday the 13th, between eight and nine in the evening, was ſeen, not only in the metropolis and its neighourhood, but in a great many and diſtant parts of the kingdom, a very extraordinary meteor. From an almoſt total darkneſs, in an inſtant the whole hemiſphere became light as day. It came from the north-eaſt, and paſſed with great rapidity to the oppoſite point of the horizon. Thoſe who were well ſituated for the purpoſe of obſervation, deſcribe it as having been viſible for the ſpace of two minutes. No two perſons, however, ſeem to agree in their deſcription of the apparent ſize or ſhape of the luminous body. The time for obſervation being ſo ſhort, and its ſudden and unexpected appearance, which, in moſt caſes, ſeems to have excited emotions of terror, allowed no ſpace for forming thoſe accurate conceptions of its magnitude and diſtance, the knowledge of which would have been exceedingly intereſting to thoſe who are engaged in meteorological inquiries.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, was witneſſed one of the moſt tremenduous ſtorms of rain and hail, accompanied with loud and repeated peals of thunder and lightning, that was ever known at this ſeaſon.

SOCIETY FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

⁂ *We have received ſo many Communications relative to the Plan of a Society for Scientific Information, that we are unable to inſert the whole of them. But, as a means of giving effect to the wiſhes of ſo many reſpectable perſons,* Mr. PHILLIP'S, *the Proprietor of this Magazine, (by the deſire of ſeveral friends to the plan, reſident in London,) has agreed to receive the names of all Gentlemen who may be diſpoſed to become members; and if a number, of ſufficient reſpectability, ſhould be received, it is intended to make the neceſſary arrangements for the immediate formation of the Society on a liberal and extenſive plan.*

The gentlemen who have intereſted themſelves, in Scotland, for the Benefit of the Poor Boy at Ednam, return thanks for ſeveral ſubſcriptions ſent to Mr. Phillips, and ſolicit the contributions of other benevolent perſons. A liſt of the ſubſcribers may be ſeen at No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

On the 25th of January will be publiſhed, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Fifteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehenſive Retroſpect of the Progreſs of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the laſt ſix Months—and ſimilar Retroſpects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will greatly oblige me, and at the ſame time gratify the public, by aſſigning a place in your valuable Magazine to the following Statement reſpecting the Oxford edition of Strabo.

I informed Mr. Halliwell, of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, of my intention to acquaint the public with the ſtate of the work in the following letter.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you with my reſolution to lay before the public the ſtatement of your progreſs in preparing the Strabo for the preſs, and the cauſe of the delay, that has occurred during the laſt year.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Bath, Dec. 10, 1803 T FALCONER.

I received the following anſwer.

SIR,

I HAVE been this morning honoured with your letter, dated Dec. 10. I have only to remark, that then will be the proper time to ſtate to the public the progreſs that has been made in preparing the Strabo for the preſs, when you can convince the public of the eaſineſs of the taſk. Second thoughts, I apprehend, will induce you to defer for a time your announced reſolution. Conſidering the zeal you poſſeſs, and the intereſt you have in a work which is to immortalize ſo near a relative, I cannot but think it an immenſe loſs to the literati of Europe, that the work was not originally placed in your hands. From the ſpecimen I have before me of the attention with which you peruſe a ſheet with a view to detect the blunders of a compoſitor! there is no doubt of your proceeding in the work with a rapidity hitherto unknown and unthought-of. In order to be relieved from any further importunity, I intend to tranſmit per poſt, in a few days, or by ſome other conveyance, the ſheets of Strabo in my poſſeſſion. Wiſhing you every ſucceſs in your undertaking,

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,

B. N. C. Dec. 12. H. HALLIWELL.

Mr. Halliwell ſhall ſupply the explanation that may be required on my part. In a letter of his, dated February 2, 1791, and addreſſed to the Oxford Editor, he ſays, "Mr. P. is juſt finiſhing the 7th book. Two ſheets, I think, will conclude it, when I ſhall have the buſineſs entirely in my own hands." Hence it appears that eleven years and a half have been conſumed in capricious application to ſeven books and two-thirds; for the remaining portion, which conſtitutes my diviſion of the undertaking, contains two books and one third. Let Mr. Halliwell ſpeak likewiſe concerning the rate of his march. In the ſame letter he ſays: "A Latin verſion of the epitome would, as you obſerve, make the text more uniform. But all thoughts of that muſt be given up. It would retard us in our progreſs, and God knows we advance ſlowly enough. One ſheet per week is as much as we can get through." The computation is eaſy if any one is diſpoſed to make it, at what time Mr. Halliwell might have finiſhed the work upon his own eſtimate; and the reſult is, that he might have compleated it very nearly four times over in the period which he has actually employed in finiſhing a little more than three-fourths of the ten books. The ſheet which he ſays has been ſo inaccurately examined, I did not pretend to prepare for the printer; and I informed the Board of Delegates, that I could not prepare it for want of proper materials. I applied for the materials to Mr. Halliwell, and he replied in a note "that his engagements this morning will not allow of a ſingle moment's leiſure to ſearch amongſt his papers for the page wanted by Mr. Falconer."

In November 1802, I had the honour of being appointed to ſucceed Mr. Halliwell in the care of this publication. At that time he had four printed ſheets, which were to be reviſed; and I received a ſucceſſion of promiſes throughout one whole year, that they ſhould be reviſed, but nothing was done during that period. He then conſented to give up two of them, which I received, but without the means of preparing them for the printer. I therefore returned them.

Mr. Halliwell's perturbation of mind ariſes, I imagine, from one amongſt other cauſes, that would affect him, and not ſlightly. I copied out the various readings extending through one hundred and fifty pages in about five weeks, and I omitted not more than ſix or ſeven in more than three thouſand. Mr. Halliwell was engaged during July, Auguſt, September, and October laſt, in any thing elſe than what according to his promiſe ſhould have occupied his time. Mr. Halliwell was prepared to repeat his promiſes in November laſt, but my patience and my faith can hold out no longer, and I appeal to the public. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Bath, Dec. 14, 1803. T. FALCONER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with no ſmall reluctance that I again addreſs myſelf to the public, through your medium, on the ſubject of the Italian compoſitions peremptorily aſcribed to Poggio Bracciolini by the Edinburgh critics. The communication of your Correſpondent from St. Andrews, (See Monthly Magazine for December, 1803) who ſeems ſingularly well acquainted with the notices of Poggio's Works, which are ſcattered through various publications, has exonerated me from the charge which thoſe gentlemen have, in their ignorance, brought againſt me. But I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that, in ſtating, upon the authority of Recanati, that Poggio wrote an Italian treatiſe on the family of the Buondelmonti, (the title of which he exhibits in the Italian language) he has been, either by inadvertency or by quoting not directly from Recanati's work, but from ſome Italian journal, betrayed into a conſiderable miſtake. Recanati, indeed, mentions ſuch a treatiſe, but he does not intimate that it was written in Italian. On the contrary, as it is mentioned at the cloſe of an enumeration of Poggio's Latin works, without any notice to the contrary, it is evident that Recanati is of opinion that it was alſo compoſed in Latin. As Recanati's Life of Poggio, prefixed to his edition of the *Hiſtoria Florentina,* is not in every body's hands, I ſhall tranſcribe the paſſage in queſtion.

After mentioning Poggio's treatiſe "De Miſeriâ Conditionis humanæ," and his Florentine Hiſtory, Recanati thus proceeds:- "Omnibus his quæ vel impreſſa vel manuſcripta habentur, adjicies Tractatum de Imaginibus Virorum illuſtrium Gentis de Bondelmontibus, quem jam evulgatum eſſe Laurentius ipſe de Bondelmontibus quodam in codice ſuâ manu exarato teſtatur, nec non clariſſimus vir Joannes Baptiſta Caſottus; ſed fortaſſe periit præclarum hoc opus injuria temporum." Permit me to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Gateacre, Your well-wiſher,

Dec. 10, 1803. WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING fond of ſuch experiments in agriculture as promiſe a probability of advantage, I have tried many, and have often been well ſatisfied with the reſult.

But as two or three experiments are not ſufficient in any caſe, I will mention a few which may be conſidered but as hints thrown out for the improvement of others.

1. Quick-fences often become open in many places at bottom, notwithſtanding the utmoſt attention, and more eſpecially if neglected. The barberry-ſhrub, on the contrary, will make an impenetrable fence, and always cloſe at bottom, becauſe it always puts up numerous ſuckers from the roots, which fill every vacancy. It may as eaſily be raiſed from the berries as quick or hawthorn, and it grows faſter. The ſuckers alſo will ſtrike root eaſily, eſpecially if planted early. I ſuppoſe theſe ſhrubs may be had in plenty at moſt nurſeries. This is worth a thought from thoſe who have new grounds to incloſe.

2. The Indian ſtriped or ribband-graſs, which is cultivated in gardens, would anſwer admirably for hay. In rich grounds I have had plants four feet high: what a burden of hay would a field ſo cropped produce! Cattle are exceedingly fond of it: the ſeeds are eaſily ſaved, ſo that a perſon might ſoon have enough for a rood, and from that ſave again and again, for as many acres as he might chuſe. It is probable that the crop might be much too large to be made on the field where it grew; but if ſo, it would be worth while to carry part into another field.

3. The everlaſting-pea, grown alſo in gardens, would make an advantageous crop, eſpecially in ſtony land. When once ſown, it will bear a crop for many years, without any annual trouble, except ſcattering ſome manure, and getting in the crop. It ſhould be cut for green food.

4. The Morocco-pea, alſo, would give a prodigious crop of green food; I ſuppoſe, at leaſt, four times as much as vetches; and that for many years from one ſowing, as it comes up again, like the everlaſting-pea, every ſpring.

5. Scotch kale planted out in June, in good land, will grow very large before winter, and I am perſuaded would give an abundant ſupply for cattle, when no other juicy food is to be had. As it grows upwards, it may be planted cloſe, and a vaſt deal will ſtand upon an acre.—I have ſeen a few faint attempts to make advantage of this, but they were not judiciouſly managed. It was either planted out too late, or in very poor ground, and therefore it was not a fair trial.

6. The late Mr. Howard (the celebrated philanthropiſt,) gave me a few potatoes of a peculiar ſort, which had been ſent to him from America. I ſoon increaſed the quantity. The produce of them was at leaſt double that of any other ſort I know; but they were not fit for table. I turned ſome hogs into the land where they grew, and left them to root them up, and eat them, which they did completely, and grew as fat as I wiſhed them to be for roaſting-pork in a ſhort time. By this means all attendance and trouble in fattening the hogs was ſaved, and the land was well manured for the next crop, and the quantity of potatoes was ſuch as paid me this way extremely well. I have ſince loſt this ſort of potatoe; but Mr. Howard told me that he had given it to many of his friends in Bedfordſhire. It is therefore very probable that it is ſtill there. Dr. Rees mentions this ſort, under the article Potatoe, in the firſt edition of his Cyclopedia, with many particulars reſpecting it.

7. It would, perhaps, be worth while to ſcatter a number of mixed garden-ſeeds in a ſmall piece of land, and, when they are ſufficiently grown, to turn a horſe in among them, and watch him, to ſee which he prefers. I did ſo once, but have loſt the memorandum of it. If my memory does not deceive me, the French honeyſuckle was eaten with great avidity. If ſo, that would be a valuable plant to introduce into field-culture, becauſe it grows high, and bears a great crop.

8. A ſimilar experiment to the former, if the plants be left to ſtand till ſevere winter, might probably give the knowledge of ſome uſeful plants for that ſeaſon of ſcarcity.

9. Whoever obſerves the greedy manner in which poultry of all ſorts, and alſo ſmall birds, will devour the ſeeds of the large ſunflower, may perhaps think, like me, that this plant would give a vaſt quantity of food for them on a little ground. The experiment might be tried on a few poles. I have been told that they give a flavour to the fleſh of poultry exactly like that of pheaſant.

If theſe hints are acceptable, I may probably ſend you, from time to time, many more. I am, &c.

J. B. Pike.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Edinburgh Reviewers, in their Account of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography, (p. 80, No. V.) have thought fit to introduce the following remark: "Mr. Pinkerton ought to have mentioned that the Engliſh Tranſlation of Kæmpfer's Japan, which was publiſhed by the liberality of Sir Hans Sloane, is *very incomplete*, and that the *original intire* work was lately publiſhed in French, and, we believe, in German, which alone ought to be conſulted."

Now, as the original work was certainly written in German, it is rather ſtrange that a French tranſlation ſhould be denominated the *original intire* work. The Reviewers, perhaps, meant that the *intire* work had been publiſhed in the French language; but this manner of ſtating it is neither correction nor elucidation. Their *belief* that the work has been publiſhed in German, is ſtill more obſcure. If there really be ſuch a publication, it is moſt likely a tranſlation either from the Engliſh or French, and conſequently not leſs incomplete. There was a French tranſlation from Scheutzer's Engliſh verſion, publiſhed at the Hague in 1729 and 1731, and another in Dutch in 1729.

Kæmpfer had prepared his original German work for the preſs, but died before he could publiſh it. On his death, this manuſcript, and the reſt of Kæmpfer's collections, were purchaſed by Sir Hans Sloane, and are now among his manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum. If any other copy of equal authority remain, as the materials from which any French or German edition has been recently publiſhed, the Reviewers would have deſerved well of their readers in ſtating ſuch a fact, and thereby ſupplying the omiſſion complained of in Mr. Pinkerton's work.—They ſhould at leaſt have proved that

Mr. Pinkerton might have done more than he is blamed for not doing.

There may, however, be ſome latent information on this ſubject, as well as evidence to ſhew that Scheutzer's Engliſh Tranſlation from the Sloanian manuſcript is *incomplete*, which it would be deſirable that the Edinburgh Critics ſhould lay before the public on ſome future occaſion.

21ſt Nov. 1803. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the difference between Mr. Zouch, or his Vindicator, and myſelf, rather concerns matter of opinion than of fact, a very few words will ſerve for reply to the obſervations in your laſt number.

1. I ſtill think that when Mr. Zouch pointed out Mr. Wakefield as having improperly cenſured Hooker, it was incumbent upon him to have conſidered the ground of his cenſure, and not merely condemn him by an exclamation. Hooker's obſervation appears to me, though not malicious, yet uncandid, and rather belonging to the controverſialiſt, than to the enquirer after truth.

2. I ſee not the leaſt reaſon to alter my opinion of Laud, as a proud, narrow bigot, capable of cruelty and malignity towards his opponents: how far this is diſtant from the character of malicious, I leave your readers to determine.

3. If Mr. Zouch, whom I believe to be a very worthy man, is, upon reflection, ſatisfied with himſelf for ſtepping entirely out of his way, at a moment of party-exaſperation, to repeat another's virulent abuſe of Dr. Price, I have nothing further to ſay on the ſubject. Dr. Price will live in the memory of thoſe who knew him, as one of the moſt excellent and benevolent of men. I wiſh, indeed, he had been ſooner ſenſible of the atrocious character the French revolution was aſſuming; but he was miſled by thinking and hoping too well of mankind, and relying too much upon his own views of the deſigns of Providence.

Your's, &c.
ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Life of Dr. Reid, publiſhed by that ornament to the profeſſorial chair, Mr. Dugald Stewart, I met with the following ſtatement of the *principle of credulity*, which Dr. Reid aſſerts, and Dr. Prieſtley denies, to be an inſtinctive principle implanted in our nature; and, therefore, like many other inſtincts, aſſumed by Dr. Reid and his followers, incapable of being traced to any more general law of nature. *"If credulity (ſays Dr. Reid) were the effect of reaſon and experience, it muſt grow up and gather ſtrength in the ſame proportion as reaſon and experience do. But if it is the gift of nature, it will be the ſtrongeſt in childhood, and limited and reſtrained by experience; and the moſt ſuperficial view of human life ſhews, that this laſt is the caſe, and not the firſt." Mr. Stewart adds, that "to his own judgment this argument carries complete conviction; and that Dr. Smith acquieſces in it in his Theory of Moral Sentiments." The reaſoning is ſpecious, and it may ſeem unreaſonable not to be convinced by an argument which has ſatisfied the diſcriminating and philoſophic mind of Mr. Stewart: yet I cannot help thinking, that, if examined, it will be found fallacious, and that the propenſity to believe thoſe about them, ſhewn by children, may be abundantly accounted for by the common proceſſes their minds paſs through, without recurring to the laſt reſource of philoſophical inveſtigation, a new general law, which, like the ſupernatural interference called in by the poet, ſhould never be allowed but when the knot can be looſened no other way.

Now it appears to me, that children do gain this principle of belief or credulity, preciſely as they gain other things, by reaſon and experience. Long before the infant can ſpeak, ſounds are uttered to attract his attention; along with theſe ſounds, certain objects, of which they are the arbitrary ſign, are preſented to him. By this means he is accuſtomed to expect the preſence of the one, when he perceives the preſence of the other. Thus the nurſe or the mother ſays, "Come to the window; Look at the moon;" at the ſame time taking the child to the window, and ſhewing him the moon. "Come, ſit in mama's lap;" at the ſame time taking him upon her lap. "Put on Henry's hat, and let him go abroad;" at the ſame time putting on his hat, and taking him abroad. By this conſtant aſſociation of the ſign with the thing ſignified it is that he learns the uſe of words; and it is to be obſerved that in no other way can he poſſibly learn the uſe of them; and along with the knowledge of words he neceſſarily imbibes that propenſity to expect the thing along with the name of the thing, which lays the foundation of his principle of credulity.

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* Dr. Stewart's Life of Reid, p. 132

For ſome time, indeed, the name of a thing raiſes a vague idea, the child not being able to modify his expectations according to the adjuncts and limitations with which it is combined: but, as ſoon as it is capable of doing this; as ſoon as the young pupil of nature underſtands the force of "The moon *will* ſhine at night;" "You *ſhall* go abroad *when* papa comes;" "*Come hither*, and you ſhall have a ſugar-plum;" his experience enlarges, and his expectations are more definite; he aſſociates ſounds, not only with the things he deſires to poſſeſs, but with perſons and actions, which muſt be combined to procure them. He is rarely diſappointed; he comes, and he receives the ſugarplum; he touches the ſteaming urn, and he burns his fingers, as his mother had told him he would; and thus, by ſlow degrees, and from an accumulation of experience, he forms the propoſition in his little brain, that things will happen as thoſe about him ſay they will.

Nor is it any objection to this account of the riſe of the principle, that our credulity leſſons in after years; for it is according to the uſual order of inveſtigation, that we firſt eſtabliſh the general rule, and afterwards attend to the exceptions, which indeed we may not at firſt have had an opportunity to obſerve. Thus a child receives the general propoſition that the ſun ſhines during thoſe hours in which he is above the horizon. He afterwards notices an eclipſe, and is obliged to admit the circumſtance as an exception; nor is he at all the ſlower to receive the exception from the courſe of years that have ſtrengthened his belief in the general propoſition.—I beg leave alſo to obſerve, that, though the principle of credulity is certainly ſtronger in children than in young people who have begun to converſe with the world in general, it is a miſtake to imagine it is ſtrongeſt in early infancy. In this reſpect, the principle ſhows its origin, becauſe it does grow up and gather ſtrength in the ſame manner as reaſon and experience do. It is a work of time to gain the confidence of a young child. It is timid and ſuſpicious; obſerves in ſilence how it is dealt with; and portions out its reliance accordingly. It early and accurately diſtinguiſhes jeſt from earneſt, aſſumed opinions from real, and gives no more of its confidence than it finds you deſerve. You may eaſily deceive it in particular inſtances; but if you do ſo habitually, its habit will be not that of credulity, but the contrary. On the other hand, with a wiſe parent, the reliance on his veracity increaſes as the child grows older. In a child well educated, the principle or habit of credulity is perhaps at its height at the age of ſix or ſeven. At that age the power and ſkill and foreſight exhibited by the parent, ſo far beyond the capacity of the child to conceive of, joined to the continued experience it has had of his affection and veracity, makes him a kind of God to his child; and woe to the parent who does not improve to the advantage of his offſpring this ſhort but golden opportunity.

But I am ſtepping beyond my purpoſe, which was only to ſhew that our propenſity to belief may be fairly accounted for without ſuppoſing it an inſtinct; and, though it be true, as Mr. Stewart obſerves, that philoſophers have been ſometimes miſled by a deſire of ſimplifying, I am ſure he will not deny that where an effect can be explained by an exiſting cauſe, it is unphiloſophical to aſſume a ſuppoſed one, or to multiply without neceſſity thoſe ultimate cauſes, which ſtand as bounds to our reſearches, and beyond which we cannot inveſtigate.

Suffer me, Mr. Editor, to add, to what we are told of the life of the amiable and ingenious Dr. Reid, an anecdote told me by my father, who was acquainted with him, which may perhaps amuſe your readers, though to relate it might not accord with the dignity of a profeſſed biographer. When Dr. Reid was preſented, ſo much againſt the will of the pariſhioners, to his living of New Machar, the firſt time he attempted to aſcend the pulpit, the whole church was in a tumult of oppoſition; and two of the good women of his flock laid hold of him by his neckcloth, to which it was then the cuſtom to wear very long ends, and pulled them each a different way, till they had like to have ſtrangled the young clerical adventurer. I am, Sir, &c.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various publications which the preſent emergency has given riſe to, no one has a higher claim on the notice of the public than *the intended Speech of the Biſhop of Landaff*. From the known character of his Lordſhip we are led to expect that good ſenſe and liberality of ſentiment which, I am ready to confeſs, pervades the greateſt part of it; and the ſpirited and patriotic exhortations adapted to the preſent criſis are ſuch as muſt be generally approved of by every lover of his country. Yet, I think, Humanity will have "a few things againſt him"; and I much doubt whether the Chriſtian and the Moraliſt will always ſanction the deciſions of the Stateſman. I beg leave, therefore, for a corner in your Magazine for a few remarks on what appears exceptionable in a pamphlet which is likely to have ſo much currency, if we may eſtimate its ſpread by the ſale of a former addreſs of which, as his Lordſhip informs us, with ſome complacency, thirty thouſand copies have been diſperſed. I paſs his Lordſhip's project of annihilating the national debt by means of every individual in the kingdom giving up a ſhare of it, proportionate to his property. Whatever might be thought of ſuch a ſcheme, if it could be fairly, equitably, and honourably executed, who can imagine the poſſibility of carrying it into effect, who has witneſſed the ſtrugglings and writhings of all claſſes under the income tax, who knows that almoſt all will ſeek to evade, and that the higher men riſe in rank and riches the more means thay have of evading. Nor yet ſhall I ſtop to enquire in what ſenſe it is that we are "fighting againſt Atheiſm." Bonaparte is the reſtorer both of the ſplendour of a court and the hierarchy of the church, two eſtabliſhments which always reflect luſtre on one another; and if it be one of the accuſations againſt him that he embraced Mahometaniſm in Egypt, it ſhows, at leaſt, his diſpoſition rather to conform the profeſſion of his own faith to the eſtabliſhments of the countries he invades, than to deprive them of their own. But, I have learned to look upon this and ſimilar expreſſions as words of courſe, a kind of preluding notes, like thoſe in muſic, with which it is uſual and decent to uſher in the overture. Beſides, religion and politics have been ſo happily blended of late, that all our politicians are become devout, and all the miniſters of religion patriotic; and, in the late effuſions from the preſs, I have frequently been obliged to look back to the title, to diſcover whether I was reading a ſermon or a political pamphlet. But the paſſage which thoſe who reſpect his Lordſhip (and he is univerſally reſpected), grieve that he has ſuffered to fall from his pen, is on the principle of taxation, as applied to the mode of raiſing the ordinary ſupplies. There is nothing which reflects more honour on the mild and conſiderate ſpirit of our government, than the principle adhered to in all our direct taxes, that they ſtop at the door of the poor man. There is no poll-tax for him; no corvees, as in many other countries; no pariſh rates, no window-tax, no property-tax affects him. His poverty is a rampart againſt thoſe numerous aſſeſſments which preſs ſo hard upon the middle ranks. In this light his cottage is to him, in a very valuable ſenſe, his caſtle. He has no ſhare in making the laws, and for that very reaſon the laws, with equal generoſity and juſtice, have taken him under their gratuitous protection—But Biſhop Watſon would reverſe all this. "I have never (ſays he) yet heard a ſubſtantial reaſon given why the taxation ſhould ſtop at a property of ſixty, or, even, of ten pounds a year. A man of ten pounds a year is as able to pay (I mean with as little privation of his comforts) ten ſhillings annually as a man of five hundred pounds a year is to pay five hundred ſhillings. If we trace the matter to the bottom, and ſpeak of luxuries, as diſtinguiſhed from neceſſaries, we ſhall feel every thing, comparatively ſpeaking, to be a luxury. Bread is a luxury to thoſe who feed on the bark of trees; beer is a luxury to him whoſe beverage has been water; wine is a luxury to him whoſe ordinary beverage is beer; and a ſavage in America, with a blanket on his ſhoulders, is a man of luxury compared with his neighbour who has none. Our inimitable bard has expreſſed this idea in better language than I can uſe, when he introduces Lear arguing with his daughters about what was needfull for his ſtate:

'O reaſon not the need—our baſeſt beggars
Are in the pooreſt thing ſuperfluous,—
Allow not Nature more than Nature needs,
Man's life is cheap as beaſts'.''

I do hope there is no man in England who can coolly read this paſſage without indignation. Indeed, my Lord! and can the poor man part with his ten ſhillings a year with as little inconvenience as the man in eaſy circumſtances with five hundred? Are the ſtrict proportions of arithmetic to be conſidered rather than the liberal calculations of humanity? He can pay it with as little privation of his comforts—In order to inveſtigate this matter, let us conſider a little what the privations are which each muſt undergo, and whether they preſs equally hard upon that human nature in which we all participate. The privations of the rich man, according as he poſſeſſes five hundred, or five thouſand, or ten thouſand a year, (for the Biſhop's argument includes all the extremes of fortune), are, if he feels himſelf preſt by the exigencies of the times, and if his very rank and fortune does not ſupply to him the means of repleniſhing his purſe, which it very frequently does, to lay down one of his carriages, to ſell his pack of hounds, to drink port inſtead of champagne, to eat from a ſervice of china inſtead of plate, or of earthenware inſtead of china, to retrench an eſtabliſhment kept for ſhew, or, at worſt, that himſelf and, perhaps, his wife and daughters ſhould take ſome ſmall ſhare in thoſe uſeful labours of ſociety by which we are all maintained. But what are the privations of the poor man? If you take away part of his meal, you leave him hungry and ſpiritleſs; if you take away part of his clothes, you leave him not ſufficient to defend him againſt the inclemencies of the weather; if you take away his ſingle candle and his peck of coals, you leave him to a cold hearth, and the long darkneſs of a winter's evening. I do not aſk whether theſe privations are more ſevere than the former, but whether they are of the ſame nature. I know that the ſympathy of the rich is very much alive to the former kind of diſtreſſes, I know they are ſeverely felt by pride and habitual indolence. I remember a very ſenſible woman once ſaying, that ſhe thought no people were ſo much to be pitied as thoſe ladies who can but juſt afford to keep a carriage. Neither would I refuſe to allow for the privation of habitual indulgencies, for the wants of taſte, or to ſympathiſe in the painful feelings of being thruſt down from our accuſtomed place in ſociety. They are hard to bear, they are exerciſes for Chriſtian patience; but never can I conſent to rank with the ſickly cravings of luxury thoſe pinching wants which affect health and the firſt neceſſities of nature. But the good Biſhop is prepared to meet the conſequence; he does not ſhrink from inveſtigating the effects of taxation upon the poor man; he coolly drives him from beer to water, from the luxury of bread to the bark of trees, and from having a blanket on his ſhoulders to having nothing to cover him; nay, he profeſſes to believe in the words of Shakeſpeare, who, however, introduced the obſervation for no ſuch purpoſe, that the mere wants of nature require man to live no better than the beaſts. This, indeed, comes very near to ſending the people out to graze. The obſervation reminds me of a ſpeech which a certain political character is ſaid to have made to ſome poor people on the attempt to ſubſtitute, during the ſcarcity, brown bread for white. "Do not eat it; for if you do, they will make you eat graſs next." Among the thirty thouſand copies which are likely to be ſpread abroad of this Speech, let us hope that not one will fall into the hands of the lower claſſes: it would not be eaſy to ſay, it might not be prudent to gueſs at the effect which ſuch repreſentations might have upon their feelings.—And is bread then a luxury? dry bread! Surely my Lord of Landaff will not think it too preſuming in a poor man, to uſe the modeſt and ſimple petition taught him by his great Maſter: *Give us this day our daily bread.* Dr. Watſon will probably urge that the aſſertion is only, that bread is a luxury to him who is accuſtomed to live upon the bark of trees; but the miſtake ſeems to be in calling it a luxury at all. The bark of trees can never in any country afford that wholeſome and ſufficient nouriſhment which is neceſſary to ſupport the life of man in health and vigour; the man who wants a blanket to his ſhoulders or to his bed, wants it, not becauſe his neighbour has it, or has it not, but becauſe, without it, his limbs will be penetrated with cold and rendered uſeleſs by rheumatiſms. The life of a man cannot be ſuſtained as cheaply as that of a beaſt, unleſs Nature had given him a covering of wool or fur, and formed his ſtomach in a different manner. I am ſenſible of the difficulty of drawing a line between the wants of luxury and thoſe of nature; in many inſtances their limits touch one another, but the extremes are apparent enough; the want of a ſervice of plate, and the want of a ſhelter from the weather, can by no ſophiſm be brought under the ſame predicament.

The poor man, in truth, ſhould be left as free as poſſible from the burden of taxes, becauſe few of them are incurred upon his account. The neceſſity of them ariſes from the ſplendour neceſſary to be kept up in a numerous Court—from wars entered into to ſupport national honour, or commercial intereſts; and cauſes of the like nature. Stationary in his humble poſition, the poor man ſees the golden tide ſwell around him, in which he is never able to bathe his lips; and this affords a ſtrong reaſon why he ſhould not have thoſe moderate comforts infringed upon which are eſſential to his well-being.—But I feel I have ſaid enough, and perhaps more than enough, to a man of Dr. Watſon's liberality and Chriſtian feelings.

It is not my deſign to notice all the contents of the pamphlet in queſtion, otherwiſe I ſhould advert with pleaſure to his Lordſhip's liberality of ſentiment relative to the Engliſh Diſſenters and the Iriſh Catholics; though, with regard to the latter, Juſtice would perhaps go a little further, did not Policy hold her hands, than to give the teachers of that religion which "the great majority of a nation prefer," a ſmall elymoſinary ſhare of the money raiſed in their own country for the maintenance of an eſtabliſhment. But this is tender ground; a Biſhop in an Engliſh Houſe of Lords could not have ſaid more: the meaſure propoſed is a policy commendably liberal, and there is no doubt but it would be attended with the beſt effects.

One word more upon the principle which is held out in juſtification of the preſent war, and which involves a deep and difficult queſtion in morals as well as in policy. How far it may be wiſe, as politicians—how far it may be lawful, as Chriſtians—to engage in war, merely to pull down the riſing greatneſs of a flouriſhing nation, muſt ſurely be conſidered as very dubious. At any rate, we cannot allow it to be decided by authority, either of Biſhop Watſon's, or of him whom he calls "the greateſt of mankind." At any rate, *this nation* will do well to pauſe before ſhe eſtabliſhes a rule which might increaſe the jealouſy already felt, according to the Biſhop's own account, by the reſt of Europe, towards the ſovereigns of the ſeas, the heirs of the throne of Golconda, the power that ſets up and pulls down at pleaſure the duſky herd of tributary princes, whoſe colonies people new continents, and whoſe manufactures clothe equally the ſavage on the lake of Ontario, and the mandarin of China. London! proud and wealthy London, into whoſe boſom flows the wealth and luxuries of the world, ſhould at leaſt pauſe before ſhe encourages ſuch a doctrine—The words of Bacon are—"Whether by increaſe of territory, or by embracing of trade." To attack a nation merely becauſe ſhe is proſperous—if that proſperity has ariſen from the fair conſequences of talent and induſtry, and has not led her to any acts of aggreſſion upon her neighbours—cannot, I think, be vindicated. Would it be right in the Spaniards to bombard the towns of the United States, if they were able to do it, merely becauſe they double their wealth and population every five-and-twenty years, and in a courſe of time may probably ſupplant them in their American poſſeſſions. In the caſe of France, indeed, it muſt be allowed that her aggreſſions on the European States are obvious enough; and were it poſſible to reduce her within bounds as eaſily as to talk about it, no friend of liberty or juſtice would be againſt it. But enterprizes of this nature are hazardous and uncertain. The power to be reduced is, by the ſtatement of the caſe, formidable from its overgrown greatneſs. Who is then to reduce it? Not any one of the powers its rivals, ſince that would be to ſet a weaker to attack a ſtronger potentate. It muſt, therefore, be done by a combination. But the hiſtory of all combinations, and, amongſt others, of that in which we have been recently engaged, ſhows the probable futility of ſuch an expedient. Suppoſing that cruſades of this nature ſet out with a pretty ſtrong general ſentiment, and make ſome impreſſion upon the common enemy, the coaleſced powers ſoon come to follow each their own petty intereſts; new objects become prominent in the turns and changes of political warfare; and before many campaigns are over, the original purpoſe of the war is completely forgotten. The power that fights ſingle-handed, and for itſelf alone, has always the advantage over an ill-cemented confederacy; and at the end of the warfare, either all lie down bleeding and exhauſted, or the great power, having its military ſpirit exerciſed, and kept in play, becomes greater ſtill; or, perhaps, ſome new power, foſtered by the circumſtances of the time, ſtarts up, and becomes more formidable than the one it was engaged to oppoſe. In the mean time, death and deſtruction are laying waſte the works of God and man, bad paſſions are nouriſhed, and miſery is felt, much more than Nature neceſſarily entails upon her offſpring.

It ſhould ſeem, therefore, that the ſafeſt way, both in a moral and a prudential light, would be to confine ourſelves very nearly to the reſiſtance of actual aggreſſion, either againſt ourſelves, or an ally whom we have engaged to protect; and I ſuſpect *that* nation will not often be attacked, that commits no acts of injuſtice itſelf, and never gives occaſion to a foreign power to get footing within it by intermeddling in its internal debates. I am, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY rejoinder ſeems abſolutely neceſſary, for the grace, not of poetical, but of common argumentative juſtice: that which is of more peculiar conſequence, of ſafely conducting a worthy character out of a *ſcrape*, into which I had, by merely, however, connecting his name with real facts, unwittingly led him.

To ſave precious time and well-taxed paper, I ſhall ſtate the information I have recently acquired, which will be tantamount to anſwering E. N. by ſingle paragraphs. Mr. Gibbs was ſomewhat ſtartled at the information, that the honour had been conferred on him by the Monthly Magazine, of introducing him before the bar of the public; but from himſelf I obtained the following intelligence:—“ That he had been giving his attention to the collecting of graſs-ſeeds more than ten years. That he uſes his Brompton ground merely as a nurſery for the various ſpecies, of which he has about two hundred different ſpecimens, in order to try their reſpective qualities, ſelecting, accordingly, for cultivation.—His method of cultivation for ſale is, to contract with farmers who occupy land of quality ſuitable to the production of the various graſſes; by which means he has obtained ſixteen diſtinct ſpecies, in quantities amounting in all to upwards of two hundred buſhels per annum, for ſeveral years paſt, and in the two laſt years to full fifteen hundred buſhels per annum; having at this time in his poſſeſſion more than that quantity of new ſelected ſeeds, beſide expecting more in the courſe of the ſeaſon. He has, for ſucceſſive years, employed many perſons in collecting ſeed, by hand, in various parts; has purchaſed ſeeds from more than one, or two, perſons, but never more than five ſpecies of any one perſon.”

Thus, Sir, I have “ a round, unvarniſhed tale delivered,” which, I truſt, carries nothing in it for detection but truth. I truſt, alſo, that it will thence appear, no one perſon has procured for public uſe ſo great a quantity of natural graſs ſeeds as the ſeedſman to the Board of Agriculture.—And I have done thus much without the ſlighteſt intention of detracting from the merits of the friend of E. N. who has grown, it ſeems, one hundred buſhels of graſs-ſeeds annually ſince 1797, and whoſe exertions, therefore, both for himſelf and the country, I honour.

As to the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, the honour of its recommendation ſimply ought to have been a ſufficient remuneration to the meritorious and painful collector and cultivator of an article of ſo much conſequence, and of which there is ſo great public need. But if their reiterated injunctions on the proper ſeeding of graſs lands, as well as on many other important points of huſbandry, have been neglected; no poſſible blame ought to attach to the Board of Agriculture, which, all its real errors allowed, has conferred more eſſential benefits upon this country than any other Board ever did, not excepting even Treaſury Boards, and thoſe of Trade and Plantations. I ſay this moſt impartially, having never ſought or expected advantage, either preſent or future, from the Board of Agriculture, and having, on a certain occaſion, experienced a trifling neglect from it; but not feeling aggrieved, I had no deſire to complain.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Oct. 11, 1803. J. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of the* STATE *of* STRASBURG, *from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS, *a* MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *through the Departments lately united to* FRANCE.

THE fields, as you approach Straſburg, are covered with poppy, from the berry of which is extracted an oil called *Eyelet*, which is frequently ſold at Paris for oil of olives. A large quantity of fine hemp is cultivated, and ſome flax and tobacco. From Paris to Straſburg not an inch of heath, or of ground that lay fallow, preſented itſelf to my view.

It might be ſuppoſed that the Inſtitute had ſent a colony to Straſburg; but the idea would not be correct. The learned men were not ſent thither, but were formed and exiſted before; and the Inſtitute had the good ſenſe to invite them to become its members. Arbogaſt, Brunck, Koch, Lombard, Oberlin, and Schweigæuſer belong to the Inſtitute. Lately they could have reckoned among them Dr. Hermann, but death has eraſed his name from the liſt. In a ſequeſtered part of the city there is a neat and convenient houſe; it has many rooms for ſtudy, and the moderate light which they admit invites to meditation, and the walls are covered with uſeful books within a convenient reach, becauſe they are all and often conſulted. In the ſpaces between are reference-tables to aſſiſt reſearches; and portraits of Eraſmus, Juſtus Lipſius, and Shœpflin. It is a ſanctuary which we cannot enter without impreſſions of reſpect. Here they pay homage to the learned Oberlin. They propoſe to him queſtions, but ſuch is his prudence and modeſty that he ſeldom returns an anſwer without putting his hand on a book. The eaſe with which he finds and reads the paſſage he refers to, ſhows that he has it by heart. He is principally occupied by the ſtudy of antiquities, and his edition of Tacitus. Schweigænſer is wholly engaged in his Greek editions, and now in that of Athenæus; Arbogaſt in his calculations; and Lombard in medical operations. Brunck, whoſe age requires reſt, finds his principal pleaſure in his recollections of the learning of the laſt age. Theſe learned men, with eight or ten others, meet alternately at each others houſes. I was preſent at one of their ſocial meetings, in the houſe of Oberlin: it was a ſenate of ſcholars. I am of opinion that French erudition muſt fix its ſeat at Strasburg. The learned there are men of vaſt reading; of that retentive memory which diſtinguiſhes the Germans; they poſſeſs their patience, but they have more of the French politeneſs. To ſpeak only of their ſenior, Oberlin is regarded with great deference, and in their ſocieties he intereſts as much as he is reſpected. He and Schweigænſer enjoy an advantage peculiarly gratifying to fathers, that of being aſſiſted in their labours by ſons whom they have formed to the ſame ſtudies.

Straſburg has two libraries, the central one and that of the old Proteſtant Univerſity. The members of the Proteſtant Univerſity have always remained united, and have continued to give public lectures. Their common connection is ſtrengthened by the exiſtence of a Lutheran chapel, founded in the church of St. Thomas, the prebends of which are generally poſſeſſed by its profeſſors. In that church is a fine mauſoleum for Marſhal de Saxe. They lately diſcovered in a vault of the ſame church two coffins, one of them containing the dead body of a man, the other that of a woman; they were clothed with the habits with which they were buried, probably towards the middle of the ſixth century. Oberlin has printed a ſhort memoir of theſe two bodies. The diſcovery has created various conjectures on account of the quality of the ſtuffs, and the make of the dreſſes. To return to the libraries.

Each is entruſted to Oberlin, who has preſerved with great care the library of the univerſity, and has furniſhed the central library with books, drawn from the ancient eſtabliſhments ſuppreſſed at the revolution. In both there are valuable books, ſome manuſcripts, and ſome copies of ſcarce editions of the fifteenth century. The library of the univerſity is principally enriched by the gift which Schæpflin has made to it: he was ſingularly fond of collecting uncommon pieces on the hiſtory of Alſace: he alſo formed a collection of antiquities. Oberlin has added to theſe collections his own, and has ranged all in the beſt order; every thing is under his reſearch and care, and he knows to the minuteſt particulars the monuments of his country.

Oberlin is the director of a gymnaſium eſtabliſhed ſome years ſince, in which ſeven tutors divide between them inſtruction in the ſciences uſeful in education. The pupils amounted, in the tenth year, to two hundred.

Straſburg has three diſtinct literary ſocieties, one of Agriculture and Œconomy, another of the Sciences and Arts, and a third of Medicine. It was propoſed to unite them, and the union was effected in vendemiaire, the eleventh year.

The trade of a bookſeller was a conſiderable one at Straſburg when it was a frontier town. It was the mart between Swiſſerland, Germany, and France. Baſkerville's impreſſions, imported from Birmingham to Fort Kehl, by Beaumarchais, gave Straſburg a taſte for fine editions. Jacob, who had worked under Baſkerville, has engraved and caſt a beautiful type. Finely executed editions have come from the preſs of Levrault. The typographical ſociety of Deux Ponts, from which appeared a good collection of claſſic authors, is eſtabliſhed at Straſburg. Meſſrs. Exter and Emſer are the directors of the undertaking, and continue the collection of the claſſics on the plan begun at Deux Ponts.

I have ſeen at Straſburg a roll of Egyptian writing more valuable than any thing I know of the kind, namely, the roll engraved in the Journal of Trevoux, June, 1704; ſee in that preſerved in the Cabinet of the Inſtitute, a deſcription of which we wait for; that publiſhed by Caylus, "Egyptian Antiquities," T. iv. plate 21. and the rolls engraved by Denon, plates 136 and 137. The roll of Straſburg, in common with others, is diſtinguiſhed by ſquares, that form ſo many pages. But it differs from other rolls by its length, which is not leſs than ſix yards of folding; by the deſigns delineated at the top of the pages, which are illuminated; and by the materials of which it is made, which are not linen, like the rolls of the Journal of Trevoux, of the Inſtitute, and of Caylus, but the Papyrus, many leaves of which are put together, ſome in regular order; and others as the rolls of Denon; and, laſtly, by the form of the characters, which are not thoſe of a running handwriting, but hieroglyphics. The portions of the roll, that are filled with writing or pictures, are eight inches long. This fine monument is in the poſſeſſion of Monſieur Cadet, director of the public contributions. I ſuſpect that it was brought from Egypt by Pouſſielque, the paymaſter of the army. It has been unrolled and paſted on ſilk by M. Cadet, who has aſſured me, that it was in one piece, compoſed of leaves joined to one another. He has ſketched out many of the figures, and propoſes to open a ſubſcription for engravings of them. We have long wiſhed, but to this hour in vain, that we could decypher hieroglyphical writing; but independently of the reading of hieroglyphics, the roll that I have deſcribed, will have its uſes. The deſigns, which are various, preſent the form of many inſtruments in uſe among the Egyptians, among others that of the plough.

The dreſs of the men of Straſburg does not, in general, differ from thoſe of the interior of France. As to the women, thoſe of the common rank wear large whalebone ſtays, a black cravat, the knot and ſtrings of which are on the back of the neck, a bonnet or cap of either gold or ſilver, a cockade of ribbons above the forehead. We may judge of the number and value of theſe caps by an inventory of them which was laid before the popular ſociety of Straſburg, at the beginning of the Convention, viz. 1061 caps of gold, valued at 10,4[illegible]0 franks; 424 of ſilver valued at 2,544 franks. The women above the common claſs have their gowns open, and diſpoſe their head-dreſs according to the directions of the Paris Journal, yet they do not dreſs after the pariſian ſtyle.

There are two principal walks near the gates of the town. The *Ruptborſhaut*, or the Field of Rupert, has almoſt a fourth part of it laid out in grand alleys, between which meadows are incloſed. The other walk, nearer to the walls, is called by ſome the *Contadin*, from the Marſhal of Contades, who firſt formed it; by others *Champ Moreau*, the Field of Moreau, becauſe there is a plantation in memory of the battle of Hohenlinden, in which the army of the Rhine was victorious; and by ſome it is named Hohenlinden, from the name of the battle rather than of the general. The preference to be given to one of theſe names above the other is not altogether a matter of indifference in the literary ſocieties. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that the name of the battle, of which they were deſirous to fix a memorial, agrees with the moſt ancient name of the place, which was called in German Hohenlinden, that is to ſay, in French *Haut Tilleul*, on account of an old and majeſtic linden-tree, which ſerved for a rallying point, and by the ſingularity of its form attracted the attention of the traveller.

Deſcriptions of the buildings, the ſtreets, and the churches of Straſburgh are to be met with every where. It is a convenient, commercial city. One may readily obtain proper information concerning its cold and hot baths. I muſt touch on its cathedral and the tower, 445 Paris feet high. The proſpects which the town preſents, and the rich country which ſurrounds it, are eaſily conceived. It is not ſo eaſy to form an idea of the immenſe workmanſhip of this tower. Its ſtone ornaments, are moſt delicate, and a ſingular richneſs is diſplayed in the conſtruction. Inſtead of one ſtaircaſe, which it is difficult to carry up in the narrow limits of ſuch a building, there are four, one in each corner, leading from the baſe to the top of the tower. At the middle of the whole height we come to a wide platform, which extends over part of the church, and where are placed guards to watch the ſafety of the town. They are obliged to walk frequently the platform, and if they perceive a fire, or any other diſaſter, they give notice of it by ſignals. To ſecure their vigilance, the ſound given every quarter of an hour by the bell of the clock, is repeated on another bell, by the blow of an hammer, which ſtrikes one of the guard. We are ſurprized to find on this platform a garden, formed by boxes and pots. The building is preſerved with the greateſt care. When any crevices are ſeen between the ſtones they are immediately filled up with ſolders of lead.

The city of Straſburg has beneficent or charitable eſtabliſhments ſufficient for the neceſſities of its inhabitants. Among others it has an houſe of induſtry, the moſt valuable inſtitution of humanity, which we can well conceive. The other principal charitable foundations are a large hoſpital for poor and ſick adults; an houſe for orphans of both ſexes; and one for deſerted children, two leagues from the town. The deſerted children, who are under three years of age, are committed to nurſes from the moment they are taken up. They prefer nurſes of the town to thoſe from the country, as they can more eaſily ſuperintend them. They teach theſe children to labour, and give them inſtruction ſuitable to the occaſions of life. The inſane are in a part of the great hoſpital, but they propoſe to remove them from that place; and doubtleſs they will not neglect ſo neceſſary an inſtitution.

The cellars of the great hoſpital are an object of curioſity, not only on account of their conſtruction, but for the veſſels which contain the wine. The cellars are great arched vaults, large enough for carriages to paſs to and fro. The veſſels which hold the wine, or rather which were deſigned for it, for the ſuppreſſion of tithes and many kinds of rents, leaves them at this time empty; theſe veſſels, I ſay, are not hogſheads or caſks, but what are called in German *foudres*, immenſe tuns, placed on ſolid ſtone props, not made of ſtaves, but of thick planks, hooped with iron, and have double bottoms formed of ſmall joiſts, cloſely joined, and often ornamented with ſculptures. They hold from five to ſix hundred meaſures apiece, each meaſure being fifty French bottles. Among theſe enormous veſſels there are three of the ſame form, but greatly inferior in ſize. They cannot come at the ſpigot of theſe veſſels without drawing the bolts of a wicket which is contrived in the double bottom. Tickets give the age of the wine, as on one the wine of 1472; on the ſecond, that of 1519; and on the third, that of 1525. Theſe tickets are read without difficulty, but they are ſeldom credited. The people of the hoſpital agree that theſe ſmall caſks are ſupplied by the beſt wine, poured from time to time on the old, to renew it. But as they always chooſe for this purpoſe the moſt excellent, the conſequence is, that the wine in theſe ſmaller veſſels is delicious, particularly that under the ticket of 1472. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE compiler of your Cantabrigiana, No. XCII. has fallen into an error reſpecting Mr. Ray, the naturaliſt, whom he repreſents, after Calamy and Palmer, to have been a Non-conformiſt. Now, in refutation of this, take Mr. Ray's dying declaration to the Rev. Mr. Pyke, rector of Black Notley, and prebendary of Norwich.

"I am a prieſt of the Church of England, ordained by Dr. Sanderſon, then Biſhop of Lincoln. That I did not follow the peculiar duties of my function more, is now the greateſt concern and trouble to me. I do here profeſs, that as I have lived, ſo I deſire, and, by the grace of God, reſolve to die, in the communion of the Catholic Church of Chriſt, and a true, though unworthy, ſon of the Church by law eſtabliſhed in this kingdom. I do think, from the bottom of my heart, that its doctrine is pure, its worſhip decent, and agreeable to the word of God; and in the moſt material points of both, conformable to the faith and practice of the godly churches of Chriſt in the primitive and purer times. I am not led to this perſuaſion ſo much from force of cuſtom and education, as upon the clear evidence of truth and reaſon. And after a ſerious and impartial examination of the grounds thereof, I am fully perſuaded, that the ſcruples men raiſe againſt joining in communion with it, are unreaſonable and groundleſs; and that the ſeparation which is made may very juſtly be charged upon the Diſſenters themſelves, as the blame-worthy authors of it."

"He then (ſays Mr. Pyke,) deſired me to read to him the prayers of the Church, which, in the viſitation of the ſick, are appointed to be uſed by us; and the abſolution, in particular, he requeſted me to read; which I having pronounced to ſuch a true penitent, devout, and humble ſoul, I could not but have theſe comfortable thoughts, that what was thus declared remitted upon earth, would be remitted in heaven alſo.

"After this I gave him the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, which, as it is men's duty often to receive in the time of health, ſo, at the hour of death, he ſaid, it was a neceſſary *viaticum*, he thought, for the great journey he now was going."—See Philoſophical Letters between the late learned Mr. Ray and ſeveral of his ingenious Correſpondents, publiſhed by Dr. Derham, 8vo. 1718, p. 374.

Honeſt John Fox inſerted the names of ſeveral perſons in his Martyrology as having been burnt by the Papiſts, who were actually living when he wrote his ponderous work; and Dr. Calamy and Mr. Palmer, with equal propriety, have forced the great Mr. Ray into the Diſſenting Martyrology, though he lived and died a true ſon of the Church of England.

Your Correſpondent, in my opinion, has not well conſidered the circumſtances of the expelled Students from Edmund Hall. If diſcipline is not maintained in our public ſeminaries, nothing but error, ignorance, and confuſion, will prevail in them. They who are ſent to the Univerſity [illegible] for the government of its members. Now, for ſtudents to commence public preachers before they are qualified, is the very reverſe of the object for which colleges were inſtituted. Such [illegible] would undermine thoſe [illegible] of learning, and every [illegible] would not only fancy himſelf wiſer than his teachers, but arrogantly uſurp the pulpit, and vent what doctrines he pleaſed.

In anſwer to your Correſpondent J. T. p. 224, Dean Tucker printed: 1. A Sermon before the Governors, &c. of the Briſtol Infirmary. — 2. A Sermon for the Iriſh Proteſtant Schools.—3. Another before the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge.—4. A ſmall volume of Sermons, on Juſtification, Faith, Election, &c. printed at Briſtol in 1772. —5. A volume of miſcellaneous Sermons, in 8vo. Nothing of his has appeared ſince his death; and it is to be lamented that a uniform edition of his works, valuable in a political, commercial, and religious view, is not likely to be publiſhed.

J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN NORWAY, by J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately publiſhed at Leipzic.*

(Continued from Page 428, of our laſt.)

On the 22d, our travellers arrived at Larwig, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, ſituate along the margin of a large gulph, and at the foot of [illegible] hills. [illegible] The ore is of different degrees of richneſs. Some part of it is cryſtallized: the reſt is partly in ſilver-coloured ſpangles, with a mixture of black [illegible]. The rich and poor ores, [illegible] are all mixed together in the furnace. They yield, in general, [illegible] per Cent. The ore has the defect of [illegible] in fuſion; but, being near to the ſea, it is carried to the founderies at little expence. The ſmelting furnaces are large, round, and [illegible]. Theſe large furnaces are ſaid to [illegible] ore. There being here no [illegible] ſtone, ſtones of that quality are imported, at conſiderable expence, from England, for the conſtruction of the furnaces. Among the ores of this place is a calcareous ſtone, containing iron in the proportion of about [illegible] per cent., which poſſeſſes the advantage of rendering the other ores more fuſible, and making them to yield iron in a larger proportion. The bellows are wooden; are reckoned the beſt in the whole country, and are made by a family at Larwig, which [illegible] alone, the ſecret of their conſtruction. The furnaces are made upon the plan of Reuman, explained in the [illegible] part of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sweden. [illegible]

[illegible] When Mr. Fabricius was there, the manufacture was ſcarce ſufficient to ſupply the demand. The quantity of ſteel made here is not much more than ten tons annually. It is much inferior to the Swediſh ſteel.

From Eichsfors to Raſteen, a diſtance of between nine and ten miles, our travellers paſſed in a boat along the lake Eckern; enjoying a noble proſpect of water, rocks, and fields in good cultivation.

On the 25th they arrived at Kongſberg, an agreeable town, the moſt remarkable for its mines of any in Norway. It ſtands on a broad plain, and is interſected by the river Lowe. Its buildings have nothing ſtriking. The ſtreets are unpaved. The commiſſion of government for the management of the Norwegian mines has its ſeat here. The whole number of the inhabitants of the town may be about 10,000, chiefly miners, artiſans, and ſhopkeepers. The ſoil round the town is ſandy, and ſo barren, that nothing but the moſt obſtinate induſtry could make it yield ſuch crops as the inhabitants procure from it. The river which interſects the town has ſeveral abrupt falls in that part of its courſe. The ſilver mines of this place are ſtill of great importance, although the expence of working them have lately exceeded the profit. They were diſcovered in the year 1623: they afford native ſilver in the largeſt maſſes, and ſilver-ore in the greateſt abundance, of any mines in Europe: they give employment to four thouſand miners, and annually yield ſilver to the value of three hundred thouſand crowns. The yearly loſs amounts to near ſixty thouſand crowns. The roaſting-furnaces, and works for waſhing the pounded ore, are large, and in the Hungarian faſhion. The richeſt with the pooreſt ores, when roaſted, pounded, and waſhed, are ſmelted together, with an addition of lime-ſtone for a flux. Lead is not added till the metal is juſt on the point of running in fuſion. The furnaces are blown by ſmall bellows, moved by water. A wooden ſpout, in an horizontal poſition, conveys the water into another ſpout, of which the poſition is perpendicular. Through this ſpout the water falls into a tun, upon a ſtone that fills the veſſel to one-third of its depth.—The water, after falling with violence upon this ſtone, runs out at an aperture in the veſſel; while the air parted from the water, by the violence of its fall, ruſhes through a pipe that opens into the furnace, and acts with the effect of a bellows upon its heat and flame. Theſe mines being uncommonly free from dampneſs, the miners are not particularly unhealthy. The diſeaſes moſt frequent are apoplexy and conſumption.

Our travellers, on the 26th of June, examined the mines of Prince Charles, Oldenburghaus, Gotteſhülfe in der Noth, and Elſegrube. They are all in one mountain, which extends in a direction from north to ſouth: the ſilver is found only in certain croſs-veins: the rock is blaſted with gunpowder, and the veins are opened with a pick and a hammer: the rock is ſo hard, that there is no need of wooden-work for its ſupport.—The miners work ſome by the *ſchicht* of ſix hours, others upon arrangements of a different nature. The lead uſed to purify the ſilver, is procured at a conſiderable expence from England. The miners receive half their pay in money, the other half in barley, malt, and rye, ſupplied at certain moderate unvarying prices from the King's ſtores. Mr. Fabricius procured a few ſpecimens of the ſilver ore, which he has ſince depoſited in the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Kiel. The working of the ſilver-mine at Kongſberg is unconnected with that of the other mines of Norway, which belong not to the crown, but to private perſons. A ſchool for the inſtruction of miners was inſtituted here in the year 1757: Dr. Becker, phyſician to the mines, received, upon the occaſion, a ſmall addition of ſalary, for which he was required to give lectures on mineralogy and chemiſtry. The practice has been continued by his ſucceſſors. A conſiderable collection of mineral ſpecimens had been alſo made: but in the year 1776, the buildings of the ſchool, the collection of ſpecimens, and the library, were accidentally deſtroyed by fire. The total produce of theſe mines in ſilver, from 1623 to the end of the year 1792, was 25,131,026 rix-dollars.

On the 28th of June, Mr. Fabricius and his friend left Kongſberg, and continued their journey, through a pleaſing and populous valley, to the town of Eger, on the river Drammen. In a tract of no great extent, there are forty-four ſaw-mills, which furniſh annually 535,000 planks of timber for exportation. The mines, and the conveyance of merchandize, particularly of grain from Drammen to Kongſberg, afford employment and means of ſubſiſtence to many of the inhabitants of this valley. They maintain a number of horſes for the uſes of carriage; and moſt of the vale is, therefore,

fore, appropriated for paſturage. The country was, to a wide extent, on fire, as our travellers paſſed. A peaſant had kindled the dry heath and moſs in his own poſſeſſion; and the fire had ſpread to the adjacent foreſts: nor was there reaſon to expect that it would be extinguiſhed till there ſhould be a fall of rain. At a quarter of a mile's diſtance from Eger, was a ſaw-mill, on a height above a waterfall, to which the trees were conveyed by a peculiar contrivance: a wheel moved by water, was made to turn a large cylinder of wood: to that cylinder was fixed a cord adapted to wind up at one ſide, while it ſhould be unwound at the other: to each end of the cord was attached a wooden cylinder, about two feet in diameter, and ſtrengthened at both its ends by hoops of iron: from the top to the bottom of the height, the whole courſe was covered with deals, for the purpoſe of facilitating the movement of the cylinders. There were, alſo, rollers, to hinder the friction of the cords. By the alternate aſcent and deſcent of the cylinders, the trees were hoiſted up to the ſaw-mill. The work had coſt one thouſand rix-dollars.

In the river here is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhery. The ſalmon are taken under a waterfall, a few miles from Eger. They leap to aſcend the waterfall, but generally fall back into the pool beneath, and are then taken in cages ſuſpended to entrap them in their fall. This ſalmon-fiſhery yielded formerly twelve hundred rixdollars a-year; but many more nets are now employed to intercept the ſalmon before they can come thus far up the river; ſo that its produce is not, now, more than to the value of ſeven or eight hundred rixdollars annually. The ſalmons here caught are taken almoſt all to Kongſberg.

At Haſſel, where our travellers arrived on the 29th, they ſaw a conſiderable iron-work belonging to the widow Newman, which affords near to thirty-eight ton of iron in the year, moſt of which is ſold in the ſtate of crude iron. It is light and brittle: many ſtoves are made of it, and ſent, by the way of Drammen, for ſale in Denmark and Holſtein. The ores here uſed are partly a rich but refractory ore from the immediate neighbourhood, and, in part, a poorer ore, copiouſly intermixed with calcareous ſpar, from the diſtrict of Arendahl. Theſe two ores anſwer very well for uſe when they are mixed together, as the fuſibility which the one derives from the calcareous ſpar, aids to overcome the refractorineſs of the other. The ſtones for ſupporting the furnace are procured from England, at an expence of one hundred rixdollars for each time the furnace is to be renewed.

At Foſſum, Mr. Fabricius was diſappointed of his expectation of ſeeing the *cobalt-mine* which had been there opened, becauſe the proper officers were then abſent. New works were then in a progreſs of erection, at that place, for the preparation of the iron and cobalt ores for general uſe. A waterfall rendering the floating of the timber inconvenient at a particular part of the river, recourſe has been had to a contrivance, by which a ſmall lateral conduit conveys the trees from a ſhort diſtance above the cataract, to another point intirely beyond it; and that breaking of the trees, by which they would be greatly ſpoiled, is thus avoided. Bricks have been likewiſe made at Foſſum, for the uſe of the furnaces: thoſe bricks are of Engliſh pipe-clay, and are ſolid, hard, and white, with no ſpeck of red in them.

The road from Foſſum to Scudery led through foreſts of pine-trees, covering hills which roſe here and there, with narrow intervals between them. The intervening territory was agreeable and fertile; its ſoil light and ſandy. Near Scudery is a mine of cobalt, recently diſcovered. The direction of the ſtrata of the hill containing it, is from north to ſouth. It preſents, all over it, indications of the preſence of cobalt. The gangue of the veins of cobalt is of hard grey quartz, with a mixture of mica: the ore is not rich, but it is very plentiful. A ſulphureous ore of copper is found in the ſame places. Where the vein is too hard for the hammer, the miners blaſt it with gunpowder. There is no need of carpenter's work for the ſupport of the galleries: nor is there any water but what might be eaſily removed with buckets — A conduit has, however, been formed to carry off the water. Under the hill, but within a gun-ſhot's diſtance from where the mines have been opened, is a vein of beautiful white quartz, which makes an excellent flux for the cobalt-ore. Our travellers returning by night to Eger, from the inſpection of theſe mines, ſaw on their way the foreſts waſtefully on fire in various places.

The way from Eger to Drammen, a length of between ſix and ſeven miles, led along the bank of the river Drammen, through a vale which was, at a ſmall diſtance on the ſame ſide of the river, bounded by ſteep rocks crowned with firs. The rocks had abſolutely the appearance of having been ſcorched by the extreme heat of the preceding days.—Every ſhrub and buſh was burnt up and withering: the ſtrawberries were quite ripe at a time in the ſeaſon when, but for this exceſſive heat, they could ſcarce have been in flower.

Drammen is a trading town, ſituate about two miles from the mouth of the river of the ſame name. Its houſes ſtand almoſt all cloſe on the banks of the river. Its principal exports are planks, ſquared logs, and iron; the planks going chiefly to England, the logs to Holland, the iron to Denmark and Holſtein.

The road from Drammen to Hellebeck paſſes over a high hill, which, from the beauty of the proſpect ſeen from it, has the name of Mount Paradiſe. The interior ſtrata of this hill conſiſt of an hard white marble, ſomewhat ſcaly, of which is the marble of that which is called Frederick's Church, at Copenhagen. The quarries have, however, been little wrought ſince. At the greateſt depth of the principal quarry is a pyramid of marble, erected in commemoration of the viſit of Frederick V. to this place, in the courſe of his journey in Norway.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the laſt* ANNIVERSARY *of the* GREAT MOGUL'S ACCESSION *to the* THRONE.

THE following account of the Juſhun, or anniverſary of the Mogul King's acceſſion to the throne, given by Meer Umun, a native of Dihlee, may prove amuſing to our readers; and give ſome notion of the etiquette in Eaſtern courts; though it apparently deſcribes what that feſtival was, when the empire was in the zenith of its power and ſplendour rather than what it is in the preſent humble condition of the houſe of Tymoor.

The whole courts of the palace, including the royal gardens, Hyat-Bukſh and Muhtab-Bagh, which lie within the fort, are covered with carpets of ſilk (*qaleen*) and of cotton (*ſhutrunjee*) ſurrounded with tapeſtry, and ſhaded with canopies which are adorned with fringes of pearls and gold-thread. From the Dillee gate of the Fort, to the Dillee gate of the city, towards the chouk of Sadoollah Khan; and from the Lahouree gate of the Fort, to the Lahouree gate of the city, which includes the Chandnee Chouk, all the inhabitants of the Bazar cover the doors and walls of their ſhops with cloth of gold (*Badlu*) and of ſilver (*Taſh*) or with flowered ſilk (*kumkhab*) and a fine cotton cloth (*uſa-wuree*) which are fringed with cloth and thread of gold. The people themſelves are alſo dreſſed in their fineſt apparel; and in ſhort, the ſame ſplendid ſcene is exhibited in all the ſtreets and bazars of the city. So that, when the ſun reaches the meridian, and the light is reflected on both ſides, the eye of man is unable to view thoſe objects without being dazzled. Below the windows of the Octagon Tower (*mooſummin booej*) on the ſandy bank of the Jumna, from the Tirpouleea (or three arches) of Suleem-gurh, to Bulund Bagh, which is the ſpace of one *kos*, large tents are pitched, of a red cloth, the uſe of which is peculiar to the royal houſehold; and the whole ſpace is covered with beautiful carpets. In this place are collected ſingers, male and female, mimics and players on various inſtruments, as the Been (deſcribed in As. Res. I. 295) the Rhubab (a kind of flute) the Chung and Qanon and the Kutkanal. All theſe muſicians are dreſſed in ſhowy attire, and exert their various talents. In the courts of the Deewan Khas and Deewan Am are three canopies, one over the other. The firſt is cloth of gold, with fringes and ſtrings of gold thread. The ſecond is of velvet of Kaſhan on which are embroidered in gold, the repreſentation of gardens, ponds and orange groves; the ſtrings of it are half of gold and half of ſilk. The third and uppermoſt is of royal ſcarlet, embroidered with gold, with fringes half of gold, and ropes of ſilk. In thoſe halls and courts are ſpread carpets of Shal; of foreign manufacture (*wulayutee*). Over the imperial throne is extended a canopy, woven with gold, with a fringe of pearls, ſupported on poſts which are gilt and ſet with jewels. Repoſitories of eſſence (*uturdan*) and cenſers of gems and azure are placed in every corner, eſpecially near the royal perſon, ſo that the olfactory organs of all who approach are delighted. In ſhort, to form an adequate conception of this ſplendid ſcene, it muſt be actually beheld; for both deſcription and fancy fall ſhort of the truth.

When his Majeſty, the ſhadow of deity, dreſſed in his imperial robes, his head, his neck, his arms and hands adorned with jewels, as on the Nouroz, ſeats himſelf on the throne, all the drums of the Nuqarkhanu are beat, in token of gladneſs; and muſicians, in number thouſands of thouſands, with one voice hail the monarch's preſence. The Wuzeer of the Empire and the Meer Bukhſhee (or commander in chief of the forces) ſtand before his Majeſty in their proper ſtations. The Lords of the court, agreeably to their ſeveral degrees of dignity, take their poſts, nearer or farther from the preſence, forming two ranks, as far as the *Moojra gah*, (a place near the extremity of the court, where thoſe who are introduced to the King make their firſt obeiſance.) Then the horſes of the royal ſtable, with trappings of gems and azure (*mooriſſa* and *meenakaree*) paſs in review before the ſacred preſence. Afterwards the elephant (*Baru-huzaree*) is introduced, whoſe back, ears, and forehead, are covered with embroidered cloth, with a collar of jewels about his neck. He is attended by two female elephants, richly capariſoned, each of which, with a *moorchhil*, (or fly-flap,) held in her trunk, prevents the flies from moleſting him. The elephant *Baru-huzaree*, raiſing aloft in his trunk a golden chain ſtudded with jewels, ſalutes the Emperor. The King's ſons, of exalted dignity, are allowed to ſit in their proper order of precedency, near the throne of Majeſty, the ſhadow of Omnipotence.—All the officers of the army and of the court, of various ranks; the Rajas and Zumeendars; the *Elchees* of the Roman Cæſar, (the Turkiſh Emperor,) the *Walee of Eeran* and the King of *Tooran*, with letters and precious gifts, obtain admiſſion to the preſence, and ſtand in places aſſigned agreeable to their reſpective pre-eminence; but they are not allowed to move or ſpeak. The eyes and ears of all are directed towards the ſacred countenance, and the mandates powerful as fate. The *Meer-toorkan*, *Mochtummims*, *Yuſawils*, and *Chelus*, bearing ſtaves long and ſhort, (*aſa* and *ſoontu*,) gilt and adorned with jewels and azure, attend in their ſtations; and every one of the ſervants of the throne, agreeably to his rank and merit, receives ſome mark of the royal favour; as promotion to a higher office or dignity, the grant of a *jageer*; inveſtiture with a *char-qub* or other *Khilut*; the gifts of an horſe or elephant; an ornament for the head, (*Jeeghu*), or ſome weapon, as a ſword, a battle-ax, or a dagger. It is eſtabliſhed by the rules of the court, that on appointment to an office, promotion, or the grant of a jageer, the perſon who receives thoſe marks of the royal munificence, ſhall repeat the *Tuſleem* four times. In the ſame manner, placing a *Jeeghu* or *Surpech* on his head, or putting a ſtring of pearls, or ſimilar ornament, about his neck, the perſon who receives them makes four *Tuſleems*. If a *Khilut* indicating promotion is beſtowed, four *Tuſleems* are made before, and as many after putting it on: but for an ordinary *Khilut*, four *Tuſleems* ſuffice. And when any military weapon is given, if a ſword, it is hung about the neck; a dagger or battle-ax is placed on the head, and a quiver on the back. Having performed the *Tuſleemat* in theſe attitudes, thoſe weapons are bound about the loins.

A bow or muſket is taken on the back, till the *Tuſleemat* are performed; after which it is taken into the hand. A ſhield is placed on the neck, and a coat of mail on the back, till the proſtration is made, after which they are carried in the uſual manner.

When a horſe or elephant is beſtowed, ſome of their trappings are taken on the perſon's back who receives them, while he pays the uſual compliment.

At the ſame time, from the Imperial bounty and beneficence are beſtowed the various titles of *Shah*, *Sooltan*, *Sipuhſalar*, *Khankhanan*, *Umeer-ool-Omra*, *Raja*, *Muharaja*, *Rae-rayan*, &c. Appointments are made to the office of *Qazee*, *Accountant*, *Sudur-oos-ſudoor*, *Qanoogo*, and *Choudhuree*, in different diſtricts and cities.—The *Soobudars*, *Qiledars*, *Foujdars*, *Deewans*, *Umeens*, and *Amils*, are appointed to the various diſtricts, forts, &c. of the empire. Thoſe whoſe time has expired, or who have been recalled from ſimilar ſtations, repair to the Imperial preſence, and receive the reward, good or evil, of their adminiſtration. When they are admitted into the preſence, or retire from thence, if their rank and merit are eminent, they are called near to his Majeſty's perſon, and are allowed the honour of placing their heads below his ſacred foot. The Emperor lays his hand on the back of a perſon on whom he means to beſtow an extraordinary mark of favour. Others from a diſtance receive tokens of kindneſs, by the motion of the Imperial brow or eyes.

Petitions, reports on the ſtate of the Soobas, and intelligence from all parts of the empire, are preſented; and the imperial mandates go forth, for the proſperity of all regions, and the protection of their inhabitants. Alms are diſtributed to the needy; and merit, wherever it can be found, is rewarded and promoted.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANSWER *to the* QUERIES *of* MR. MOGGRIDGE *of the* BOYCE, *relative to the* IMPROVEMENTS *of* LORD FIFE.

THE Earl of Fife began to plant in the year 1756. The trees which meaſure ſeven and a half feet, were planted the year following. They were taken out of a nurſery, when about two years old, and planted in a deep loamy ſoil, on the bank of the river Devern. The largeſt trees in his Lordſhip's plantations are ſilver-firs and larch. It was to thoſe that alluſion was made in the ſtatement which attracted Mr. Moggridge's attention. The aſh, beech, and oaks, however, are very little inferior in dimenſion.

Lord Fife, in the management of his plantations, has been particularly attentive in thinning them, and keeping up the fences in ſuch thorough repair, as effectually to prevent the encroachment of cattle, which has hitherto, in the north of Scotland, been much neglected. But his Lordſhip's happy example begins now to be followed by other cultivators. In an extent of twelve thouſand ſtandard Scotch acres, it would be an arduous taſk to give a particular deſcription of the various ſoils; but even on the moſt expoſed moors, and where the ſoil is extremely thin, oaks and other foreſt trees, by the management above ſtated, grow luxuriantly.—If Mr. Moggridge will take the trouble to read the letters ſent by the Earl of Fife, in the years 1788 and 1797, to the Society of Arts and Commerce, publiſhed in the ſixth and fifteenth volumes of their Tranſactions, he will find an anſwer more at length to all his queries. In their next volume, a letter ſent by his Lordſhip will alſo be publiſhed. In this Mr. Moggridge will find a particular account of the trees planted, their ſize when planted, their number per acre, and other circumſtances, which would extend this article unneceſſarily, and which he will, no doubt, accept as an apology.

But there is one miſtake in Mr. Moggridge's Letter, which muſt be rectified. By the following ſentence, "The thinning of theſe plantations bring his Lordſhip more than one thouſand pounds per annum," was meant, that the thinnings of all his plantations are of that yearly value. In thinning the woods, the worſt trees are always cut, and the beſt preſerved. In moſt of the moors, a great many firs were planted, and are always cut down in order to make room for other foreſt-trees. If large, they are ſold by meaſure; if ſmall, by lots. For the uſes to which they are applied, ſee the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts and Commerce.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and which may tend to the encouragement of planters in ſimilar ſituations, that, when the Earl of Fife firſt began his plantations at Duff-houſe, there never had been a tree planted thereabouts, from an idea that trees would not grow ſo near the ſea on that coaſt. His Lordſhip, however, has now the ſatisfaction to ſee every kind of foreſt-trees, even on the higheſt grounds, in the moſt proſperous ſtate. This, indeed, by proper management in ſheltering the young trees, and ſecuring the plantations from the cattle, was with confidence, by a perſon of his Lordſhip's information and genius, to be expected.—Every where in Scotland, even on the brows of hills and mountains, nay, even in Iceland, are found, in moſſes or moraſſes, trees of very large ſize, the veſtiges of woods which were formerly ſpread over the whole face of the country.

On receiving Mr. Moggridge's Letter, we made it our buſineſs to apply for an anſwer to his queries, to the gentleman to whom we are indebted for "The preſent State of the County of Bamff, with Anecdotes of the Proprietors," who is a native, and well acquainted with that and the adjacent counties, and which was publiſhed in this Magazine for September laſt. His letter is fraught with many encomiums on the enlightened economy and patriotiſm of Lord Fife, whoſe conduct he contraſts with the diſſipation of other landed proprietors, and their ſtupid inattention to either their own or their country's good; and alſo to what is worſe, the baniſhment of plantations, agriculture, and men, for the ſake of multiplying ſheep. In theſe eulogies we cordially join our Northern Correſpondent; and we congratulate our country on the poſſeſſion of ſuch landed proprietors as both the Earl of Fife, and Mr. Moggridge of the Boyce. There is not a doubt but our Caledonian friend has exactly ſtated the truth, or that his praiſes of Lord Fife, who appears to be a father to his tenantry and people, are well deſerved. His teſtimony is corroborated by that of an intelligent Engliſh traveller, Captain Newte, of Tiverton, Devonſhire, who, in his Tour in England and Scotland, 1785, ſays, "Near the town of Bamff is Duff-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Fife, a very large pile of building, with a ſquare tower at each end. The front is richly ornamented with carving. The plantation and walks about this houſe are laid out with more taſte and elegance than any I have ſeen in Scotland. A beautiful river, called the Dive, runs through the grounds, and near the houſe is an elegant bridge over it, of nine arches. All the neighbouring hills are covered with pine. Oppoſite to Bamff is a little town called Macduff, belonging to the Earl of Fife, who is taking much pains to improve it, and is building a pier for the coaſting-veſſels, which, when finiſhed, will be ſafe and commodious.—Leave Bamff, and go through two ſmall villages, called New Deer and Old Deer, to Peterhead. From Bamff to New Deer, about ſixteen miles; the land here belongs chiefly to Lord Fife: a great part of it is in a high ſtate of improvement: it is moſtly corn-land, though there is ſome fit for the fattening of cattle, to which uſe a part of it is applied: many of the bullocks are ſo large, as to amount, when fattened, to the value of 25l."

The letter from our Bamff Correſpondent, which we have conſiderably abridged, ſtill, however, retaining the ſubſtance, concludes as follows: "I feel a little ſore at the Editor's remark upon my piece of amber, formerly thrown on the coaſt of Bamffſhire, as large as a horſe.* You may depend upon that being ſtated as a fact, under the head of Bamff, or Moray, in the Encyclopedia; and if you think it proper to mention ſuch authority, I ſhould be glad of it." Our Correſpondent does not mention the particular Encyclopedia from which he drew his information; probably it was one of the Scotch Encyclopedias; that of Edinburgh, or that of Perth, which is the moſt recent and copious: but he drew his information from ſome Encyclopedia or other; and this will, no doubt, be admitted as a ſufficient apology. It may be added, in defence of our friend, that there are many horſes in Bamffſhire and Moray, and other parts of Scotland, not exceeding in cubical inches a large and well-fattened Engliſh hog, though much higher on the legs. Captain Newte, already quoted, tells us, that in Morayſhire "there is nothing more common than to ſee ſmall horſes, jack-aſſes, ſtotts, or two-year old bullocks, and even boar-ſwine, all yoked together, and dragging in good-fellowſhip the ſlight plough through the light and pliant ſoil." From hence we may form ſome idea of the common ſize of the country-people's horſes in the province of Moray.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

> 'I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain."
> *Bacon.**

LORD MANSFIELD told a friend of his, that he had one day ſome doubt upon a very difficult point of law; but that he made a ſyllogiſm of it, and cleared it up to his ſatisfaction. If then the following *Mathematical* expoſition of a very common, and I believe frequently unnoticed, error in conſtruction, be worthy a place in your Magazine, its value may perhaps be leſs in relation to the particular phraſe which it concerns, than as a hint toward the application of a ſimilar teſt in the ſolution of other grammatical queſtions.

I.

1. I *think* it.
I *doubt* it.
2. I do not *doubt* that I ſhall; or,
I do not *think* that I ſhall *not*.
3. I do *not doubt* that I ſhall; or,
I *think* that I ſhall.

Cor. Thus, 1. *doubt* and *think* are oppoſite:
2. *doubt* is equivalent to *think not*; and,
3. *think* is equivalent to *doubt not*.

Or, adopting the poſitive and negative ſigns of algebra,
2. $+\textit{doubt} = -\textit{think}$; and
3. $+\textit{think} = -\textit{doubt}$.

II.

1. I do not think *that* I ſhall.
I do not think *but* I ſhall.
2. I do not think *but* I ſhall; or,
I do not think *that* I ſhall *not*.
3. I do *not* think *but* I ſhall; or,
I think *that* I ſhall.

Cor. Thus, 1. *that* and *but* are oppoſite:
2. *but* is equivalent to *that not*; and
3. *that* is equivalent to *but not*.

Algebraically,
2. $+\textit{but} = -\textit{that}$; and
3. $+\textit{that} = -\textit{but}$.

III.

Then,
1. I do not *doubt that* I ſhall (I. 2, 3.), and
I do not *think but* I ſhall (II. 2. 3.), being each equivalent to
2. I do *not think* that I ſhall *not* (I. 2, II. 2.), and to

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* See Monthly Mag. Sept. 1803. p. 810.

* Quoted by Johnſon, *Dict-voc-Brief.*

I *think* that I ſhall, (I. 3, II. 3:)

Cor. The former two phraſes are equivalent to each other; whence

1. *doubt that* is equivalent to *think but*, algebraically—*think that* (I. 2.)=*think* —*that* (II. 2):

And the latter two phraſes are alſo equivalent to each other; whence

2. two oppoſing negatives are equivalent to an affirmative, (algebraically,—*think*—*that* = + *think that**.)

IV.

Hence, by I.,

I do not think but I ſhall; and,
I do not doubt but I ſhall,
muſt be *oppoſite*: And,
I DO NOT DOUBT THAT I SHALL
will be equivalent to,
I do not think that I ſhall not, or
(III. *Cor.* 2.)
I THINK THAT I SHALL.†

Alſo, by II.,

I do not doubt that I ſhall; and,
I do not doubt but I ſhall,
muſt be *oppoſite*: And,
I DO NOT DOUBT BUT I SHALL
will be equivalent to,
I do not doubt that I ſhall not; or
(III. *Cor.* 2.)
I doubt that I ſhall, i. e. (I. *Cor.* 2.)
I THINK THAT I SHALL NOT.

Johnſon explains *But* (ſee its thirteenth ſenſe in his Dictionary) as being "uſed after *no doubt, no queſtion*, and ſuch words; and ſignifying the ſame with *that*." It is curious that in every one of the three examples which he quotes, it means ſtrictly the contrary to *that* (or, algebraically—*that*), and the uſe of *that* alone will expreſs a meaning preciſely oppoſite.‡

It is to be obſerved too, that the motto I have adopted above is erroneous, as the *but* ſhould be *that*.

But is uſed in the ſame erroneouſly indiſcriminate manner after the verbs *to deny, diſpute, queſtion, believe, think, &c.* and alſo after ſuch words as *impoſſible, improbable*, &c.

If this article ſhould catch the fancy of any of your grammatical readers; and they ſhould think it worth conſideration, and be inclined to make a trial of applying a ſimilar method to the inveſtigation of other phraſes; I would recommend them as a theme, to illuſtrate the ſenſe of NOR, as *not or* (or,—*or*), after *nor, neither*, or *not*; and the improper uſe of OR in ſuch caſes: I ſhould be glad to ſee a ſpecimen in your next Number.

Σ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October laſt, there is a Return of the Population of America, according to the Cenſus or Enumeration taken by Act of Congreſs for the year 1801, amounting to 5,305,638 ſouls; and a marginal note gives the amount in 1791 to have been 3,929,326 ſouls. This ſtatement proves, in the moſt undeniable manner, that Dr. Franklin has over-rated the probable increaſe of American population in his calculation "that the number of the inhabitants of America (excluſive of emigrants from the old world) will double itſelf every twenty years." As the Doctor's obſervations on this head, and on its importance to Great Britain, printed at Philadelphia in 1755, are very ſcarce, and comprized in a ſmall compaſs, it may not be unacceptable to your readers to have them in his own words.

"Tables of the proportion of marriages to births, of deaths to births, of marriages to the number of inhabitants, &c. formed on obſervations made on the bills of mortality, chriſtenings, &c. of populous cities, will not ſuit countries; nor will tables formed on obſervations made on full ſettled old countries, as Europe, ſuit new countries as America.

"For people increaſe in proportion to

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* This is alſo proved by an analyſis of the former two phraſes: "I do *not* DOUBT being in reality (by I. 2.) "I do *not* NOT THINK," (algebraically—DOUBT = ——THINK;" and "I do *not* think BUT" being in like manner (by II. 2.) "I do *not* think NOT THAT," (algebraically—THINK BUT = — THINK — THAT.)

† This illuſtration, as well as ſome of the preceding, is introduced merely to maintain the ſtrict connection and oppoſition of the inferences: and I chooſe to deduce it through the ſecond branch of the *Cor.* of III. rather than the firſt, which according to my plan is its regular channel, though at the expence of referring to this latter twice and neglecting *the former*; as *that* would merely give a repetition of the firſt line of this diviſion, and would not ſo well harmoniſe with the ſubſequent concluding reſolution.

‡ His examples are:

"They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas.
Bacon.

"I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxyſm; never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf.
Dryden.

"There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes.
Addiſon."

the number of marriages, and that is greater in proportion to the eaſe and convenience of ſupporting a family. When families can be eaſily ſupported, more perſons marry, and earlier in life.

"In cities, where all trades, occupations, and offices are full, many delay untill they can ſee how to bear the charges of a family; which charges are greater in cities, as luxury is more common; many live ſingle during life, and continue ſervants to families, journeymen to trades, &c. hence cities do not by natural generation ſupply themſelves with inhabitants; the deaths are more than the births.

"In countries full ſettled, the caſe muſt be nearly the ſame; all lands being occupied and improved to the height, thoſe who cannot get land muſt labour for thoſe who have it; when labourers are plenty their wages will be low; by low wages, a family is ſupported with difficulty; this difficulty deters many from marriage, who therefore long continue ſervants, and ſingle. Only as cities take ſupplies of people from the country, and thereby make a little more room in the country, marriage is a little more encouraged there, and the births exceed the deaths.

"Great part of Europe is full ſettled with huſbandmen, manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increaſe in people. Land being plenty in America, and ſo cheap, as that a labouring man, who underſtands huſbandry, can in a ſhort time ſave money enough to purchaſe a piece of new land ſufficient for a plantation, whereon he may ſubſiſt a family, ſuch are not afraid to marry; for even if they look far enough forward to conſider how their children, when grown, are to be provided for, they ſee that more land is to be had at rates, equally eaſy, all circumſtances conſidered.

"Hence marriages in America are more general, and more generally early than in Europe. And if it is reckoned there, that there is but one marriage *per annum* among 100 perſons, perhaps we may here reckon two; and if in Europe they have but four births to a marriage (many of their marriages being late) we may here reckon eight; of which, if one half grow up, and our marriages are made, reckoning one with another, at twenty years of age, *our people muſt be doubled at leaſt every twenty years*.

"But notwithſtanding this increaſe, ſo vaſt is the territory of North America, that it will require many ages to ſettle it fully; and, until it is fully ſettled, labour will never be cheap here, where no man continues long a labourer for others, but gets a plantation of his own; no man continues long a journeymen to a trade, but goes among thoſe new ſettlers, and ſets up for himſelf, &c. Hence labour is no cheaper now (1755) in Pennſylvania, than it was thirty years ago, though ſo many thouſand labouring people have been imported from Germany and Ireland.

"In proportion to the increaſe of the colonies, a vaſt demand is growing for Britiſh manufactures, a glorious market wholly in the power of Britain, in which foreigners cannot interfere, which will increaſe in a ſhort time even beyond her power of ſupplying, though her whole trade ſhould be to her colonies."

Theſe are the Doctor's ſpeculative ideas on American population, and they may be now brought to the moſt unequivocal teſt—that of an enumeration taken by Act of Congreſs during ten years of uninterrupted tranquillity, and all the other advantages, which the Doctor has repreſented America as enjoying for an increaſe of population; yet it will appear that he has conſiderably over-rated it, for, according to his calculation, the population of America, amounting in 1791 to 3,929,326 ſouls, ſhould have increaſed in 1801 to 5,893,989, excluſive of emigrants; whereas it was only 5,305,638, or 588,351 ſhort of the Doctor's calculation, including emigrants of every deſcription, and their progeny. Nor can it be preſumed that the next ten years can make up the deficiency; becauſe compound increaſe cannot be computed within twenty years, at which age the Doctor calculated that American marriages were made; and he has therefore very juſtly limited his calculation upon the increaſe of any given number of ſouls to the period at which, upon a fair average, the increaſe become marriageable, and begin to form the parent ſtock of a new generation. But, taking the increaſe for the laſt ten years to be in the ſame ratio as the foregoing, (although, by a decreaſe of the advantages in favour of natural generation, upon which the Doctor calculated, it will decreaſe in proportion) the population of America, at the end of twenty years in 1811, will be 6,681,950 ſouls, including emigrants from the old world. Theſe form a conſiderable, though it is impoſſible to ſay what, part of American increaſe, becauſe the Americans publiſh no liſt of them; but if they and their iſſue, during twenty years, are computed, *communibus annis*,

annis, at 30,000 *per annum*, it will be thought much under the mark by all who have a knowledge of the ſubject. Scarcely a veſſel arrives in any port of the United States from any part of the world without more or fewer paſſengers on board. Many veſſels, of not more than 300 tons burthen, arrive in the Delaware, with 400 or 500 paſſengers from different parts of Ireland. Neither is this a novel ſcene. They bring ſimilar cargoes from Scotland and Germany. The arrivals from England and other parts of Europe are leſs numerous, but more frequent; and, conſidering the innumerable ſwarms imported from the French Weſt Indies, during the late troubles there, the number of emigrants and their progeny, during the laſt ten years, will be conſiderably underrated. But, taking it at that rate, and making an average calculation upon the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, (during which America enjoyed in the fulleſt latitude, all thoſe advantages for an increaſing population which it ever can enjoy,) the real increaſe will be as follows:

Population in 1791	3,929,326
Increaſe in ten years ending in 1801	1,376,312
Ditto Ditto 1811	1,376,312
	6,681,950
Deduct for emigrants and their iſſue	600,000
	7,281,950

Or 1,776,702 leſs than the Doctor's calculation!

To ſuch as make obſervations upon the increaſe of American population, theſe remarks are neceſſary to be attended to, becauſe the Americans do not diſcriminate between the increaſe by natural generation, and fortuitous or emigrating increaſe, as Dr. Franklin very properly does; and the miſtaken inference to be drawn by ſuch obſervers, would conſequently be, that America is much more propitious to an increaſe of the human ſpecies than it really is. This miſtake would be carried to a much more conſiderable extent, if in your Magazine, or any other European publication for 1811, the cenſus or enumeration ſhould be increaſed by the population of Louiſiana (lately ceded to the United States) and all its towns and ſettlements to the weſtward of the Miſſiſſippi, as will undoubtedly be the caſe with that publiſhed by the American Government.

Thus the ſtatement in your Magazine, unattended by any explanation, appears almoſt incredible, conſidering the ſmallneſs of European increaſe in that period; but when the efflux of Europe and influx into America is balanced, our aſtoniſhment ceaſes.—It may be doubted whether the increaſe of American population, excluſive of emigration, for the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, ever came up to any thing near one half of the Doctor's calculation, conſidering the vaſt influx of Europeans during that troubleſome period; and whatever might have been the fecundity of the American females at the time the Doctor wrote, it is now-a-days far inferior to that of the European women; ſo that, inſtead of allowing eight births to one marriage, as he has done, it is well known that for one marriage which produces five births, there are 500 that do not exceed three, and the proportion will hold good throughout the United States. Neither have marriages in America held any thing like a duplicate ratio to thoſe in Europe ſince 1791; the cities and towns which have ſprung up there, or vaſtly extended themſelves, ſince the Doctor's time, militating as much againſt early marriages, and the eaſe and convenience of ſupporting a family, as he has alleged againſt thoſe in Europe. Diſſipation alſo has wonderfully increaſed in America ſince the Revolution, and rages in the ſea-ports, particularly Charleſton, Norfolk, Baltimore, &c. as much as in any European ſea-port towns of equal extent; and were the marriage liſts to be compared, the deficiency would moſt probably be on the American ſide. This drawback on the Doctor's calculation certainly did not exiſt at the time he made it; and had he, a ſhort time previous to his death, been to make it over again, he muſt have ſeen occaſion to retract his opinion, as, in ſome other inſtances reſpecting his favourite republic, he found occaſion to do, and very candidly did.*

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* It was a favourite doctrine with Dr. Franklin, that a republican conſtitution ought to organize the legiſlature with a ſingle houſe or branch of repreſentatives, and his influence introduced the principle into the firſt conſtitution of Pennſylvania after the Revolution; and, although he conſented to the preſent conſtitution of the United States, yet ſoon after that inſtrument was completed, he obſerved, "That he could not ſee the neceſſity of two branches in the legiſlature; but as he had, in the courſe of a long life, found occaſion very often to change his opinions,

The yellow fever, which, ſince 1793, has conſtantly made an annual depopulation in America, and which now rages in New York, Philadelphia, Boſton, and at Alexandria, (only eight miles from Waſhington, the ſeat of Government) has alſo in ſome meaſure contributed to baffle the Doctor's calculation, although under every advantage upon which he grounded it, it muſt be evident that it far exceeded the *ne plus ultra* of the increaſe of the human ſpecies in the climate of the United States, or perhaps in the univerſe. People who have travelled over the States, and ſought for information in every track, very much doubt whether their population would double itſelf from the beginning to the end of the preſent century, totally independent of emigrants, and allowing for the probability of a devaſtation by war, and the ravages of the yellow fever, added to the catalogue of cuſtomary diſorders. The population of the United States has undoubtedly increaſed according to the account in your Magazine: but as no mention is made of emigrants, the European reader ſhould be apprized that they are included; and thus the increaſe of 1801 is not to be preſumed as emanating from the ſtock of 1791 only, but as the reſult of that and a large foreign emigration conjunctively.

The United States comprize upwards of 1,000,000 of ſquare miles, or 640,000,000 acres of land, excluſive of water, and muſt, as Dr. Franklin obſerves, require many ages to ſettle it fully: for, allowing forty acres to each family (which is an ample allowance of *freehold* land, for which no rent, and very few taxes, are paid) and it will take 16,000,000 of families, excluſive of the numbers compreſſed into cities, towns, &c. Louiſiana, lately ceded to the Americans, and to which they now claim the Floridas, as being attached, or comprehended under that title, contains an extent of land probably more than as much again; and allowing 16,000,000 of families, and five to a family, the dominion of the United States will be found capable of containing 320,000,000 of ſouls, enjoying each as much room as Great Britain could afford to 12,000,000.

The period muſt be, therefore, far diſtant before the Americans will, if ever, be reduced for want of land to ſhut themſelves up in the workſhops of crowded cities, to earn their ſubſiſtence by manufactures; and the proximity of Louiſiana, which is bounded on the weſt by New Mexico, will facilitate the entry of the precious metals into the American dominions, and add to the luxury of the natives, whilſt it depreſſes their ſpirit of induſtry. The demand of Britiſh manufactures muſt conſequently increaſe, whilſt their quality and cheapneſs inſures them the preference over thoſe of other nations, and Great Britain will be the workſhop of the United States. As to Dr. Franklin's obſervation, that Great Britain will not be able to ſupply the conſumption of the United States, though her whole trade ſhould be to them, it ſeems groundleſs; the exertions of Great Britain are now infinitely more than adequate to their ſupply, and, if the conſumption ſhould increaſe ten times as much, would ſtill continue to be ſo. Manufactures would find bread for thouſands, who would otherwiſe emigrate; and if the population of Great Britain ſhould increaſe beyond its power of giving ſubſiſtence to them, the United States would be its granary. Such is the relative ſituation of Great Britain and the United States to each other, affording ſuch a proſpect of reciprocal advantages as none but the moſt infatuated policy can ever deſtroy or interrupt. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known, that the late Mr. George Catcott, of Briſtol, was poſſeſſed of a variety of letters from eminent literary characters, reſpecting the now-decided Rowleian controverſy. Theſe, together with many other curious papers, are ſuppoſed to have devolved to his nephew, Mr. Smith, a reſpectable ſurgeon of the ſame place, whoſe correct judgment is well calculated to appreciate their merits. Mr. Southey's edition of Chatterton's Works has attached a double value to every additional circumſtance reſpecting that unfortunate prodigy of genius. Mr. Smith would, therefore, undoubtedly highly oblige the public by ſubmitting to their peruſal, through the medium of this or ſome other periodical publication, the letters in queſtion, as well as ſuch other anecdotes and obſervations as may not be generally known, but with which Mr. Catcott's memory was well ſtored, and which, it is hoped, he committed to paper. Private motives prevented his allowing “The Exhibition,” a ſatirical poem of Chatterton's, to be

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nions, from a conviction that they were wrong, he had become leſs confident of his opinions, and freely yielded to the ſenſe of a majority againſt him.”

publiſhed, of which he had the only exiſting copy. It may now be reaſonably expected, that Mr. Smith will favour the literary world with it, as it is underſtood to be the author's beſt production of that nature.

Poor Chatterton lies buried in the church-yard of St. Pancras: perhaps the very ſpot that entombs him, violated and forgotten! A propoſition was made in a former number of the Monthly Magazine, to erect a monument to the memory of the unhappy Savage! and ſurely that of Chatterton merits a ſimilar tribute, if his "narrow cell" can now be aſcertained.—While we deplore his errors, we muſt do juſtice to his talents. Much of the obloquy with which his name was once loaded, is now wiped off: the extent of his genius is at length univerſally acknowledged, and his fame irrevocably eſtabliſhed. His only ſiſter, Mrs. Newton, is ſtill living at Briſtol, and for her benefit was the late edition of his works publiſhed.

E.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the reſults of the late Act for aſcertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the Houſe of Commons, of which no more were taken off than ſupplied the Members of both Houſes, and certain Officers of State, we propoſe to preſent the whole of thoſe reſults to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We have begun this intereſting ſeries with the Obſervations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent, and after theſe obſervations we ſhall inſert the ſummary of every county, containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we preſume none of our Readers will conſider two or three pages, upon ſo intereſting a ſubject, in every Number, during the next two years, as miſapplied.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Perſons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Earford	717	931	1,921	2,049	1,257	488	3,970
Biggleſwade	1,157	1,237	3,106	3,140	2,526	990	6,246
Clifton	624	699	1,743	1,799	1,383	278	3,542
Flitt	1,373	1,590	3,608	3,888	1,845	774	7,496
Manſhead	2,742	3,018	6,892	7,145	4,274	3,613	14,037
Redborne	1,709	2,216	4,217	4,818	2,819	2,404	9,035
Stodden	788	886	1,792	1,810	1,906	269	3,602
Willey	1,235	1,489	3,166	3,650	1,695	2,611	6,816
Wixamtree	765	942	2,366	2,336	1,677	223	4,701
TOWN OF							
Bedford	783	975	1,712	2,235	84	2,221	3,948
	11,888	13,980	30,523	32,870	18,766	13,816	63,393

OBSERVATION:

Many Pariſhes in Bedfordſhire, obſerve, That the Female Population is chiefly occupied in the domeſtic Manufacture of Thread Lace.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Perſons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Beynhurſt	444	495	1,215	1,241	1,555	416	2,456
Bray	506	526	1,153	1,250	891	261	2,403
Charlton	570	604	1,545	1,507	1,922	230	3,052
Compton	397	441	1,039	1,032	1,213	217	2,071
Cookham	769	858	2,252	2,444	278	197	4,696
Faircroſs	1,544	1,694	3,929	3,999	3,529	695	7,928
Farringdon	536	666	1,445	1,500	951	435	2,945
Ganfield	521	576	1,312	1,346	1,182	88	2,658
Hormer	474	589	1,314	1,335	2,199	117	2,649
Kintbury Eagle	1,553	1,740	3,983	4,126	4,417	715	8,109
Lambourn	405	450	959	1,086	1,049	129	2,045
Moreton	1,025	1,118	2,527	2,588	2,731	551	5,115
Ock	1,057	1,211	2,625	2,920	3,133	293	5,545
Reading	1,395	1,494	3,618	3,710	3,982	1,426	7,328
Ripplesmere	536	619	1,552	1,486	510	258	3,038
Shrivenham	563	682	1,535	1,662	1,362	111	3,197
Sonning	834	980	2,149	2,261	1,300	536	4,410
Theale	922	1,078	2,492	2,503	1,696	426	4,995
Wantage	1,311	1,532	3,48T	3,653	2,596	1,313	7,139
Wargrave	491	553	1,253	1,273	484	150	2,526
TOWN OF							
Abingdon	867	1,037	2,025	2,331	102	1,847	4,356
Newbury	931	971	1,901	2,374	40	2,806	4,275
Reading	1,751	2,135	4,642	5,100	441	2,496	9,742
Wallingford	362	214	779	965	134	759	1,744
Windſor	806	953	2,091	2,702	148	449	4,793
	20,573	23,416	52,821	56,394	38,155	16,921	109,215

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

HUNDRED OF							
Athenden	1,672	2,110	4,762	4,903	3,676	588	9,665
Ayleſbury	2,550	2,862	6,415	6,949	3,818	2,137	13,364
Buckingham	1,396	1,598	3,719	3,607	3,209	393	7,326
Burnham	2,591	2,956	6,813	7,038	3,314	2,756	13,851
Cottelloe	2,457	2,871	6,405	6,917	3,125	2,179	13,322
Deſborough	2,859	3,229	7,117	8,011	2,375	2,632	15,128
Newport	4,087	4,318	9,402	10,654	3,495	7,115	20,056
Stoke	1,625	1,955	4,678	4,263	1,454	1,119	8,941
TOWN OF							
Ayleſbury	67 5	668	1,603	1,583	408	408	3,186
Buckingham	531	617	1,180	1,425	194	313	2,605
	20,443	23,384	52,094	55,350	25,083	21,580	107444

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Perſons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Armingford	794	1,015	2,359	2,368	2,043	308	4,727
Cheſterton	486	614	1,353	1,455	1,340	295	2,808
Cheveley	372	442	1,109	1,152	374	152	2,261
Chilford	629	809	1,890	1,944	1,106	460	3,834
Flendiſh	306	389	891	914	702	176	1,805
Longſtow	596	780	1,839	1,849	1,053	324	3,688
Northſtow	445	533	1,255	1,264	1,444	202	2,519
Papworth	728	856	2,021	1,984	1,547	179	4,005
Radfield	570	726	1,630	1,487	1,513	224	3,117
Staine	509	631	1,468	1,498	500	148	2,967
Staploe	1,333	1,468	3,262	3,378	2,443	875	6,640
Thriplow	518	749	1,548	1,717	738	162	3,265
Wetherley	485	658	1,449	1,466	1,102	181	2,915
Whittlesford	381	515	984	1,125	496	260	2,109
TOWN AND UNIVERSITY OF							
Cambridge	1,691	2,078	4,964	5,123	92	1,368	10,087
ISLE OF							
Ely	5,996	6,999	16,059	16,540	11,361	6,694	32,599
	16,139	19,262	44,081	45,265	28,054	11,988	89,349

(*To be continued*).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As you have not deemed the queries of J. C. (page 404 of vol. X.) unworthy of a place in your Magazine, you will not, perhaps, be leſs ready to inſert the following anſwers to them :

1. Rain or river water will leave no ſediments of earthy particles in the bottom of the tea-kettle; and I am aſſured by people of veracity and experience, that in veſſels in which river water has been boiled every day for ten years together, no incruſtation has been viſible. Much, doubtleſs, depends on the nature of the water which is uſed; and though your Correſpondent might properly enough object to his tea being made of rain water, eſpecially if it had not been recently obtained, he could, I think, have no objection to the occaſional uſe of river water, which, at certain times, is equally palatable and wholeſome as any other.

2. The eaſieſt, and probably the beſt, mode of clearing a tea-kettle from the incruſtations which it may have acquired, is to boil in it river or rain water, which in a ſhort time will cleanſe the bottom and ſides of the veſſel. I have known this frequently done by perſons, when the ſpout has been nearly ſtopped by incruſtations, though, as your Correſpondent rightly obſerves, "a kettle, with an inch thick lining of ſolid ſtone, muſt neceſſarily require a much longer time, and a much greater quantity of coal to make it boil, than a clean veſſel in which the water is ſeparated from the fire by the interpoſition of a thin plate of metal only."

Though the ſubjects have no affinity with each other, allow me a few words on the pronunciation of proper names, which has been treated of by Philoprepon (p. 302—303, Vol. X.) I think, with your Correſpondent, that much impropriety prevails reſpecting the pronunciation of words of Greek origin, and that we ought to ſay, *Kebes, Stagyerite, Iphighenia,* &c. Some regard ought doubtleſs to be paid to euphony; and a public ſpeaker, who ſhould venture to neglect it entirely, would deſervedly incur the diſapprobation of his audience; but, nevertheleſs, we certainly ought not to ſacrifice propriety to harmony; and I am not aware that there is more melody in pronouncing *Cebes* than *Kebes*, *Stadgerite* than *Stagyerite*. A clergyman of my acquaintance, who was performing the ſervice in a country church, read a leſſon, in which the word *Sychem* frequently occurred. This he pronounced as if written *Sýkem*, conformably to the original language. After he had finiſhed the ſervice, the clergyman for whom he officiated, and who had been preſent during the time, remarked that he obſerved him to be fond of the Grecian mode of pronunciation, and that the word ought probably to be called *Syſhem*. My friend, however, ſtill adheres to his own method of pronouncing it. In one ſolitary inſtance only I have heard the name of the woman of Nain pronounced *Mary Magdalené*, though it would ſeem that this, and not *Mary Magdalen*, as it is generally written and called, is the right pronunciation.

Sometime ago a new edition of Morelli Theſaurus Græcæ Poëſeōs was announced to the public in one of the numbers of the Monthly Magazine, as intended to be publiſhed by Mr. Lunn, of Soho-ſquare. As this is a work of conſiderable merit, and which has become extremely ſcarce, I hope Mr. Lunn will be enabled *ſhortly* to re-publiſh it with additions and improvements, and to afford to Britiſh youth the means of compoſing in the Greek language with accuracy and fidelity.

Ravenſtonedale, J. ROBINSON.
December 11, 1803.

P.S. I could wiſh to become a member of the Society for Scientific Information, and requeſt you will inſert my name in the number of thoſe which you may have already received.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CXXI. MILTON.

WE have already given Milton his place among the poets. But the ſpirit of diſſatisfaction, as to theological matters, broke out while he was in the univerſity. We muſt, therefore, juſt mention him among the Diſſentients in Cambridge.

Nobody pays much regard to a poet's creed. Men of thought, and particularly men of imagination, when they become thinkers, are prone to changes: they muſt not, however, be ſaid to veer about like weathercocks, at the mere mercy of the winds; but thro' the ordinary progreſs of human exiſtence and human intellect, they rather vary like the ſeaſons of the year. It is the order of thought, producing a variety of ſentiment.

Milton was at firſt a Calviniſt, and readers of his Life will recollect that he was a Baptiſt. Toland in his Life of him ſays, that he alſo became an Arminian, if not an Arian. Perhaps he at laſt became a kind of Quaker, his confidential amanuenſis being of that perſuaſion. He went to no place of worſhip, nor, though well acquainted with the Scriptures, and a ſtudent in them, had he any family-worſhip.

Biſhop Newton ſays, that no ſuch man as Milton ever became an unbeliever. Johnſon ſpeaks more like an accurate man. It is much eaſier to ſay what he was not, than what he was.

CXXII.—WHISTON'S MEMOIRS.

The following Extracts are made from William Whiſton's Memoirs written by himſelf.

"When Dr. Bentley was courting his lady, who was a moſt excellent Chriſtian woman, he had like to have loſt her, by ſtarting to her an objection againſt the Book of Daniel. He aimed alſo to pick a quarrel with ſome niceties in Daniel's chronology, and ſuppoſed the book to have been written after the time of Onias, the high-prieſt, and that this Onias was Daniel's Meſſiah. In ſhort he was very deſirous of getting rid of the authority of the Book of Daniel. Yet when he was put in mind how our bleſſed Saviour expreſsly quoted this book, as written by Daniel the Prophet himſelf, he told Dr. Clarke, from whom I had it, that at firſt this made his hairs ſtand an end, but that at laſt he pretended, that was only done *ad hominem*, as we ſpeak, or by way of condeſcenſion to the Jewiſh prejudices. He alſo tried to run down the Apocalypſe, as not written by the apoſtle John, &c. He alſo talked ludicrouſly of this authors' *heads* and *horns*, &c. Theſe accounts I had from his own mouth. But what he ſaid of Iſaiah's naming Cyrus before he was born. viz. that he ſuppoſed it an interpolation, I had, at ſecond hand, from a learned biſhop; nor need any one hereafter wonder at Dr. Bentley's ſcepticiſm as to both the Old and New Teſtament. But take notice that I only ſay ſcepticiſm, not infidelity."

“ If any wonder, that I added Dr. Hare to Dr. Bentley, as a kind of Sceptick, I ſhall give my reaſons for ſo doing. Though, when I firſt publiſhed my Eſſay on the Revelations, Dr. Hare greatly attended to it, yet did Dr. Hare ſo accuſtom himſelf to talk ludicrouſly of ſacred matters, that he was for laying wagers about the fulfilling of Scripture-prophecies in the ſame ludicrous way; nay, when he wrote about the difficulties and diſcouragements to the ſtudy of the Scriptures, he could not forbear doing it after a ludicrous manner, though he ſeemed then to do it very honeſtly.”

He elſewhere obſerves, ſpeaking of the νηπια, and παιδια, in the New Teſtament; “ I ſoon diſcovered, that they were only thoſe that were capable of inſtruction, but not fit for underſtanding harder matters, &c. This moſt important diſcovery I ſoon communicated to the world, which both Biſhop Hoadly and Dr. Clarke approved, but ſtill went on in the ordinary practice. I ſent this paper alſo by an intimate friend, Mr. Haines, to Sir Iſaac Newton, and deſired to know his opinion. The anſwer was this, that they both had diſcovered this before; nay I found afterwards, that Sir Iſaac Newton was ſo hearty for the Baptiſts, as well as for the Euſebians or Arians, that he ſometimes ſuſpected, that theſe two were the witneſſes in the Revelations.”*

CXXIII.—DR. JOHN JEBB.

John Jebb was firſt of the Univerſity of Dublin, and afterwards of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, of which ſociety he was in 1761 confirmed fellow, by Mawſon, Biſhop of Ely, the viſitor.

He was on all ſides allowed to be an excellent ſcholar, but diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Cambridge, principally as a mathematician and theologian.

Jebbs' reputation ſtood high in the univerſity, till he alarmed the orthodox by his Lectures on the New Teſtament, which he delivered at his own houſe. In theſe he uſed ſuch a freedom of interpretation, broached doctrines ſo repugnant to the Thirty-nine Articles — challenging the ſame liberty for all—that a general order was iſſued, forbidding any to attend his Lectures who were in *ſtatu pupillari*. This occaſioned him to publiſh a *Short Account* of Theological Lectures, then reading at Cambridge, to which was added his *New Harmony* of the Goſpels.

Without detailing the particulars of Dr. Jebb's creed, we muſt only remark generally, that they were Socinian; the prominent points being, that Chriſt was a mere man, and the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity. We ſpeak thus curſorily, intending to confine our attention to a Reform propoſed in the Univerſity, with which his name ſtands ſo immediately connected; we mean, to his Plan for public annual examinations of all undergraduates in *ſtatu pupillari*, not excepting fellow-commoners and noblemen.

In the firſt ſtage of this memorable buſineſs, Jebb propoſed four Graces, in ſucceſſion, all of which were rejected by the Caput; conſequently, though at firſt a majority of the univerſity was with him, the queſtion was not allowed to come before the Senate. Diſtinct accounts of theſe and other proceedings were publiſhed by Dr. Jebb.

In the year 1774, Jebb took the matter up more deliberately than before, and a Syndicate was formed.

On the 28th of March 1774, the ſyndics cloſed, and affixed their names to the reſolutions, which they had come to, being nineteen in number. Theſe may be ſeen in Dr. Diſney's Life of Dr. Jebb, prefixed to Dr. Jebb's Works, but are too long for inſertion here.

The reſolutions, though received in the ſenate-houſe, were ſet aſide; but the following ſtatement will ſhew, that Dr. Jebb had ſtill a very conſiderable party in the Univerſity.

For the firſt ſix reſolutionsthere were in the non-regent-houſe, placets 43—non-placets 47. For the 7th and 11th incluſive, placets 41—non-placets 47. For the 7th and 11th incluſive, placets 41—non-placets 48. For the 12th and 19th incluſive, placets 38—non-placets 49. The plan was ſupported by ſome of the moſt learned members of the Univerſity, and countenanced by the Chancellor.

Dr. Jebb publiſhed, in the enſuing October, another plan, which met with a ſimilar fate, though there was ſtill a decided majority of talents, at leaſt, with him; there being no leſs than eleven doctors, ſix profeſſors, and eight tutors of colleges, who were in favour of the Grace; and only ſix doctors, three profeſſors, and ſix college tutors who voted againſt it.

Had the members of the Univerſity kept their eye fixed on the general utility of the plan, independently of other conſiderations, it is more than probable, that the reſolutions would have paſſed; for ſeveral who voted againſt them had declared, without reſerve, their approbation of them. But it is not our buſineſs to enter into the merits of this queſtion, nor into the reaſonableneſs or unreaſonableneſs of the objections.

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* Not having Whiſton's Memoirs at hand, when the article *Sir Iſaac Newton*, in the laſt number of Cantabrigiana was written, the author wrote from memory. He, however, thought it incumbent on him to authenticate the aſſertion.

Ουκ αν δη Τρωας μεν εασαιμεν και Αχαιους
Μαρνασθ', 'οπποτεροισι πατηρ Ζευς κυδος ορεξη;
Νωι δε χαζωμέσθα, Hom.

Dr. Jebb appears to have been an amiable as well as a learned man, and was very much eſteemed in the univerſity, notwithſtanding his reſtleſs, reforming ſpirit, for he poſſeſſed the zeal of Whiſton, without his eccentricities. In regard to his general views, Dr. Diſney, the author of his Life, judiciouſly obſerves: "It may be thought by ſome perſons, who have uſed to confound academical foundations with monaſtic inſtitutions, that the diſputes in the univerſity may be of no more conſequence, than the brawls and contentions of monks and friars; but, when they recollect, that, in Mr. Jebb's idea, the univerſities were to be conſidered in a more important view, as foundations protected by the legiſlature, and reſponſible to the public for a moſt ſacred truſt, the education of the youth deſtined to occupy the firſt departments in every profeſſion in the ſtate, can we wonder at his zeal and perſeverance in a cauſe ſo eſſential to this great purpoſe, and ſo requiſite in a place, where ſtateſmen, patriots, citizens are formed?"

It will be readily believed, that alterations propoſed by a man of Dr. Jebb's talents and energy, and ſupported by ſome of the ableſt men in the Univerſity, would occaſion ſome buſtle at Cambridge. Farmer,[*] Hallifax,[†] and their friends, were ſtrenuous for *Church and State*, apprehending, that both were in eminent peril; that the introduction of Jebb's plan within the walls of the univerſity, would prove another Trojan horſe, and cauſe a general devaſtation.

Tunc etiam fatis aperit Caſſandra futuris
Ora. Virg.

Powell, the Maſter of St. John's, though he adminiſtered a wholeſome ſeverity in his own college, was averſe to making experiments on *alma mater*, conceiving, probably, that they might operate like a too powerful cathartic, and reduce her to a ſkeleton. Law,[*] Paley,[†] Watſon,[‡] Tyrwhitt,[||] Plumptre,[§] and Lambert, &c. were in earneſt on the other ſide. They thought that public annual examinations would be a ſalutary medicine, and improve the conſtitution of the univerſity. Many literary ſkirmiſhes, as might be expected, enſued, and much ſmall ſhot was diſcharged on both ſides. One tract, entitled, "A Letter to the Author of an Obſervation," written by Dr. Powel, was replied to, and with much point, by a lady, under the ſignature of Priſcilla,[††] who had ſo ſmartly handled Dr. Hallifax, in the public papers, as to make the preſent Archdeacon Paley ſay, "that the Lord had ſold Siſera into the hands of a woman."

Ουτοι αρ' ηγεμονες Δαναων και κοιρανοι ησαν.
Hom.

CXXIV. BISHOP WATSON.

Dr. Watſon was fellow and tutor of Trinity College, and is the preſent Regius Profeſſor of Divinity.

Of the minutiæ of this gentleman's creed we are ignorant; nor are we aware, that they are before the public. On that ſubject, therefore, we are ſilent. But recollecting his attachment to the reformers in Cambridge, and his extraordinary liberality to all parties in his Theological Tracts, publiſhed while he was at Cambridge, we cannot ſcruple to aſſign him a place among the Cambridge-reformers.

When Dr. Watſon preſided as Regius Profeſſor in the Divinity ſchools, two gentlemen of acknowledged talents and learning, ſuppoſed to favour the doctrines of the methodiſts, were opponents on the doctrine of juſtification. Previouſly to the debate, the Profeſſor addreſſed himſelf to the diſputants, complimenting their underſtanding, and expreſſing his thorough conviction of their acquaintance with all the forms, and the ſubject, of debate; he cloſed with obſerving, that he ſhould, on this occaſion, not conſider himſelf under any neceſſity to interfere as moderator, but ſhould ſit a ſilent liſtener to the arguments; for that the two gentlemen were,

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[*] Dr. Farmer, afterwards maſter of Emanuel.

[†] Hallifax, afterwards Biſhop of Glouceſter.

[*] Afterwards Biſhop of Carliſle.

[†] Preſent Archdeacon of Carliſle.

[‡] Preſent Biſhop of Landaff.

[||] Mr. Robert Tyrwhitt, of Jeſus College.

[§] Dr. Plumptre, Maſter of Queen's.

[**] Mr. Lambert, Greek Profeſſor at the time.

[††] Suppoſed to be Mrs. Jebb.

et CANTare pares, et reſpondere parati. Some wags, knowing, that the learned Doctor held opinions different from the diſputants, and ſuſpecting that he conceived the diſputants themſelves to be ſcarcely in earneſt, obſerved, that he laid peculiar emphaſis on the word, CANTARE.

CXXV. ARCHDEACON PALEY.

Was formerly fellow and tutor of Chriſt's College.

We do not recollect, that the minutiæ of his creed are before the public: on that ſubject therefore, we are, in like manner, ſilent. But recollecting his good-humoured declaration againſt too ſtrict a conformity in matters of faith, his attachment to the reforming party in the univerſity, together with his openly avowed reſpect, expreſſed to his friend, Biſhop Law, to whom, in a ſtrain of the warmeſt panegyric, he dedicates his MORAL PHILOSOPHY; recollecting, alſo, that he has, in print, when ſupporting a publication of Biſhop Law's, proteſted againſt ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles; recollecting theſe and other tokens of his liberal turn of thinking, we are conſtrained to give Archdeacon Paley a place among the Cambridge reformers.

All this is not ſo inconſiſtent with his celebrated Chapter on Subſcription, as ſome may imagine; that being in fact the laſt effort of an ingenious mind to ſoften the rigour of a practice, which he could not ſeriouſly approve, but which he could not effectually alter; and is indeed a guide to people, not how they may believe before they ſubſcribe; but how they may ſubſcribe without a very hearty aſſent.

CXXVI. MR. ROBERT TYRWHITT.

This gentleman was formerly fellow of Jeſus College, where, though he has reſigned his fellowſhip for many years, he ſtill continues to reſide, much reſpected in his own ſociety, and in the univerſity at large, being himſelf devoutly attached to *alma mater*. We have already had occaſion to mention him, but as he appears to be the man, who firſt ſtirred the queſtion of Subſcription in the univerſity, it becomes us to ſpeak more diſtinctly of him under this article.

The firſt occaſion on which Mr. Tyrwhitt excited the public attention of the Univerſity for the freedom of his ſentiments, was, on offering certain queſtions to the Regius Profeſſor, Dr. Rutherforth, when about to keep what is called an act in the Divinity Schools. The queſtions, which he was allowed to defend may be ſeen in Biſhop Watſon's preface to his Theological Tracts. The other queſtions Profeſſor Rutherforth would not ſuffer to be propoſed, and diſperſed "narratives," (theſe are Dr. Jebb's words) of his engagement with Tyrwhitt all over England." The latter queſtions were theſe.

1. Preces Chriſtianorum ad Deum ſolum, patrem Jeſu Chriſti, dirigendæ ſunt.

2. In cœtum Chriſtianum recipiendi ſunt, qui Jeſum pro vero Meſſia agnoſcunt, etſi Deo longe inferiorem, vel etiam merum hominem, eſſe credant.

3. Lex Chriſtiana æternis pœnis non ſancitur.

4. Nullum fidei Chriſtianæ dogma in Sacris Scripturis traditum eſt, rectæ rationi diſſentaneum.

This was the latter end of the year 1770, or the beginning of 1771: in 1774 he preached a very alarming ſermon at St. Mary's; one of the points diſcuſſed being, that obnoxious doctrine, the mere humanity of Chriſt.

Mr. Tyrwhitt's memorable Grace for removing ſubſcription to King James's three darling articles from gentlemen on taking their degrees, we have already laid before our readers. This was in June 1771. The caput did not permit this Grace to be brought before the univerſity, but aſſigned no reaſon. The following December Mr. Tyrwhitt offered another Grace to permit gentlemen to take their bachelor of arts degree, without ſubſcribing the Thirty-nine Articles. This Grace alſo was rejected by the Caput, and the following reaſon was aſſigned; "That the univerſity had no power of making ſo material a change, and that the times were not favourable to ſo great an undertaking, which required the ſlow and wiſe deliberations of the legiſlature, not the partial determinations of a few academics."

The ſtirring of the queſtion, however, excited great ferment among all parties in the Univerſity.

About the ſame time, ſome undergraduates petitioned againſt ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, at the time of taking degrees. The petition was ſigned by a great body of undergraduates, and preſented by Mr. Crawford, fellow-commoner of Queen's. The Vice Chancellor replied, among other things, that he had not power to grant their requeſt. Theſe matters form an important æra in the hiſtory of the Univerſity, in which Mr. Tyrwhitt makes the moſt conſpicuous figure.

Mr. Tyrwhitt took his degree the ſame year with Dr. Jebb, and continued his invariable friend, and the uniform ſupporter er of all his meaſures. He is allowed to be an excellent ſcholar, though he has never publiſhed any thing, except two ſermons, on the Creation of all Things by Jeſus Chriſt; and the Reſurrection of the Dead by the Man Chriſt Jeſus. No one is better, if ſo well acquainted with the laws and cuſtoms of the Univerſity, as well as of particular Colleges, in which he has been for a long ſeries of years a more conſtantly reſident member, than any other academic, though without holding any of its emoluments: for notwithſtanding the freedom of his ſentiments in regard to the church, no one feels a more dutiful and conſcientious veneration for *alma mater*.

——Ειθε ϖαντες οι ναιουσι σε,
Ουτω φιλοιεν ως εγω και γε ραδιως
Οικοιμεν αν σε, κουδεν αν ϖασχοις κακον.

EURIPIDES.

CXXVII.—MR. WILLIAM FREND.

This gentleman was firſt of Chriſt's College, and afterwards became fellow and mathematical tutor of Jeſus, where he reputably gave lectures for ſome time, and was underſtood to be diligently employed in the ſtudy of the Hebrew Scriptures, intending to have furniſhed, in connection with ſome other gentlemen, his portion towards a new Tranſlation of the Old Teſtament.

Mr. Frend firſt excited ſome oppoſition at Cambridge by two or three pamphlets againſt the Athanaſian doctrines, which were circulated in Cambridge. This oppoſition, however, was, at firſt, only in ſermons, at St. Mary's church, which occaſioned Mr. Frend, in return, to publiſh a ſeries of critical pamphlets.

Suffice it juſt to hint in regard to theſe matters, that the doctrines propagated by this gentleman were Unitarian, in contradiſtinction to the Trinitarian: for the Arian and Trinitarian are not to be underſtood, as tho' they meant to expunge the unity from their creeds. But we muſt confine our attention to the circumſtances of Mr. Frend's trial.

The proceedings, then, againſt this learned and valuable perſon in Jeſus College; his trial in the Vice Chancellor's Court; and his final baniſhment from the Univerſity, in 1793, were occaſioned by his writing a pamphlet entitled, "Peace and Union, recommended to the aſſociated bodies of Republicans and Anti-republicans;" and for publiſhing the ſame within the precincts of the Univerſity.

The pamphlet was attached by twenty-ſeven Members of the Univerſity, for offending againſt a grace paſſed in the year 1603, and other laws of the Univerſity. Mr. Frend, to their aſtoniſhment, proved that the grace did not exiſt; contended that he was not tried before the proper tribunal; and refuſing to ſubſcribe a recantation propoſed to him, was baniſhed from the Univerſity. This recantation, he contended, did not ſtate, as it ought to have done, the opinions which he was to recant. The ſenate-houſe was crowded on the occaſion, and great intereſt was excited, both from the length of the trial and the parties concerned in it. A great point of which Mr. Frend complained earneſtly was, that his proſecutors met at the houſe of the judge, and that, in fact, his judges and proſecutors were one and the ſame party.

Mr. Frend met with very reſpectable ſupport. The undergraduates ſeem to have taken ſide with him, and during his trial, which was in the ſenate-houſe, expreſſed their approbation by clapping of hands. He was alſo publicly countenanced by many very learned members of the Univerſity; Mr. Tyrwhitt, of Jeſus; Mr. Jones, and Mr. Lambert, of Trinity; and R. Reynolds, Eſq. of Paxton, were among the number. In his own college the fellows were divided, ſix being againſt him and four for him; and by the laws of the college, according to Mr. F.'s opinion, a majority of the fellows, or nine, was requeſted to decide upon the point in diſpute. All the particulars of the proceedings of Jeſus College; the trial in the Vice Chancellor's court; Mr. Frend's very acute Defence; his appeal to the Court of Delegates, together with Mr. Frend's Addreſs to the Houſe of Commons, were publiſhed by the defendant in 1793. Mr. Frend is the author of ſeveral publications on algebra, ſubſcription, finance, &c.

CXXVIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cantabrigiana does not properly relate to matters out of the Univerſity. We ſhall, however, take the liberty of juſt mentioning the names of a few Cambridge gentlemen diſtinguiſhed for talents and learning, who have propagated the ſame principles in the world.

Mr. Emlyn, entered of Emanuel, in 1679, and who afterwards ſettled in Ireland.

Dr. S. Clarke of Caius. This gentleman altered the Liturgy, ſo as to adopt it to more general principles. This Liturgy is now in the Muſeum.

Dr. John Jackſon, the chronologiſt, admitted of Jeſus in 1702. He defended Dr. Clarke's famous book on the Trinity.

Dr. John Jortin formerly Fellow of Jeſus, author of the Life of Eraſmus, &c.

Dr. Aſhley Sykes, formerly of Bene't, author of numerous controverſial works.

Mr. Theophilus Lindſey, formerly Fellow of St. Johns'. This gentleman may in a manner be called the father of the modern Socinian churches, being the firſt who amended Dr. Clarke's Reformed Liturgy, and adopted it in public worſhip; author of various publications of theological controverſy.

Mr. Evanſon, formerly of Emanuel, author of a work on the Diſſonance of the Goſpels, &c.

Mr. Arch-deacon Blackburne, author of the Confeſſional.

Mr. Taylor, author of the Letters of Ben Mordecai.

Capel Lofft, Eſq. formerly of Trinity, author of various publications, theological, critical, and political.

Dr. Diſney, formerly of Peter-Houſe, author of the Lives of Dr. Sykes, Jortin, Jebb, &c.

Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, formerly Fellow of Jeſus, tranſlator of the New Teſtament, author of various critical publications, editor of the Claſſics, &c.

Mr. Fyſhe Palmer, formerly ſenior Fellow of Queen's.

Mr. Garnham, formerly Fellow of Trinity.

John Hammond, Eſq. formerly Fellow of Queen's.

But enough—theſe hints are dropped as articles of hiſtory: we decide nothing.

Who ſhall decide when Doctors diſagree.

XXIX. MR. W. COWPER, THE POET.

The Methodiſts belong to another ſchool, profeſſing themſelves to be warmly attached to the doctrines of the Church; otherwiſe we ſhould have introduced the names of ſeveral Cambridge members of that perſuaſion, reſpectable for talents and learning.

We, however, recollect a circumſtance mentioned by a perſon of a poetical genius, of St. John's, who, when at college, uſed to viſit Mr. Newton, of Olney, at whoſe houſe the ingenious and amiable Cowper then reſided; it was, that in ſome of his moſt melancholy moments, he uſed to write lines affectingly deſcriptive of his own unhappy ſtate. We record two ſweet lines here, (though not properly belonging to this place, for Cowper was not of Cambridge), not recollecting that they are any where introduced, and conceiving them to be more deſcriptive of the circumſtances of Mr. Cowper's ſituation, than any with which we have met in his writings:

Cæſus Amor meus eſt, et noſtro crimine, cujus,
Ah! cujus poſthinc potero latitare ſub alis?
My Love is ſlain, and by my crime is ſlain,
Ah! now beneath whoſe wings ſhall I repoſe?

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Smith having, in a former volume of your Magazine, (vol. ii. p. 207,) ſtated the reaſons of the delay of the remaining volumes of his *Flora Britannica*, for the years 1800 and 1801, and thoſe reaſons having long ceaſed, and the work yet remaining unfiniſhed, I feel anxious to know to what cauſes the botanical world are to aſcribe the continued ſuſpenſion of this highly important publication. At the ſame time I beg leave to ſuggeſt to the very candid and intelligent author of this work, ſome few remarks on the volumes already in the poſſeſſion of the public. Theſe principally relate to the omiſſion of ſome plants authentically indigenous to the Britiſh Iſles; and to the correction of a perhaps not unimportant error in one of thoſe already inſerted.

With reſpect to the firſt, the *Hieracium ovatum* of Caley, diſcovered on the weſt ſide of Ingleborough, inſerted in Bell's Britiſh Flora, p. 175, is omitted as a ſynomyn to the *Hieracium villoſum*, under which name it appears in the *Flora Britannica*. Some other *Hieracia*, undoubtedly diſtinct from any yet deſcribed, and found in Scotland by Mr. Don, the intelligent curator of the botanic garden at Cambridge, are entirely unacknowledged. The *Ixia Bulbocodium*, found by the late Mr. Hudſon in the iſland of Guernſey, and preſerved in the reliques of his *herbarium*, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Forſter, of Hackney; and the *Schœnus minimus* in the ſame collection, a new ſpecies deſcribed from the MS. of Mr. Hudſon, in Symons's Britiſh Synopſis, are alſo paſſed unnoticed by Dr. Smith. The *Viola amœna*, a new ſpecies found by Dickſon, in Scotland, likewiſe deſcribed in the ſame work, from the manuſcript monograph of this intereſting genus, by Mr. Forſter, is omitted in the *Flora Britannica*.

The *Ranunculus aquatilis*, which Profeſſor Wildenow, in his comprehenſive edition now publiſhing of the *Species Plantarum*, and other foreign botaniſts, have, with great judgment, ſeparated into *two* diſtinct ſpecies, remains as a ſingle one in Dr. Smith's Flora. The three firſt varieties of the *Ranunculus aquatilis* have been, it muſt be confeſſed, very injudiciouſly ſeparated into as many diſtinct ſpecies by Wiggen, Roth, and Sibthorp, deſignated by the trivial names of *aquatilis, heterophyllus*, and *circinatus*. The *fluviatilis* of Wildenow, deſcribed as the *peucedanifolius* in Deſfontaine's elegant *Flora Atlantica*, forms the *Ranunculus aquatilis* δ of Dr. Smith. From the known candour of this truly excellent botaniſt, it is to be expected he will concur in the opinion of thoſe correct naturaliſts, who have formed it into a ſeparate ſpecies, judging it, very naturally, to be more than a mere variety, from its remaining unchanged in its extended habit of growth in whatever ſituation it is cultivated, though confeſſedly not ſo much ſo as where its natural tendency to elongation is aided by the impetus of a rapid ſtream. R. H. C.

Dec. 5, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN my bookſeller had ſent me your Magazine, I did not read it with leſs pleaſure than any of the former numbers. A paſſage about James the Firſt, under the article *Coleana*, p. 429, Vol. XVI. however, ſtruck me very forcibly, both from the ſentiments and the illiberal attack it contains.

I ſhall not enter into any diſquiſition about the learning of James, as it has nothing to do with the preſent ſubject. I mean only to reſiſt the malignant and unfounded accuſation made againſt the learning and talents of the late Mr. ROBINSON by Mr. Cole. Mr. Robinſon's diſſenting principles cauſed this attack, as is clearly evinced from the general ſentiment this article contains; and Mr. Cole ſhould have reflected that many of our prelates have worn the mitre, whoſe origin has been as low as Mr. Robinſon's; nay a *felonious crime* has not been a bar to a mitre.

I am now come to ſpeak of Mr. Robinſon's works, and I beg to offer the Tranſlation of Saurin's Sermons as one of his principal productions. Theſe Sermons were the panegyric even of the clergy at Cambridge, and perhaps Mr. Cole did not know how ſtrongly the tranſlator was importuned by ſome reverend and right reverend divines for many of the copies unpubliſhed: nay, one went ſo far as even to uſe *as his own* a copy which had been lent him.

The Plan of Lectures on Nonconformity (though I differ with him in many parts) is extremely well drawn up, full of argument, and diſplays a conſiderable knowledge on the ſubject. Theſe lectures appear to have called forth thoſe weak and malignant objections by Cole againſt Robinſon, on account of his origin.

His Preface and Notes to Claude's Eſſay, which he tranſlated, prove him to be a man of extenſive reading and a ſound and comprehenſive judgment; nor do I think they ſhew that he had only ſufficient learning to make him a coxcomb.

His other writings evince "a great penetration, a lively imagination, and a happy facility of ſimplifying and illuſtrating a ſubject."

Do his Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches, or Hiſtory of Baptiſm, juſtify the accuſation of Mr. Cole? though, I believe, theſe works were publiſhed after Mr. Cole's death.

I had not the pleaſure of Mr. Robinſon's acquaintance, conſequently I can know nothing of him but through his works, and from thoſe who knew him. If from the works of a man we may judge of his character, I think Robinſon fully entitled to the higheſt praiſe; and if from an ordinary occupation in life he roſe to conſiderable rank in the literary world, it redounds greatly to his honour. His biographer (who was one of his intimate friends, and who knew him well) ſpeaks of him in theſe terms, which is but a juſt tribute to his memory. "Thus lived and thus died Robert Robinſon, a man who from an humble ſtation in life raiſed himſelf to conſiderable notice; whoſe benign diſpoſition and gentle manners entitle him to the character of an amiable man; whoſe genius, whoſe learning, whoſe ſteady oppoſition to every ſpecies of tyranny, as well among Proteſtant Diſſenters as Eſtabliſhed Hierarchies, entitle him to the character of a great man." (See Dyer's Memoirs of Robinſon, p. 403.)

I fear little can be ſaid in favour of Mr. Cole's candour and liberality, either in politics or religion, as I learn from his cotemporaries; and would it not have become him to have ſhaped his attack upon Mr. Robinſon in another way, rather than upon his origin? I think he ſhould have conſidered firſt what Horace puts into the mouth of Mæcenas,

> ——quali ſit quisque parente
> Natus, dum ingenuus.

However I may differ with Mr. Robinſon on his religious tenets, I cannot but agree with the late virtuous Biſhop Shipley, that there are many amongſt the Diſſenters, who would be an ornament to the bench of of biſhops. At the ſame time, I do not think myſelf inconſiſtent in agreeing moſt cordially with the ſentiments of William Frend, in his tract on Peace and Union (for which he was ſo violently perſecuted by the univerſity of Cambridge.) That "the Diſſenters view with an evil eye the viſitations of archbiſhops, biſhops, and arch-deacons, &c. but the aſſemblies of their miniſters, whether at the opening of a chapel, the ordaining of a brother miniſter, or for various other purpoſes, denote as much love of ſpiritual pre-eminence as is to be found in the Eſtabliſhed Church."

One word more, Sir, and I ſhall finiſh. If Mr. Cole were ſtill living, I would aſk him, in anſwer to his queſtion as to the reſpect Cromwell or King William had for talents; what he thought of Milton, who was Oliver's Latin ſecretary; Sir Matthew Hale, one of his judges; or Thurloe, ſecretary of ſtate? And I would alſo aſk him to compare the ſtate of learning under James and the reſt of the Stuarts, with that in the reign of William.

I truſt, Sir, to your known candour and liberality, for inſerting this article, which has for its object nothing but a tribute of juſtice to the memory of man ſo illiberally attacked. I am Sir,

Your humble ſervant,
December 1803. PHILALETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your Magazine is deſirous of aſking F. A. what we are to underſtand by the following paſſage, in his account of a portrait of Mr. Pope, painted by Benjamin Arlaud: See page 303, Mag. for November.

"Benjamin Arlaud, beſides the above, had the felicity of painting another great genius, Shakeſpeare; which, I ſuppoſe, muſt be a true likeneſs, though it is overlooked."

Now, Shakeſpeare died in 1616, and therefore the ſame Benjamin Arlaud could not have painted him, and alſo Mr. Pope. D.

Nov. 4, 1803.

An ACCOUNT *of the* CHEMICAL ANALYSIS *of certain* STONES *and other* SUBSTANCES *ſaid to have fallen from the* CLOUDS, *and of the ſeveral* THEORIES *adopted by* PHILOSOPHERS *to account for the* PHENOMENA.

(Concluded from p. 438.)

THE concordance of a variety of facts which we brought together in our laſt Number, ſeems to render it almoſt indiſputable, that certain ſtones and other ſubſtances have, at different periods, fallen on the earth. Many chemiſts and natural philoſophers have ſo far given credit to the documents upon which the ſeveral hiſtories are founded, as to ſeek after and obtain ſome of theſe ſubſtances, in order that they might examine and analyze their component parts. It remains, therefore, for us to preſent the reader with a brief account of what has been done in this reſpect, and then to lay before him the ſeveral theories adopted to account for their origin.

According to Count de Bournon, under whoſe notice ſeveral of the ſtones, ſaid to have fallen on the earth, have been brought; the ſtones from BENARES are entirely covered with a thin black cruſt, without the ſmalleſt gloſs; and their ſurface is ſprinkled over with ſmall aſperities, which cauſe it to feel like fiſh-ſkin.

Their internal appearance is of a greyiſh aſh colour, and of a granulated texture, ſimilar to that of a coarſe gritſtone: they appear to be compoſed of four different ſubſtances, which may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by making uſe of a lens.

One of theſe ſubſtances appears in the form of ſmall globular bodies of various ſizes, from that of a ſmall pin's head to that of a pea, or even larger. They are of a brown or grey colour, and completely opaque. When broken, they ſhew a fine, ſmooth, compact, grain, having a ſmall degree of luſtre, reſembling, in ſome meaſure, that of enamel. Their hardneſs is ſuch, as to act in ſome degree upon glaſs, and they will give faint ſparks when ſtruck with ſteel.

Another of them is a martial pyrites, of an indeterminate form; its colour is a reddiſh yellow, ſlightly inclining to that of nickel, or to that of artificial pyrites. The texture of this ſubſtance is granulated, and not very ſtrongly connected: when pounded, it is black. This pyrites is not attractable by the magnet.

The third of theſe ſubſtances conſiſts of ſmall particles of iron, in a perfectly metallic ſtate, ſo that they may be eaſily flattened or extended by means of a hammer. Theſe particles give to the whole maſs of the ſtone the property of being attractable by the magnet.

The three ſubſtances juſt deſcribed, are united together by means of a fourth, which is nearly of an earthy conſiſtence. The black cruſt with which the ſurface of the ſtones is coated, although it is ſo thin, emits bright ſparks when ſtruck with ſteel. It may be broken by a ſtroke with a hammer, and ſeems to poſſeſs the ſame properties as the black oxide of iron. When breathed on, they do not emit an argillaceous ſmell: the ſame remark may be applied to all the others. The ſpecific gravity of the Benares ſtones is 3,352.

The conſtituent parts of the ſtone from YORKSHIRE are exactly the ſame as thoſe of the ſtones from Benares, but it differs from them (1) In having a finer grain. (2.) The particles are leſs globular, of an irregular ſhape, and in general of a ſmaller ſize. (3.) The proportion of martial pyrites is leſs; that of the iron in a metallic ſtate is much greater. The ſpecific gravity is 3,508.

The grain of the ſtone from SIENNA was coarſe, ſimilar to that from Benares; in it might be perceived the ſame grey globular bodies, the ſame kind of martial pyrites, and the ſame particles of iron in the metallic ſtate. The proportion of theſe laſt was much leſs than in the ſtone from Yorkſhire; but rather greater than in the ſtones from Benares. The black cruſt which covered the ſtone was rather thinner than that of the ſtones already deſcribed; and ſeemed to have undergone a kind of contraction, which had produced in it a number of fiſſures or furrows, tracing upon the ſurface the appearance of compartments, ſimilar, in ſome meaſure, to what is obſerved in the ſtones called Septaria. The ſpecific gravity of this ſtone was 3,418.

The internal ſtructure of the ſtone from BOHEMIA is very ſimilar to that from Yorkſhire. Its grain is finer than that of the ſtones from Benares, but in other reſpects it is very ſimilar to them. From the others it differs in the following particulars. (1.) The particles of pyrites cannot be ſeen without a lens. (2.) It contains a much larger quantity of iron in the metallic ſtate, equal to a fourth of the whole. (3.) Many of the particles of iron have undergone an oxidation at their ſurface, which, by adding to the bulk, and the force of action, of the part we have deſcribed as ſerving by way of cement to the other conſtituent parts of the ſtones, has occaſioned a greater degree of adheſion between theſe parts, and has rendered the ſubſtance of the ſtone more compact.

The great quantity of iron in the metallic ſtate which this ſtone contains, added to its greater compactneſs, makes it capable of receiving a ſlight degree of poliſh; whereas it is impoſſible to give any poliſh to the others. When poliſhed, the iron becomes very evident, in the poliſhed part, appearing in the form of ſmall ſpecks, almoſt cloſe to each other. which have the colour and luſtre peculiar to that metal. The ſpecific gravity of the ſtone is 4,281.

It is eaſy to perceive from the foregoing deſcription, that theſe ſtones, although they have not the ſmalleſt ſimilarity with any of the mineral ſubſtances already known, have a very peculiar and ſtriking analogy with each other. This circumſtance renders them worthy of the attention of philoſophers; and naturally excites a deſire of knowing to what cauſes they owe their exiſtence.

According to Mr. Howard's analyſis, which appears to have been conducted with conſiderable care, all theſe ſtones conſiſt of ſilica, magneſia, oxide of iron, and oxide of nickel, combined in nearly ſimilar proportions. The reſult of this examination differs from the analyſis made by the French academicians, of the ſtone preſented to them by the Abbé Bachelay, as well as from that made by Profeſſor Barthold of the ſtones of Enſiſheim. It is at variance with that of the academicians, inaſmuch as they found neither magneſia nor nickel. It differs from that of Mr. Barthold, as he did not find nickel, but diſcovered ſome lime, with 17 *per cent.* of alumina. But notwithſtanding theſe variations, the mineralogical deſcription of the French academicians, of M. Barthold, and of the Count de Bournon, all exhibit a ſtriking conformity of character common to each of theſe ſtones; and it is the decided opinion of Mr. Howard, that the ſimilarity of the component parts, eſpecially of the malleable alloy, together with the near approach of the conſtituent proportions of the earths contained in each of the four ſtones to which we have referred, will eſtabliſh ſtrong evidence in favour of the aſſertion, that they have fallen on our globe. They have been found at places very remote from each other, and at periods alſo ſufficiently diſtant. The mineralogiſts who have examined them, agree that they have no reſemblance to mineral ſubſtances, properly ſo called; nor have they been deſcribed by mineralogical authors. The public may, from our former paper, determine for themſelves what degree of credit is to be paid to the accounts of fallen ſtones, and judge of the ſimilarity of circumſtances attendant on ſuch phenomena. Attempts to reconcile occurrences of this nature with known principles of philoſophy are abundant, but they leave us a choice of difficulties equally perplexing. It is, however, remarkable, that Dr. Chladni, in his obſervations on *Fire-balls and hard bodies fallen from the Atmoſphere*, has connected the deſcent of fallen ſtones with meteors; and the deſcent of the ſtones near Benares was accompanied with a meteor. No luminous appearance was, however, perceived during the day on which the ſtone fell in Yorkſhire; but the ſtones from Sienna fell amidſt what was imagined lightning, but what might in reality have been a meteor. The ſtones that fell at Agen were alſo accompanied with a meteor; and we are told that the ſtone which was adored as the Mother of the Gods by the ancients, fell at the feet of the poet Pindar, envelloped in a ball of fire.

Should it hereafter be diſcovered that fallen ſtones are actually the bodies of meteors, it would not appear ſo problematical, that ſuch maſſes as theſe ſtones are ſometimes repreſented, do not penetrate further into the earth; for meteors move more in a horizontal than in a perpendicular direction: and we are as abſolutely unacquainted with the force which impels the meteor, as with the origin of the fallen ſtone.

In the year 1801, a very brilliant meteor was obſerved in the county of Suffolk, part of which was ſaid to fall near the town of Bury, and to conſume a cottage; but, upon accurate enquiry, the time of the combuſtion of the houſe did not correſpond with the moment of the meteor's tranſition.

A phenomenon much more worthy of attention, has been deſcribed as ſeen in America on the night of the fifth of April, 1800. Its apparent ſize was that of a large houſe ſeventy feet long; and its elevation about 200 yards above the ſurface of the earth. It moved with prodigious velocity, and the light produced effects little ſhort of thoſe of the ſunbeams; and a conſiderable degree of heat was felt by thoſe who ſaw it, without any electric ſenſation. Immediately after it diſappeared in the north-weſt, a violent ruſhing noiſe was heard, as if the phenomenon were bearing down the foreſt before it, and, in a few ſeconds after, there was a tremendous craſh, cauſing a very ſenſible earthquake. Search being afterwards made in the place where the burning body fell, every vegetable was found burnt, or greatly ſcorched, and a conſiderable portion of the ſurface of the earth broken up. It does not appear, however, that any pains were taken to ſearch deeper than the ſurface of the ground.

We have alſo an account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1788, of a ſolitary maſs of what has been called native iron, which was diſcovered in South America, as has been deſcribed by Don Rubin de Celis, who mentions another inſulated maſs of the ſame nature. M. Prouſt and Mr. Howard have examined ſome fragments of this maſs, which they obtained from the Britiſh Muſeum; and it is their opinion, that it is not wholly iron, but a mixture of that metal with nickel.

From this we are led to notice the native iron found near Mount Kemirs, in Siberia, and deſcribed by Pallas. This we are told, the Tartars conſidered as a ſacred relic which had dropped from Heaven. The nickel found in the one maſs, and the traditionary hiſtory of the other, without comparing the globular bodies of the ſtone from Benares with the globular concavities and the earthy matter of the Siberian iron, tend, in the opinion of Mr. Howard, to the formation of a chain between fallen ſtones and all kinds of native iron.

The Count de Bournon informs us that all the kinds of iron, called native, contain nickel. The maſs in South America is hollow, has concavities, and appears to have been in a ſoft or welding ſtate, becauſe it has received various impreſſions. The Siberian iron has globular concavities, in part filled with a tranſparent ſubſtance, which, the proportional quantity of oxide of iron excepted, has nearly the compoſition of the globules in the ſtone of Benares. The iron from Bohemia adheres to earthy matter ſtudded with globular bodies.

From theſe facts the Count ſubmits the following queries:—1. Have not all fallen ſtones, and what are called native iron, the ſame origin? 2. Are all, or any of them, the produce or the bodies of meteors? Specimens of the Yorkſhire and Benares ſtones have been depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum.

If the facts to which we have referred be credited, it will not appear ſurprizing that ſo ſtriking a phyſical and chemical analogy ſhould induce a belief that all theſe ſtones have the ſame origin; and that, as they form an order of compounds different from any thing ever yet obſerved among minerals; ſome philoſophers ſhould conclude that they do not belong to the foſſils of our globe. Several hypotheſes have conſequently been invented to explain the formation of theſe ſingular productions.

It has long been aſſerted, that they are nothing elſe but minerals elevated and projected from the earth by volcanoes. Others have conſidered them as ſtones of our globe ſtruck and fuſed on the outſide by lightning on the ſpot where they were found; and lately they have been conſidered as earthy and metallic ſubſtances raiſed into the air, which, being there collected and agglutinated, have formed theſe maſſes, which immediately fell down by their own weight.

The manifeſt contradictions exhibited by theſe opinions, either with the principal circumſtances, or the fact itſelf, of the fall of theſe ſtones, have given riſe to one leſs improbable, though perhaps more extraordinary. It is that of ſome geometricians, who conſider them as volcanic productions projected from the moon beyond the ſphere of its attraction, and to the confines of that of the earth.

If this opinion ſeems to be contradicted by all the ideas hitherto entertained, it is at any rate ſeen that it is leſs ſuſceptible of ſolid objections than any of the preceding hypotheſes. The ſame may be ſaid of that of Chladni, who with ſome other philoſophers, conſiders all the maſſes which have fallen to the earth as ſolid bodies detached from ſome other planet at the time of their formation; and which move about in infinite ſpace till they meet with another, which, becoming to them a new centre of gravity, attracts them to its ſurface.

An analytical examination of theſe hypotheſes, and the little agreement between them, and the circumſtances which conſtantly accompany the fall of ſtones, have induced M. Gzarn, the author of *Lithologie Atmoſpherique*, to ſuppoſe that theſe ſtones are formed of the elements of thoſe earths and metals which they exhibit by analyſis, and which he ſuppoſes to be in a gazeous ſtate at a great height in the atmoſphere, and the combination of which he aſcribes to unknown circumſtances that rarely occur. This gentleman has brought together a collection of facts and opinions, publiſhed in France during the laſt century, on thunder-ſtones, thunder, ſtones fallen from the heavens, &c. &c. and he infers that the phenomenon of the fall of ſolid bodies on the earth is, according to every appearance, as old as the world; and that the certainty of the fact is now ſo well proved, that it can be denied only by thoſe who admit nothing as certain. At the concluſion he gives a recapitulation of his whole work in the two following tables.

Table I.—*Of the principal Opinions entertained in regard to the ſolid Subſtances which have fallen from the Clouds.*

Philoſophers who have conſidered them as productions thrown on the earth by volcanoes or hurricanes:

Freret,
Gaſſendi,
Muſchembroek,
Barthold,
G. A. Deluc,
Delalande.

As mineral ſubſtances fuſed by lightning on the ſpots where found:

Lemery,
The Academicians,
Agricola,
Stahl,
Gronberg,
Patrin.

As concretions in the atmoſphere:

Deſcartes,
Leſſer,
Goyons-d'Arzas,
Sir William Hamilton,
Edward King,
Euſebius Salverte.

As maſſes foreign to our planet:

Chladni,
Biot,
Poiſſon,
The Bibliothéque Britannique.

Table II.—Of the different Periods of the fall of theſe Subſtances on the Earth; the Places where they fell; and the Authority upon which the Facts ſtand.

Subſtances.	*Places where they fell.*	*Period of their fall.*	*Teſtimonies.*
Shower of ſtones	At Rome	Under Tullus Hoſtilius	Livy
Shower of ſtones	At Rome	Conſuls C. Martius & M. Torquatus	J. Obſequens
Shower of iron	In Lucania	Year before the defeat of Craſſus	Pliny
Shower of mercury	In Italy		Dion
A very large ſtone	Near the river Negos, Thrace	Second year of the 78th Olympiad	Pliny
Three large ſtones	In Thrace	Year before J. C. 452	Ch. of Count Marcellin.
Shower of fire	At Queſnoy	Jan. 4th, 1717	Geoffroy le Cadet
Stone of 72lbs.	Near Lariſſa, Macedonia	Jan. 1706	Paul Lucas
About 1200 ſtones—one of 120lbs. Another of 60lbs.	Near Padua, in Italy	In 1510	Cardan, Varcit
A ſtone of 59lbs.	On Mount Vaiſer, Provence	Nov. 27th, 1627	Gaſſendi
Shower of ſand for 15 hours	In the Atlantic	April 6th, 1719	Père la Fuillée
Shower of ſulphur	Sodom and Gomorra		Moſes
Sulphureous rain	In the Duchy of Mansfeld	In 1658	Spangenberg
The ſame	Copenhagen	In 1646	Olaus Wurmius
Shower of ſulphur	Brunſwick	Oct. 1721	Siegeſberg
Ditto of a viſcid unknown matter	Ireland	In 1695	Muſchembroek
Two large ſtones weighing 20lbs.	Liponas in Breſſe	Sept. 1753	Delalande
A ſtony maſs	Niort in Normandy	In 1750	Delalande
A ſtone of 7½lbs.	At Luce in Le Maine	Sept. 13, 1768	Bachelay
A ſtone	At Aire in Artois	In 1768	Gurſon de Boyaval
A ſtone	In Le Cotentin	In 1768	Morand
Extenſive ſhower of ſtones	Environs of Agen	July 24th, 1790	St, Amand, Baudin, &c.
About 12 ſtones	Sienna, Tuſcany	July 1794	Earl of Briſtol
A large ſtone of 56lbs.	Wold-Cottage, Yorkſhire	Dec. 13th, 1795	Capt. Topham
A ſtone of about 20lbs.	Salé, department of the Rhone	March 17th 1798	Lelievre and De Drée
A ſtone of 10lbs.	In Portugal	Feb. 19th, 1796	Southey
Shower of ſtones	Benares, Eaſt Indies	Dec. 10th, 1798	J. Lloyd Williams, eſq.
Shower of ſtones	At Plann, near Tabor, Bohemia	July 3d, 1753	B. de Born
Maſs of iron 70 cubic feet	America	April 5th, 1800	Philoſophical Magazine
Maſs of ditto, 14 quintals	Abakank, Siberia	Very old	Pallas, Chladni, &c,
Shower of ſtones	Barboutan, near Roquefort	July 1789	Darcet, jun. Lomet, &c.
Large ſtone, 260lbs.	Enſiſheim, Upper Rhine	Nov. 7th, 1492	Butnſchoen
Two ſtones, 200 and 300lbs.	Near Verona	In 1762	Acad. de Bourd.
A ſtone of 20lbs.	Sales, near Ville-Franche	March 12th, 1798	De Drée
Several ditto from 10 to 17lbs.	Near L'Aigle, Normandy	April 26th, 1803	Fourcroy

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

FREDERIC HARVEY, EARL OF BRISTOL AND BISHOP OF DERRY.

“MR. GEORGE Aſhby, Rector of Barrow near Bury, calling upon me, Tueſday March 19, 1782, with the Maſter of Emmanuel; he told me, that the Count Biſhop was moſt lively and entertaining, full of anecdotes and pleaſant ſtories; and that he told him lately, on a viſit to him, that being at the Grande Chartreuſe, whilſt the ſociety were at dinner, he found the Convent-door ſhut, and knocking, the porter told him that no one was permitted to enter while the Monks were at dinner; upon this he gave the porter a letter to the Abbat, from a neighbouring Biſhop who had ſent this recommendation, and in which the Biſhop had called him his brother, the Biſhop of Derry; immediately after the letter was delivered, the doors flew open, and the whole Convent on their knees met his Lordſhip and deſired his bleſſing: which the Biſhop without ceremony delivered to them, as he paſſed them. No doubt they were ignorant of the Church the Biſhop of Derry was of, and thought him ſome Catholic Biſhop. Let this be as it may, he bleſſed them all, throwing out his benedictions with his hand. The monks, no doubt, when they were better informed, had different opinions of the efficacy of thoſe benedictions.

VERSES ON MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Regibus orta, auxi Reges, Reginaque vixi,
Nupta tribus, tribus orba viris, tria Regna reliqui;
Gallus opes, Scotius cunas, habet Angla ſepulchrum.

PROVINCIAL HISTORIANS.

Notwithſtanding Boccaline's cenſure on the writers of Parochial Hiſtories, Towns and Countries, and Biſhop Warburton's ſevere criticiſms of the ſame complexion, and on Anthony Wood, at p. 64 of his ſcarce book printed early in his life, 1727, called a Critical and Philoſophical Enquiry into the Cauſes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by hiſtorians, &c. yet I beg leave to diſſent from them both, though of ſuch eminence. Private Hiſtory, anecdotes of Men of learning and character, notices of Cuſtoms, and Manners, are not only amuſing, but inſtructive of the uſages of early ages, and of our Country and Anceſtors.

Boccaline's ſtricture is this, “Raggugli di Parnaſſo, Cent. pr. Rag. 54.

“Di piu, ſotto la Pena della perpetua infamia, eſpreſſamente prohibiamo il poterſi, per l'avenire ſcrivere Hiſtorie particolari di citta alcuna, ſe ella non ſara Metropoli d'Imperio, di Regno, o di Provincia grande

This injunction notwithſtanding, I ſhall go on at my old rate.” W. C.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. HORACE WALPOLE TO MR. COLE.

April 16, Arlington Street.

You muſt be concerned, my good ſir, for what I have this minute heard from his nephew, that poor Granger was ſeized at the communion-table on Sunday with an apoplexy, and died yeſterday morning at five. I have anſwered the letter with a word of advice about his manuſcripts, that they may not fall into the hands of bookſellers. He had been told by idle people ſo many goſſiping ſtories, that it would hurt him, and living perſons, if all his collections were to be printed; for as he was incapable of telling an untruth himſelf, he ſuſpected nobody elſe—too great goodneſs in a biographer! Yours ever,

HOR. WALPOLE.

P.S. The whole world is occupied with the Ducheſs of Kingſton's trial. I don't tell you a word of it, for you will not care about it theſe two hundred years.

GAZETTES, OR NEWSPAPERS.

Monſieur de Saintfoix, in his hiſtorical Eſſays on Paris, (vol. 2. p. 218, Ed. Lond. 8vo. 1767, in 3 vols) gives this account of their introduction.

Theophraſtus Renaudot, a phyſician of Paris, picked up news from all quarters, to amuſe his patients; he preſently became more in requeſt than any of his brethren; but as a whole city is not ill, or at leaſt don't imagine itſelf to be ſo, he began to reflect at the end of ſome years, that he might gain a more conſiderable income by giving a paper every week, containing the news of different countries. A permiſſion was neceſſary; he obtained it, with an excluſive privilege, in 1632. Such papers had been in uſe for a conſiderable time at Venice, and were called Gazettes, becauſe a ſmall piece of money, called Gazetta, was paid for the reading of them. This is the origin of our Gazette, and its name. About ten years after, they were common in England, by the name of Mercuries.

Copy of the Vow of Celibacy made by MARGARET, *Counteſs of Richmond, Mother to King Henry* VII.

In the preſence of my Lord God, Jeſus Chriſt, and his bleſſed mother, the glorious Virgin, St. Mary, and of all the whole company of heaven, and of you alſo, my ghoſtly father,[*] I Margaret of Richmond, with full purpoſe and good deliberation, for the weale of my ſinful ſoule, with all my hearte, promiſe from henceforth the chaſtity of my body; that is, never to uſe my body, having actual knowledge of man, after the common uſage in matrimonye; the which things I had before purpoſed in my lord my huſband's days, then being my ghoſtly father the byſhop of Rocheſter, Mr. Fitzjames; and now eftsince, I fully confirm it, as far as in me lyeth; beſeeching my Lord God, that he will this my poor will accept, to the remedy of my wretched life, and relief of my ſinful ſoule, and that he will give me his grace to perform the ſame. And alſo for my merit and quietneſs of my ſoule, in doubtful things, pertaining to the ſame. I avowe to you, my lord of Rocheſter, to whom I am, and have been ſince the firſt time I ſee you admitted, verily determined (as to my chief counſellor) to own mine obedience in all things concerning the weale and profit of my ſoule.

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[*] Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter.

CHARIOTS.

In 1471 after the famous battle of Tewkſbury, which was deciſive of the fate of poor King Henry VI. and his houſe. "Some fledde for ſuccor in the thicke of the parke, ſome into other places. The Queene was found in her chariot almoſt dead for ſorow; the Prynce was apprehended and kept cloſe by Syr Rychard Croftes." *Hall's Chronicle*, p. CCXXI.

LAUREL TREE.

Mr. Evelyn in his Silva, ſpeaking of the laurel tree, has this remarkable particular. "Note, that this rare tree was firſt brought from Civita Vecchia into England, by the Counteſs of Arundel, wife to that illuſtrious patron of arts and antiquities, Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surry, great great grandfather to his grace the preſent Duke of Norfolk, whom I left ſick at Padua, where he died, highly diſpleaſed at his grandſon Phillip's putting on the Friar's frock, though afterwards the purple, when Cardinal of Norfolk."

Dr. Hunter's Edit. 1776. p. 394.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December, p. 404, your Correſpondent J. C. requeſts information reſpecting the preventing of the formation of the cruſt upon the inſide of tea-kettles; and alſo the beſt mode of clearing it off when it is formed.

If J. C. will put into his tea-kettle a flat oyſter-ſhell, and keep it conſtantly in, he will find that it will attract the ſtony particles that are in the water, to itſelf, and prevent their forming upon the tea-kettle.

The other intention will be anſwered by giving repeated ſmart ſtrokes with a ſmall hammer on the outſide of the kettle, which will ſpeedily ſhake it off.

The cruſt thus formed upon the oyſter-ſhell may, in ſome meaſure, ſerve to point out the nature of the ground through which the water paſſes. I am, &c.

7th Dec. 1803. M. H. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy to have it in my power to anſwer, in a great meaſure, your Conſtant Reader's Queries relative to the incruſtation on tea-kettles.

This incruſtation, in general, is carbonate of lime, which, as water is almoſt always impregnated with carbonic acid, it takes up in its paſſage through the earth; and when, by the proceſs of boiling, the ſuperabundant quantity of acid is carried off, the carbonate of lime, not being ſoluble in water alone, is precipitated; when driven by the agitation of the water, it adheres univerſally to the inſide of the veſſel; nor does it appear probable that any thing will prevent this taking place.

But to deprive your tea-kettle of this unwelcome cloathing, is very eaſy, without the aſſiſtance of the tinman, to whom the houſewife is uſually obliged to apply at laſt. The following plan, I am convinced, will be effectual. To one part of muriatic acid, (what is vulgarly called ſpirits of ſalt,) add five or ſix of water; put a few ounces of this mixture into your kettle, and ſhake it about; a violent diſengagement of carbonic acid air will inſtantly take place; repeat this when the efferveſcence ceaſes, till it be clean. The effect is produced by the muriatic having a ſtronger affinity to the lime than the carbonic acid has; the latter it expels, and diſſolves the lime.

From this mode of cleaning tea-kettles, if you are careful to rince the veſſel out with water afterwards, nothing unpleaſant will ariſe, but undoubtedly a conſiderable ſaving in domeſtic economy. The expence of the mixture is very trifling; with one pint of it I perfectly cleared from incruſtation a veſſel that had been collecting it more than three years in conſtant uſe; nor did the acid in this diluted ſtate affect the metal in the leaſt.

I am, &c. R. M.

Dec. 12, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, p. 489, an intereſting account is given of the Rev. J. Prior, B. D. rector of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, lately deceaſed; and among other particulars of his life and writings, it is ſaid, that "he was the author of an Appendix to the Eton Latin Grammar, printed for Hamilton and Co. without his name; a work of great merit." — Now, from a perſonal knowledge of facts, I can affirm, that the ſmall, but uſeful, work in queſtion was compiled by Dr. Mavor, of Woodſtock, and that Mr. Prior could not poſſibly have any farther connection with it, than introducing it into the ſeminary he ſuperintended.

Notwithſtanding its avowed utility, I underſtand the Appendix to the Eton Latin Grammar is now becoming ſcarce. On the failure of Hamilton, to whom the copy, I believe, was given, not ſold, the remainder of the impreſſion fell into various hands; and it is not known who pretends to the copy-right, which, if I am not miſtaken, was never parted with. In any caſe, the work ſhould be reprinted, with ſuch improvements as the author, or compiler, may judge neceſſary; and were he to prepare another Appendix to the Eton Greek Grammar, he would be conferring an additional favour on the public, and on youth in particular.

M. R.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the late* DR. JOSEPH TOWERS.

(Continued from page 444.)

THE only acknowledged publication of our author, in the year 1777, was an ingenious Diſcourſe, conceived in that ſtrong and forcible manner by which all Mr. Towers's productions are diſtinguiſhed, delivered on the firſt day of January in that year, at St. Thomas's meeting-houſe, for the benefit of the charity-ſchool in Gravel-lane, Southwark, and afterwards printed at the requeſt of the managers—"*What do you more than others*;" the purport of which was to ſhew, that the profeſſors of the Goſpel are under the ſtrongeſt obligations to labour to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an eminent degree of piety and virtue.

In the courſe of the following year, Mr. Towers brought out, with his name affixed, the largeſt and moſt learned of all his pamphlets hitherto publiſhed, intitled, "Obſervations on Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England," conſiſting of about two hundred octavo pages, to which he prefixed a very appoſite motto, from Le Clerc. Theſe obſervations were written a ſhort time prior to Mr. Hume's death, but were not publiſhed until ſome time after that event, a circumſtance much regretted by the author. The work which occaſioned them was acknowledged by Mr. Towers to be an elegant compoſition, the production of real and diſtinguiſhed genius, and unqueſtionably intitled to great applauſe; but with reſpect to fidelity, accuracy, and impartiality, qualifications eſſentially neceſſary to the character of a good hiſtorian, he maintained that Mr. Hume was frequently deficient. The great object of Mr. Hume's ambition, as he himſelf acknowledged, was literary fame; and therefore our author has juſtly obſerved, his work ſhould be read with ſome degree of caution and circumſpection.

As the celebrity of Mr. Hume as a writer, as well as the intrinſic merit of the work, at leaſt in point of ſtile and compoſition, occaſioned his Hiſtory to have a very extenſive circulation, and to be much admired; ſo our author's attack upon him in this pamphlet, from the known contrariety of their ſentiments on many important points, was very generally read, and added conſiderably to his reputation in the literary world. It cannot be denied, that he diſcovers a very accurate and critical knowledge of Engliſh hiſtory for ſome centuries paſt, and has ſhewn, in an able manner, that the Britiſh Conſtitution had for its aim, even from its commencement, the liberty and happineſs of the people. With great ability he has controverted many of Mr. Hume's poſitions, pointed out his prejudices, political and religious, and ſhewn that his partialities frequently led him to miſrepreſentations, which gave him opportunities of drawing falſe concluſions from facts ſo detailed. This work of our author's is worthy of a careful peruſal, and will well repay the trouble of comparing it with the Hiſtory on which it animadverts, to thoſe who wiſh to have clear ideas of the foundation of the rights of Engliſhmen, the cauſes of the civil war, and the circumſtances which paved the way to and rendered the Revolution neceſſary.[*]

It was about the commencement of this, or the latter end of the preceding year, that our author became engaged to aſſiſt his excellent friend, the late Dr. Kippis, in bringing out an improved and enlarged edition of that well-known work, the *Biographia Britannica*, of which the Doctor had recently undertaken to become the editor. Mr. Towers was well qualified for this great undertaking; he was fond of literary reſearch, and indefatigable in tracing out the ſources from whence information might be obtained, on any ſubject that required elucidation; though the particulars he ſought for might be comparatively trivial, to enable him to be accurately circumſtantial, he ſpared no pains, nor was he diſcouraged by any difficulties. Five large volumes in folio of this elaborate performance have been publiſhed, and one half of the ſixth printed, but remains unpubliſhed and incomplete. The times they reſpectively came out, and the Lives and additions written by our author, and which in the work are diſtinguiſhed by the letter T, will be found in a note.[†]—That this work, as far as it has been carried, is well executed, and juſtly intitled to great commendation, has been generally acknowledged, and cannot, indeed, be denied.

Few men could have been found better qualified for this arduous undertaking, than Dr. Kippis and Mr. Towers. The former was eminently learned, well ſkilled in moſt of the higher branches of ſcience, had a diſcriminating judgment, and was, from habit as well as by nature, deliberate and cool. He had alſo, from his known perſonal merit, and his ſituation as member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, ſuch connexions and familiar habits of intimacy with men of high rank and widely-extended influence, as enabled him to obtain much important information. We have already noticed ſome circumſtances reſpecting the latter, which manifeſt his fitneſs for a work of this nature; in addition to theſe we may mention, that, with warm feelings, he poſſeſſed a mind active and ardent, and, added to extenſive reading, great general knowledge: he had alſo, by his great aſſiduity in preparing the work of this kind, which had been the employment of his younger days, obtained a conſiderable acquaintance with the learning and learned men of his country.

The new Lives, as well as the additions to the old ones, not found in the note, were moſtly written by Dr. Kippis; the remainder, being few in number, were compoſed for the work by other able hands. The Doctor died on the 8th of October, 1795, and our author would have continued his labours after the death of the editor, if the proprietors had thought proper to place him at the head of the undertaking: ſome kind of offer was, indeed, made him, but it was on condition that he ſhould act in a ſubordinate capacity; when, conceiving himſelf not altogether treated upon this occaſion in a liberal manner, he had too much ſpirit to accede to the propoſal. From that time the work has been at a ſtand.

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[*] As the aſſertion in the concluding paſſage in theſe Obſervations appears to us to be perfectly warranted, and founded in truth, we have given it to our readers:

"We muſt have recourſe to other ſources of information than Mr. Hume's work, if we would obtain an accurate knowledge of the Engliſh hiſtory, if we would form juſt ideas of the moſt remarkable tranſactions and characters which occur in the annals of this country."

[†] In vol. I. 1778.—Eugene Aram — Mary Aſtell—Additions to Aſcham—Additions to Aylmer — Thomas Baker—Additions to Peter Bales —John Baptiſt — William Barclay—Lord Barrington.

In vol. II. 1780.—Andrew Baxter—Mary Beale—Dr. Benſon—Charles Berthean — Sir Richard Blackmore — Henry Booth, Lord Delamer — Joſeph Boyſe —Samuel Boyſe—Hugh Broughton—William Browne—Simon Browne — George Buchanan — Additions to Richard Baxter—John Biddle, &c.

In vol. III. 1784. — Sebaſtian Cabot—John Campbell, ſecond Duke of Argyle—Archibald Campbell, third ditto — Thomas Cartwright—Suſanna Centlivre—Dr. Samuel Chandler — George Chapman — Dr. John Cheyne — Colley Cibber — Catharine Cockburne — Additions to John Bunyan—Additions to Camden.

In vol. IV. 1789.—John Collins—Samuel Cooper—George Coſtard—Charles Cotton—Father Courayer—Earl Cowper—Sir Richard Cox—Dr. Samuel Croxall —Alexander Cunningham — Sir John Davies — Additions to Cranmer.

In vol. V. 1793.—Daniel De Foe—Thomas Dempſter—J. T. Deſaguliers — W. Dillon, Earl of Roſcommon—W. Dobſon—Biſhop Gawin Douglas — William Drummond — Dr. John Eachard — Laurence Eachard—Charles St. Evremond.

In vol VI. which is only partly printed, and has not been publiſhed.—James Ferguſon —Richard Fiddes — Thomas Firmin — Andrew Fletcher—James Foſter.

As a teſtimony of approbation of his tract reſpecting Hume's Hiſtory, as well as from his holding the rank he did in this laborious undertaking, the Univerſity of Edinburgh, altogether unſolicited on his part, by diploma, dated the 20th day of November, 1779, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, which, while it was a mark of reſpect he well merited, reflected honour on the Univerſity that beſtowed it.

The only ſeparate and acknowledged publication which came from the pen of our author, in the year 1779, was a ſhort Oration, delivered on the 29th day of July in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, at the interment of his wife's relation, Dr. Caleb Fleming; it contains a juſt eulogium on the deceaſed, and many ſtriking obſervations well ſuited to the occaſion, conveyed in a ſtile at once impreſſive and energetic.

In the year 1780, came out, as mentioned in the note, the ſecond volume of the *Biographia*, which muſt have occupied much of his care and attention; it appearing that he contributed no leſs than twelve lives, with additions to two more, towards its completion.

We do not find that Dr. Towers brought out any other literary work for a conſiderable time afterwards; but from this, however, it muſt not be inferred that he remained inactive or unemployed; in no part of his life was this the caſe. It has already been obſerved that his mind was conſtantly exerciſed in labouring to obtain, as well as to communicate, knowledge; and no day, we are perſuaded, ever paſſed in which theſe objects were wholly out of ſight. Numerous were the compoſitions of his friends on which his known abilities led them to conſult him: he corrected and prepared for the preſs, about this time, ſeveral extenſive and valuable works, which gained the writers reputation, and cauſed him labour, with uſually no other recompence on his part, than the pleaſure he derived from having eſſentially ſerved thoſe whom he eſteemed. Many inſtances of this kind might be ſpecified, but it is not neceſſary, neither would it be proper, on this point to be particular.

In the year 1780, he was engaged to undertake a conſiderable and material part in a work, called the New Annual Regiſter. The department aſſigned to our author was that of the Britiſh and Foreign Hiſtory; he alſo compoſed the account of foreign literature; all of which were completed with great judgment, in the three firſt volumes, for the years 1780, 1781, and 1782; added to this, he compiled the chronicle for the two firſt of theſe volumes, and alſo for part of the third. For his labours on this occaſion he obtained an adequate compenſation, and the work, which was well received, ſtill retains its former reputation. The reaſon why our author did not preſerve, for a longer period, this beneficial engagement, are not fully known; but we have reaſon to think that the principal cauſe was a difference of opinion between him and one, if not more, of his moſt valued friends, on a recent and important political tranſaction, which he could not, conſiſtently with his decided ſentiments, but have repreſented in this publication widely different from their views of the ſubject, and in a manner which would be by them much diſreliſhed; nor could he, as he thought, refrain from ſtrongly cenſuring the conduct of the principal party in the affair alluded to, if he retained his ſituation as a writer in this work, and, therefore, he was induced to decline it. Conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe, how far it was prudent in him ſo to do, we pretend not to determine; it is, however, certain, that he had a high ſenſe of honour, which made him tenacious of his literary character, and peculiarly careful to avoid the leaſt appearance of duplicity in any part of his conduct: nor could any intereſt whatever detach him from the cauſe of truth.

Our author's next publication made its appearance near the cloſe of the year 1782, being “ A Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury,” with the following motto, from Virgil:

> “ Ille dolis inſtructus, et arte Pelaſga.*

This pamphlet is written with greater warmth than our author had uſually diſcovered; it was, however, we doubt not, dictated by honeſt feelings. In point of compoſition, this performance is peculiarly intitled to praiſe.

This year, alſo, there came from the preſs another political pamphlet, written by our author, occaſioned by a “ Treatiſe on Civil Government,” written by

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* Furniſhed with wiles, and Grecian artifice.

Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter. In this work the Dean attacks the political ſentiments of Mr. Locke, and endeavours to overturn thoſe principles of government which had been laid down by that great man. Our author's pamphlet conſiſts of one hundred and fifty octavo pages, and is intitled "A Vindication of the political Principles of Mr. Locke, in Anſwer to the Objections of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter." This work diſcovers a perfect knowledge of the ſubject, and is written with much force and animation. Dr. Towers herein manifeſts the ſame ardent ſpirit in defence of Mr. Locke, of whom he thought highly, and in ſupport of his ſentiments, as had diſtinguiſhed his former publications on ſimilar or analogous ſubjects. Both parties were veterans, habituated to controverſy, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable knowledge and talents; both well meaning, though widely different in point of principles; the one ſtraining every point in favour of prerogative, and the monarchical branch of the Britiſh Conſtitution; and the other, with firmneſs, defending and ſupporting the democratical branch, and popular ſide of the queſtion.

In the autumn of this year, Dr. Towers became one of the members of a ſociety, which conſiſted of ſome of the firſt nobility, and of men the moſt diſtinguiſhed for abilities and public ſpirit that the kingdom could produce; it was called "The Society for Conſtitutional Information." Theſe were aſſociated with our author upon terms of equality, for his ſpirit was too great to permit him ſubmiſſively to bear with a contrary treatment; on no other would he aſſociate with them. The leading principle of this ſociety was to diffuſe more widely among the people the knowledge of their rights and duties, as members of the community; a principle which Dr. Towers held ſacred, and never would abandon, becauſe he had a full conviction, founded upon the hiſtory of man, that the ignorance of the people ever has been, and ever muſt be, the mother both of ſuperſtition and of deſpotiſm. He remained in, and was an active member of, this ſociety, until the time of its diſſolution, which occurred in 1794, when the books and papers were ſeized by order of Government, and the Secretary was taken into cuſtody. On the 13th of June in this year, the Doctor received an order to attend the Privy Council on the day following, which he accordingly obeyed, and was examined relative to the Society's proceedings, and ſome toaſts, alleged to have been given at a large meeting in the London Tavern, on ſome recent popular occaſion, when the late Mr. Serjeant Watſon, afterwards appointed an Eaſt India Judge, was in the chair, and at which the Doctor was preſent. Although he was afflicted with the yellow jaundice to a great degree, a diſeaſe which debilitates, and commonly much depreſſes the ſpirits, he behaved, in this inſtance, with his uſual firmneſs and perfect ſelf-poſſeſſion, met with ſomething of an indulgent civility, and was diſmiſſed without being obliged to give bail. He often ſpoke of the treatment he received on this occaſion from the worthy prelate who occupies the higheſt department of the Church, as peculiarly mild and courteous.

The year 1783 was, we believe, principally taken up by our author's attention to, and making preparations for, the publication of the third volume of the *Biographia*, which came out the year following, and to which he contributed ten, moſtly long Lives, with additions to two more that had appeared in the former edition of the work. He alſo, in the courſe of the ſame year, executed the part aſſigned him in the New Annual Regiſter of the year preceding, except part of the Chronicle, which was finiſhed by another hand; and he alſo brought out a ſmall pamphlet, written at the requeſt of a gentleman who was principally intereſted in the ſubject of it, being "Obſervations relative to the Cauſe lately tried in the Court of Common Pleas and King's Bench, and afterwards removed by Writ of Error into the Houſe of Peers, between the then Biſhop of London, and Lewis Diſney Ffytche, Eſq. concerning the Legality of General Bonds of Reſignation; with ſome Remarks relative to the Conduct of the Biſhop reſpecting that Cauſe." This pamphlet fully ſtates all the circumſtances of the caſe, and clearly ſhows, that the Biſhop, with the aid of the majority of his brethren, carried this cauſe againſt Mr. Ffytche but by one vote, in oppoſition to the known and eſtabliſhed law of the land. It is to be obſerved, that the queſtion was not, whether bonds of reſignation, given with no bad purpoſe, ſhould in future be valid, but whether they had not been ſo adjudged by the courts of law, uninterruptedly, for time immemorial, whereby their legality became unqueſtionable; conſequently, the Biſhop was not juſtified in refuſing Mr. Ffytche his right of preſentation,

tation, or the perſon preſented, induction to the living in queſtion, by reaſon of ſuch a bond having been given; and, if legal, their Lordſhips, ſitting in their judicial capacity, were bound to determine according to the then exiſting law, and eſtabliſh the deciſion of the courts below. This ſmall work of our author is fairly and clearly written, and his obſervations are pertinent and concluſive: his juridical knowlege was, indeed, far from being inconſiderable, as this and ſome other of his writings, and particularly the work next to be noticed, evince.

In the year 1784 our author publiſhed a large pamphlet, which we have alluded to before, intitled, "Obſervations on the Rights and Duties of Juries in Trials for Libels; together with Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the Law of Libels." The Doctor, in a ſhort preface, has ſtated his reaſons for attempting to write on a ſubject which might be thought more peculiarly the province of the profeſſors of the law: he ſpeaks of this profeſſion as honourable, and expreſſes his hope that it would not be imagined he meant any thing diſreſpectful to the members of it in general. Our author was led more fully to conſider this ſubject than he had formerly done, from the then recent caſe of the Dean of St. Aſaph, which had peculiarly excited the attention of the public to the law of libels, and the rights and powers of juries upon trials for ſuch an offence. There is much good matter and ſound ſenſe in this pamphlet. Dr. Towers, throughout, manifeſts a manly, liberal, and enlightened mind; at the ſame time, the remarks and obſervations are pertinent and forcible; we doubt not that they had conſiderable effect in producing a proper impreſſion in the right place. On peruſing this publication, it cannot but ſtrike the reader, how great muſt have been the extent of our author's reſearch, to have enabled him to acquire ſo accurate a knowledge of the ſubject. From modern and ancient reports he has largely quoted; and there are, we apprehend, very few, if any, caſes to be found upon record, in any way connected with it, which have eſcaped his notice, or been paſſed by without inveſtigation. In his preface he ſays, "I am not unacquainted with the language of the law upon this ſubject, and could have expreſſed myſelf with a greater conformity to the technical phraſes of that profeſſion; but as I write not for lawyers, but chiefly for men of other profeſſions and employments, I think it beſt to make uſe of language that ſhall be generally intelligible." This he has certainly done, and thrown light on a ſubject which had been but little inveſtigated, even by profeſſional men, and which few gentlemen thought of fully conſidering, from the dryneſs of the purſuit, and the difficulties that lay in the way.

In the year 1785, neither legal nor political ſubjects employed our author's pen, yet was it not wholly at reſt: he was procuring materials, and proceeding on the Lives which were allotted him, in the fourth volume of the *Biographia*, but which was not publiſhed until a conſiderable time after this period. Between the hours devoted to more laborious concerns, he at this period amuſed himſelf with writing, and preparing for the preſs, a ſmall neat volume called "Dialogues concerning the Ladies," to which he added, "An Eſſay on the ancient Amazons." The dialogues are ſeven in number; the ſubject of each will be found in the note.* The Eſſay conſiſts of about fifty pages, and is on a ſubject but little known. The Doctor ſeems to have collected in this ſmall compaſs all the material information which writers of any reputation have given reſpecting the extraordinary females of whom he treats; they are written in a familiar and pleaſing ſtyle, and may furniſh amuſement, as well as inſtruction, to thoſe perſons who would not be induced to read larger works, or beſtow their attention on ſubjects of a dryer nature.

Dr. Towers's next production appeared in the year 1786, being, "An Eſſay on the Life, Character, and Writings, of Dr. Samuel Johnſon." This ſingularly great man was now numbered amongſt the departed writers who had done honour to their age and country. In moſt circles he was much the ſubject of converſation, and furniſhed many with topics on which they could enlarge, in criticizing his works, enumerating his eccentricities, and pointing out his ſingularities. Many who admitted the great ſuperiority of his mind, dwelt on the violence of his temper, the coarſeneſs of his manners, and the overbearing dictatorial tone which he frequently aſſumed, when oppoſed on a favourite point, eſpecially if the party was not diſtinguiſhed by rank or opulence, and had little pretenſions to literary fame. Our author, who, as we have ſeen, had attacked him with ſpirit and ſome degree of ſeverity, while living, knew well his worth, and touched his character with a lenient hand, when dead. Though, on many important points, he and Dr. Towers widely differed, the latter has, in this work, without any acrimony, done him ample juſtice: with great judgment he has brought together the moſt characteriſtic traits in his diſpoſition, habits, and manners, from the publications of Boſwell, Hawkins, Piozzi, and others; and has exhibited to the reader an exact and ſtriking portrait of the man; making the leaſt exceptionable part of the features the moſt prominent and conſpicuous.—This pamphlet came out without our author's name; but it beſpoke the hand of a maſter, and was attributed to different perſons: for a conſiderable time it was not known even to Doctor Towers's confidential friends, that he was the writer; nor did he diſcover it, until being preſſed in company, he acknowledged it to be his own production.

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* Dialogue I. On Female Dreſs, and the Importance of ſome Attention in the Ladies to intellectual Acquiſitions.—II. On ſeveral Female Literary Characters, and on Female Talents.—III. On the different Repreſentations that have been given of the Female Character, and other incidental Subjects.—IV. On Marriage, and other collateral Topics.—V. Miſcellaneous Obſervations relative to the Ladies.—VI. On Female Politeneſs, Gentleneſs, and Meekneſs.—VII. On Ladies who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Literary Talents.

In this year, alſo, Dr. Towers publiſhed a tranſlation from the French, of "Two Diſcourſes, by Baron Hertſberg, delivered at Public Meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Berlin, in the Years 1785 and 1786, on the Population of States in general, and that of the Pruſſian Dominions in particular;" and "On the true Riches of States and Nations, the Balance of Commerce, and that of Power." We have had no opportunity of referring to the original, and therefore cannot ſay how far this tranſlation has the merit of preſerving the ſenſe and ſpirit of the author; but the work appears to advantage in an Engliſh dreſs.

We do not find that our author brought out any literary work with his name, or which he acknowledged, during the year 1787. On the fourth volume of the *Biographia* he was ſtill at work; and we are well perſuaded he, about this time, was alſo employed in aſſiſting ſome of his friends, to enable them to appear before the public as authors to greater advantage. He alſo wrote ſome light pieces, that were anonymouſly publiſhed, which he thought might ſuit the general taſte, but which he did not chuſe publicly to acknowledge, although they could not on any account have given offence, or been injurious to his reputation.

On the 4th of November, 1788, being the completion of a century from the Revolution, it was celebrated by numerous reſpectable friends of civil and religious liberty, who aſſembled for the commemoration of that great event at the London Tavern, Biſhopſgate ſtreet. The Committee that conducted the entertainment, being aware both of his zeal and his talents, applied to Dr. Towers to prepare an oration upon the occaſion. He was no way backward in complying with this requeſt: accordingly he wrote, and with much animation delivered, what might be called a *civic ſermon*, which was liſtened to with great attention. It contained a manly, methodical, and ſpirited outline of the various events which led to the calling in and fixing King William on the throne, and a juſt eulogium on thoſe great men who planned the undertaking, and whoſe exertions in ſo good a cauſe were crowned with complete ſucceſs. At the inſtance of the ſtewards, and a great part of the audience, this oration was ſoon after publiſhed.

In the courſe of the ſame year, the Doctor alſo produced a very excellent tranſlation of "An Hiſtorical Memoir of the Firſt Year of the Reign of Frederick William II. King of Pruſſia," read in 1787, by the Nobleman who delivered the two former diſcourſes, at a meeting of the ſame Academy.

About the ſame time, alſo, he publiſhed, in two volumes octavo, "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick the Third, King of Pruſſia;" a ſecond edition of which has been nearly, if not wholly, diſpoſed of. In compoſing this work, the Doctor was certainly employed in a line well ſuited to his taſte and genius, and in which he eminently excelled. It is no way inferior to any of his biographical productions, as it contains a ſpirited and accurate detail of the various events which diſtinguiſhed the reign of the Great Frederick, from 1740 to 1786, interſperſed with the ſoundeſt political reflections. The notes, alſo, are numerous, and contain ſketches of the lives of ſeveral learned foreigners, which are amuſing as well as inſtructive.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DARTMOOR.

AWAKE, ye breezes of the South, and pour
Your balmy ſweets, like incenſe, on my brow,
Melting with heat, upon this deſert moor,
Whoſe barren boſom feeds no ſhady bough.

Yet, in the centre of this circling wild,
With hillocks ſwelling like the billowy ſea,
The Lord of Light ſupports his lonely child,
And bids his ſun unclouded ſhine on me.

His hand conducts me down this mountain vale,
Where muſic murmurs in the ſparkling ſtream;
While over head the ſky-lark tunes his tale,
On wings quick glowing to the ſummer beam.

He makes my ſoul with warm affection glow
For young Lucinda, whom I love ſo well:
Ye ſtreams, for her, of balmy pleaſure flow;
Ye gales of Hope, each louring cloud diſpel!

Reſt in the pleaſant ſhade, thou gentle flow'r!
Whoſe image ſoothes my heart by night or noon;
When eve returns, with me forſake thy bow'r,
To walk beneath the luſtre of the moon!

Father of Life! this tender bloſſom ſpare,
And let her blooming charms awhile be mine;
Then, in the ſpirit of the Eaſtern's prayer,
I die, my Love! and all my years be thine!
Brook. W. EVANS.

COMPARATIVES.

FRESH is the fragrance of the new-mown hay,
That breathes its ſweetneſs with the riſing gale,
When in the eaſt the morning leads the day,
Or evening flings her ſhadows o'er the vale.

Sweet are the bluſhes of the opening roſe,
Queen of the flowers! adorn'd with ſparkling dew;
And bright the ſtar of fading twilight glows,
And mild the moon ſlow-ſtealing to the view!

Yet far more fragrant is my darling's breath;
More bright her eye; her bluſh more ſoft and fair;
With magic ſmile, to charm the ſtroke of Death,
And ſnatch his victim back to light and air.
But hark! I hear her blithe enchanting voice,
That bids my tongue be mute, my heart rejoice.
W. EVANS.

ODE TO MR. PACKWOOD.

Strops and the man I ſing, who whilom came
From Severn's banks; now Thames reſounds his fame.
An Imit.

THOU, who haſt ſet at nought the grinder's ſtone,
And rendered obſolete the barber's hone;
Who to a blunted pen-knife doſt impart
The razor's keenneſs—ſuch thy magic art!
Oh, Packwood! ſmoothly could my verſe begin,
And finiſh, as thy ſtrop has left my chin,
Thy praiſe on Zephyr's gentle wing ſhould float
From Cornwall to the houſe of John o'Groat.

When Cook, whoſe well-earn'd fame ſhall ne'er decay,
O'er Southern climes purſued his vent'rous way,
A knife once ſhaved an Otaheitan chief,
'Twas a kind tar that gave his chin relief;
Oh, Packwood! then had generous Britain known
Thy matchleſs arts, ſhe fondly calls her own,
The chief had danc'd for joy, nor car'd to ſtop,
Rich with the preſent of thy paſte and ſtrop.

To victors, then, ſhall praiſe ſublime be paid,
For ruthleſs deeds who whet the glittering blade;
The meed of verſe ſhall Philip's ſon attain;
Or Cæſar wake the bard's heroic ſtrain,
And Packwood live unſung;—who gives to ſteel
A blameleſs edge, 'tis almoſt bliſs to feel?
For wit and razors well, 'tis ſaid, I ween,
Both pain us leaſt if exquiſitely keen.

Ye! who have calmly felt the razor ſtray
Adown your cheeks, as Packwood ſmoothed the way,
So ſmoothed the way that hunters have not fear'd,
While bent on ſpeed, to mow the briſtly beard:
Ye ſons of Faſhion! ever ſmart and ſleek,
Ye ſons of Toil! who ſhave but once a week,
Stroke all your happy chins, your voices raiſe
A grateful chorus in your Packwood's praiſe!
And

And ye, alas! unbleſt, who joyleſs trace
A tedious progreſs o'er a penſive face,
As in the faithful glaſs too oft ye view
What blood-ſtained tracks the ill-ſtropt razor drew;
To Gracechurch ſtreet repair with half-a-crown,
For eaſe a monarch might the *whole* lay down:
Then ſpare your tortur'd chins, to Packwood haſte,
And prove the virtues of his ſtrop and paſte.

THE AUTHOR *to his* WIFE, *in the* THIRTEENTH YEAR *after* MARRIAGE.

NEAR thirteen years have paſs'd away
Since I was heard, at church, to ſay,
I take thee for my wife, to day,
My Nancy!

Methinks I ſee and hear thee now,
Bluſhing, repeat thy marriage vow,
And ſtill the ſame kind wife art thou,
My Nancy!

Thy ſmile is cheerful as the light
That daily ſhineth till the Night
Draws her dark curtain o'er the ſight,
My Nancy!

No ebbing tide thy kindneſs knows;
Like ſome perpetual ſtream it flows—
On may it flow to life's calm cloſe,
My Nancy!

To that of ſome fixt friendly ſtar,
That guides the mariner afar,
I might thy conſtancy compare,
My Nancy!

Soft as the Zephyr's breath thy touch,
Thy kind and gentle nature ſuch,
I cannot yield to thee too much,
My Nancy!

Light feel thy heavieſt chains to me,
And I enjoy my liberty,
Although faſt bound, and led by thee,
My Nancy;

We do not quarrel who ſhall rule,
Like thoughtleſs boys or girls at ſchool;
We never can thus play the fool,
My Nancy!

We ſeldom fall out by the way,
Or give to paſſion lawleſs ſway;
With us to love is to obey,
My Nancy!

Yet let us not too fondly truſt
On objects haſt'ning to the duſt;
The time will come when part we muſt,
My Nancy!

For mortal friendſhip's doom'd to die;
Soon muſt diſſolve that tender tye
We long have been united by,
My Nancy!

Our hairs that here and there look grey,
Though ſilent, yet ſeem loud to ſay,
"All mortal beauties fade away,"
My Nancy!

O, may our peaceful lives decline
Like cloudleſs ſuns that ſet to ſhine
In other worlds with light divine,
My Nancy;
And ſhould I firſt aſcend the ſkies
To take my ſeat in Paradiſe,
I'll look for thee with longing eyes,
My Nancy!
But if thou get the ſtart of me,
And firſt attain felicity,
Grant me one laſting look from thee,
My Nancy!

Bath, Nov. 14, 1803. S. W.

TRANSLATION *of* SCHILLER'S ODE *to* JOY.

JOY from ſource celeſtial ſpringing,
Inmate of elyſian bow'r,
We invoke thy heavenly pow'r.
Tyrant cuſtom's harſh diſtinctions
Sink before thy juſt award,
Beggars are the peers of princes
When thy magic voice is heard.
Cho. Fellow-Nereids far and near,
Hail! and take the proffer'd hand,
Sure a power to mortals bland
Dwells above yon ſtarry ſphere.

He, whom happier fortune favours,
He, who boaſts a friend that's true,
He, whom love's ſoft trumpet kindles,
Let him join the gladſome crew;
But the rich whoſe wayward fortunes
Love and friendſhip's boons reſtrain,
Let him quit the joyous banquet,
Weeping quit the genial train.
Sacred power of ſympathy,
All creation owns thy ſway
To the brighter realms of day,
Thou ſhalt lift thy votary.

All that breathes through varied nature
Sips the nectar'd cup of Joy,
Good and bad with equal order
Fondly crowd her roſeate way;
Love and wine and friendſhip's treaſure
Joy, with laviſh hand, beſtows;
Joy, the abject reptile gladdens,
While on high the ſeraph glows.
Mortals own the deity,
Own the power of nature's lord,
Let the rapt'rous loud accord
Reach the bliſsful ſeats on high.

Joy, unceaſing ſource of motion,
Animates the varied ſcene,
Potent ſpring of wide creation,
Joy impels the vaſt machine;
Buds to flowers her influence ripens,
Suns ſhe draws from realms of day,
Rolls the ſpheres thro' boundleſs ether
Far beyond the tubes ſurvey.
Joyous as the rolling ſphere,
Wanders thro' etherial ſpace
Let us ſpeed our mortal race
Gayly ſpeed our ſhort career!

Smiling ſweet in truth's bright mirror,
Joy, the ſearcher's toil requites,
Joy, the prize of mild endurance,
Leads to virtue's ſteepy heights.

See, on Faith's refulgent mountain,
High aloft her banners wave ;
Joy pervades the choir of angels,
Joy ſhall reach the darkſome grave.
Learn the ills of life to bear,
Check the tear, and ſtill the ſigh,
Heaven rewards the victory,
High above yon ſpangled ſphere.

Nought requites indulgent Heaven—
Let us emulate its care ;
Sons of Poverty and Sorrow
Haſte and find a welcome here.
Fell Revenge, and bitter Rancour
Shun the ſocial gay retreat,
Here, lo, ev'ry foe forgiven,
Pardon ev'ry wrong await.
Jars and broils no more be heard,
Peace her olive wand diſplays ;
He whoſe eye the globe ſurveys,
Soon ſhall judge as we award.

Sparkling high in flowing glaſſes,
Flights ſublime ſhall joy inſpire ;
Cannibals inhale ſoft mercy ;
Wild deſpair—heroic fire !
Now the mantling goblet circles,
Gaily quaff the gen'rous wine,—
Wine ! the gift of bounteous nature,
Praiſe the Power that gave the vine.
He whoſe praiſe the tuneful ſpheres
Chaunt in ceaſeleſs harmony ;
He, who dwells above the ſky,
Gave the vine to ſoothe our cares.

Calmly bear the frowns of fortune ;
Soothe the heart oppreſs'd with woe ;
Sacred keep the plighted promiſe,
True alike to friend and foe.
Manly pride diſplay to princes,
Give to modeſt worth its due,
Cheriſh truth and all its vot'ries,
Deprecate the perjur'd crew.
Cloſer knit our holy bonds,
Low at Truth's bright altar bow,
Swear to keep the plighted vow,
Swear by him who all commands.

Wide may ſacred freedom triumph,
E'en may pity vice await,
Hope attend life's lateſt glimmer,
Mercy ward the felon's fate.
Lo ! the ſhrouded dead ſhall quicken,
Mortals liſt, and heaven adore,
Every crime ſhall be forgiven,
Death and hell ſhall be no more.
Peace at life's departing ſcene,
Soft repoſe beneath the tomb,
Looks benign and gracious doom,
From the awful judge of men.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

LIBERAL RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT, *in a* SUPERSTITIOUS PERSECUTING AGE.

JOINVILLE, the attendant of St. Louis, is the hiſtorian of the laſt great expedition, before that of Bonaparte, which was made by the French for the conqueſt of Syria and Egypt. His narrative is intereſting, by the heroiſm which it diſplays, by the deep and fatal diſtreſſes which it commemorates, and by the curious particulars of manners and ſentiments marking the peculiar character of that age, which it incidentally relates.

The following, whether a fact or an apologue, is one of the fineſt things in the whole Memoirs of Joinville. It moſt ſtrikingly illuſtrates the power of natural feeling to burſt through all the fetters of prejudice, whenever it is galled too deeply, and whenever its ſprings are too rudely preſſed.

"Friar Yves, of Britanny, being ſkilled in the language of the Saracens, was employed as interpreter between St. Louis and the Ambaſſadors from the King of Damaſcus. St. Louis was then in Acré, and the Ambaſſadors had come there to treat with him. The Friar, in paſſing between the King's lodging and that of the Ambaſſadors, was one day encountered in the ſtreet by a very aged woman, having in her right hand a pot of burning coals, and in her left a pitcher of water. 'Woman, (ſaid Friar Yves,) what art thou about to do with theſe live coals in thine hand?' 'To burn paradiſe,' anſwered ſhe. 'And what with the water?'—'To extinguiſh the flames of hell.' Friar Yves then aſked, how ſhe could talk ſo?' Her reply was, 'That no perſon may do good in this world, to obtain a reward in paradiſe ; and that none may refrain from ſin, for fear of the torments of hell ; but that we may all do good, out of pure love to God, our creator and ſupreme good!" Friar Yves, aſtoniſhed at the woman's wiſdom, paſſed on without reply."

It is eaſy to ſee that this apologue—for ſuch one ſhould rather take it to be, than an incident that actually took place—muſt have been ſuggeſted by the miſeries and havoc then occaſioned by the mutual endeavours of Chriſtians and Mahometans to win heaven, and eſcape the puniſhment of their ſins in hell, by deſtroying one another as infidels and enemies to God. How admirable ſuch ſentiments in a dark and ſuperſtitious age! How happy that native feeling ſhould thus correct the errors of perverted reaſon!

BEER.

Engliſh beer, or porter, is now the beſt in the world. It is one of thoſe articles of our home produce and manufacture, which we export in the largeſt quantities. Between five and ſix hundred years ſince, the caſe was different. Hamburg was then, of all places in Europe, the moſt famous for its beer. In the middle of the thirteenth century, there were in Hamburg not fewer than five hundred and thirty breweries. England, Flanders, and all the kingdoms of the North, were ſupplied with beer from that city. In the fifteenth century, its beer ſtill preſerved its reputation, and continued to be one of its principal exports.—In the middle of the ſeventeenth century, the King of Sweden, as an act of deep and afflictive revenge againſt the citizens of Hamburg, prohibited the importation of their beer into his dominions. Only toward the end of that century, did the Hamburg trade in this liquor begin to decline, becauſe Engliſh beer and ale began to be in moſt places preferred.

From the Britiſh Muſeum.

Mr. Congreve to Mr. Porter.

Calais, Aug. 11th, O. S. 1700.

“ Here is admirable Champagn for twelve pence a quart, and as good Burgundy for fifteen pence; and yet I have virtue enough to reſolve to leave this place to-morrow for St. Omer's, where the ſame wine is half as dear again, and may be not quite ſo good. Dear neighbours, Charles and Jacob, &c. I have never failed drinking your healths ſince we ſaw you, nor ever will till we ſee you again. We had a long paſſage, but delicate weather. We ſet ſail from Dover on Saturday morning, four o'clock, and did not land here till ſix the ſame evening; nor had we arrived even in that time, if a French open boat with oars had not been ſtraggling towards us, when we were not quite half ſeas over, and rowed us hither from thence in five hours, for the packet-boat came not till this morning. When I come to Bruſſels, I ſhall have more to write to you; till then I am moſt humbly and heartily your's,

W. Congreve.”

“ My humble ſervice to my neighbour, your mother, Mrs. Arne, Mr. Travers, not forgetting the Alcayde, who, I hope, in my abſence, may be reconciled to punch.

“ Poor Charles is juſt writing to Mrs. A. and ſtraining very hard to ſend ſomething, beſides the ballad, to pleaſe her much.”

To Mr. Porter, at his Houſe in Arundel-ſtreet, againſt the Blue Ball, London.

To Mrs. Porter.

“ *Rotterdam, September* 27, 1700.

“ I leave you to judge whether Holland can be ſaid to be wanting in gallantry, when it is cuſtomary there to incloſe a *billet-doux* to a lady in a letter to her huſband. I have not ſo much as made mention of this to your's, and if you tell firſt, let the ſin fall upon your head, inſtead of his. For my part, I keep the commandments; I love my neighbour as myſelf, and, to avoid coveting my neighbour's wife, I deſire to be coveted by her, which you know is quite another thing. About five weeks ſince I wrote a very paſſionate letter to you from Antwerp, which, I believe, you never received, for juſt now it is found carefully put up by my man, who has been drunk ever ſince. I underſtand you have not been in the country: I am glad of it; for I ſhould very much apprehend the effects which ſolitude might have produced, joined with the regret which I know you feel for my abſence. Take it for granted, that I ſigh extremely. I would have written to the Alcayde, but that would make me reflect that I was at a diſtance from her; which is pain I cannot bear. I would have written to your mother, but that I have changed my religion twice ſince I left England, and am at preſent ſo unſettled, that I think it fit to fix, before I endeavour to convert her to my opinion, which I deſign to do as ſoon as I know what it is.—I have diſcourſed with friars and monks of all orders—with zealots, enthuſiaſts, and all ſectaries of the reformed churches, and I had the benefit to travel twelve leagues together in Guelderland with a mad phanatick, in a waggon, who preached to me all the way things not to be written. Pray take care that Mr. Ebbut has good wine, for I have much to ſay to you over a bottle under ground; and I hope, within three weeks, to ſatisfy you, that no man in the face of the earth, or in the cellar, is more, dear neighbour,

Your faithful and affectionate
humble ſervant, than
W. Congreve.”

To Mr. Porter.

"Sir,

"I am forced to borrow lady's paper, but I think it will contain all that I can well tell you from this place, which is ſo much out of the world, that nothing but the laſt great news could have reached it. I have a little tried what ſolitude and retirement can afford, which are here in perfection. I am now writing to you from before a black mountain nodding over me, and a whole river in caſcade falling ſo near me, that even I can diſtinctly ſee it. I can only tell you of the ſituation I am in, which would be better expreſſed by Mr. Grace, if he were here. I hope all our friends are well, both at Saliſbury and Windſor, where I ſuppoſe you ſpent the laſt week. Pray, whenever you write to them, give them my humble ſervice. I think to go the next week to Mansfield Race alone. I am told I ſhall ſee all the country. If I ſee any of your acquaintance, I will do you right to them. I hope Mr. Longueville's picture has been well finiſhed.

I am, dear Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
Will. Congreve."

Ilam, near Aſhbourn, in Derbyſhire,
between 6 and 7 in the Morning.

Birds ſinging jolly; breezes whiſtling, &c.

(*Poſt-mark, Auguſt* 21.)

To Mr. Edward Porter, at his Houſe in
Surry-ſtreet, in the Strand, London.

To Mr. Porter.

"*Aſhley, Thurſday.*

"Sir,

"I am glad Mrs. Porter and you are better in health. I was two days (as uſual) in hopes that I had been ſo too; but Monday was as ill as ever. I am again in hopes; but I can ſay little more till two or three days more ſhall be paſt. 'Tis a ſubject I am weary of.

I am ſorry the houſe is not done; becauſe, if either health or buſineſs ſhould call me to town, I muſt be ſadly inconvenienced. I make no doubt but you will know as ſoon as you can what reſolution Mrs. Draper or the executors will come to, for it is equally uneaſy to us all to be at an uncertainty. In the mean time, I hope you will let me know when ſo much of the houſe is done, that if any accident ſhould incline or oblige me to come to town, I may have the ſatisfaction of knowing where I may be. As to the reſt, we muſt look forward as well as we can.

I am, with conſtant inclination and ſincerity to Mrs. Porter and yourſelf,
A very faithful and humble ſervant,
Wm. Congreve."

To Mr. Porter, at his Houſe in
Surrey-ſtreet.

To Mr. Porter.

"Sir,

"If you can ſee Mr. Cuſt's to-night, pray know of him if it be poſſible for me to have a picture of Lord Rocheſter, which was Mrs. Barry's. I think it a head. I think it is not, as a painting, any very great matter. However, I have a very particular reaſon why I would have it at any reaſonable rate; at leaſt the refuſal. If this can be done, he will very much oblige his and

Your very humble ſervant,
Wm. Congreve."

Friday Even.

To Mr. Porter.

New Year's Day.

"This is to wiſh you, and Mrs. Porter, and my friends in Howard-ſtreet, a happy new year; and next, to condole with you for the damned weather. God knows when the ſnow will let me ſtir; or if a thaw ſhould come upon it, when the floods will be down. I am by a great fire, yet my ink freezes ſo faſt I cannot write. The hautboys who played to us laſt night, had their breath froze in their inſtruments, till it dropt off the ends of them in icicles. By God this is true.—My ſervice and ſorrow to my friends for not being with them.

I am your moſt obedient ſervant,
W. Congreve."

For Mr. Porter, at his Houſe in Surrey-
ſtreet, in the Strand, London.
Frank—R. Temple.

Poſt mark, Buckingham, January 4th.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(*Concluded from Page* 453, *of our laſt.*)

IN purſuing his ſubject Mr. Hatchet next treats of the comparative wear of gold, when alloyed by various metals, in order to aſcertain which ſuffers more, in a given time, either the ductile or the hard; and he conceives that coin is ſubject chiefly to three varieties of friction: 1. that which ariſes between pieces of gold coin of a ſimilar or of a different quality: 2. of gold coin acting againſt coin of other metals, ſuch as ſilver and copper: and 3. that which ariſes from the action of certain ſubſtances, ſuch as the particles or filings of metals, gritty powders, &c. The experiments made for this purpoſe were numerous, and are very minutely deſcribed, as well as the machinery uſed in the proceſs; the reſult is, 1. That when equal friction aſſiſted by moderate preſſure takes place between pieces of coin which are of a ſimilar quality, then abraſion is moſt commonly produced in an inverſe ratio to the degree of ductility. 2. That the contrary effect happens when pieces of different qualities rub againſt each other; for then the more ductile metal is worn by that which is harder. 3. That earthy powders and metallic filings produce ſimilar effects, and tend to wear the different kinds of gold in proportion to their reſpective degrees of ductility. Hence it is concluded, that fine gold extremely ſoft and ductile is not that which is the moſt proper to be formed into coin: but gold of the oppoſite quality, or, at leaſt, that which is ſo hard as to be juſt capable of being rolled and ſtamped, ſeems to be equally improper for the purpoſe of coin. It follows therefore of courſe, that gold of moderate ductility muſt be the beſt adapted for coin; and, as nothing but ſilver or copper can be employed to alloy gold which is intended to be coined, it may be obſerved, that whatever might have been the original motive for introducing the preſent ſtandard of 22 carats, yet it appears from the experiments, that this proportion of 1-12th of the above-mentioned metals is the beſt, or at leaſt as good as any which could have been choſen.

There is, however, a difference in the quality of gold, when alloyed with the ſtandard proportion of ſilver, of ſilver and copper, and of copper.

Gold alloyed with 1-12th of ſilver is of a fine but pale colour, very ductile, is eaſily rolled, and may be ſtamped without being annealed; it conſequently does not require to be blanched: every part remains of an uniform quality, and in wear it does not appear of different colours; but the objections to it are the additional expence:—the extreme paleneſs of colour; and its liability to have the impreſſions effaced.

Gold alloyed with ſilver and copper, when annealed, does not become black, but brown, a colour which is more eaſily removed by the blanching liquor, or ſolution of allum, than when the whole alloy conſiſts of copper. It may alſo be rolled and ſtamped with great facility, and ſuffers leſs by friction, than gold alloyed by ſilver only, or by copper. The objection to it is, that after it has been ſubjected to the ordinary friction which muſt take place during the circulation of money, it is liable to appear of a deeper colour in thoſe parts which are prominent, and are conſequently the moſt expoſed to friction.

The laſt kind of ſtandard gold, which remains to be mentioned is that alloyed with copper; which is of a deeper colour than thoſe which have hitherto been noticed, and harder; but the colour it acquires by annealing is not ſo eaſily removed by the blanching liquor. It ſuffers leſs by many of the varieties of friction, than gold which is alloyed with ſilver; but, in ſome caſes, it ſeems to wear rather more than gold alloyed with ſilver and copper, the difference is not however conſiderable.

This ſort of ſtandard gold, as well as that which is alloyed with ſilver and copper, appears, after a certain degree of wear, of a coppery colour, more or leſs deep, in thoſe parts which are moſt prominent; and, when coin thus alloyed exhibits ſuch an appearance, it is ſometimes refuſed, upon the ſuppoſition that it is debaſed.

Upon a compariſon of the different qualities of theſe three kinds of ſtandard gold, it appears that gold made ſtandard by ſilver and copper is rather to be preferred for coin; but, as gold made ſtandard by copper alone is not very much inferior in its general properties, it may be queſtioned, whether the ſmall advantage thus gained, will compenſate the additional expenſe of the ſilver required for half the alloy.

By comparing the preſent experiments, there does not appear to be any conſiderable difference in the comparative wear of the three kinds of ſtandard gold, all of which ſuffer abraſion ſlowly, and with much difficulty. For theſe reaſons, it is evident that the extraordinary loſs which the gold coin of this kingdom is ſaid to have ſuſtained within a certain limited time, cannot be attributed to any important defect in the compoſition or quality of the ſtandard gold. This is ſtrongly corroborated by the obſervations of bankers and others, who are in the habit of ſending or receiving large quantities of gold coin from conſiderable diſtances. When a number of guineas, rather looſely packed, have been long ſhaken together by the motion of a carriage, the effects of friction are obſerved chiefly to fall only on a few pieces. And although theſe are often reduced nearly or quite to the ſtate of plain pieces of metal, or blanks, yet, upon being weighed, they are found to have ſuſtained little or no loſs: from this it appears that the impreſſions have been obliterated, not by an actual abraſion of the metal, but by the depreſſion of the prominent parts, which have been forced into the maſs, and become reduced to a level with the ground of the coin.

Upon the whole our gold coin ſuffers but little from every ſpecies of friction to which it may be ſubjected, *fairly and unavoidably*, during circulation; which cannot produce any other wear than that which is extremely gradual and ſlow, and ſuch as will by no means account for the great and rapid diminution which has been obſerved in the gold coin of this country.

As general reſults of each part of this inquiry, it may be obſerved, that the experiments on the various alloys of ſtandard gold concur with eſtabliſhed practice and opinion to prove, that only two of the metals, viz. ſilver and copper, are proper to be employed in the reduction of fine gold to ſtandard, for the purpoſe of coin: that numerous cauſes influence the ſpecific gravity of metals; in ſome caſes metals added to others produce a contraction in the bulk of the maſs, or an increaſe of ſpecific gravity, but in others the effects produced are exactly the reverſe: that gold of moderate ductility is the beſt adapted to the purpoſe of coin, and that the real wear of ſuch coin is very ſlowly effected; ſo that a long period of time muſt elapſe before any conſiderable diminution in weight can be perceived.

After all, ſays Mr. H. “Our actual knowledge of the properties of metallic mixtures is certainly very imperfect, and has by no means kept pace with the rapid progreſs of modern chemiſtry. Few additions have been made to the compound metals employed by the ancients. The various mixtures of gold and ſilver, called *electrum*[*]; thoſe of the Corinthian[†] metal; the varieties of bronze[‡]; the compound of copper and zinc now called braſs[§]; the metal for ſpecula[‖]; the metal called argentarium[**], in ſome meaſure anſwering to our pewter; the art of plating and of tinning[††]; and the proceſs of amalgamation[‡‡]; evince how great a progreſs had been made by the ancients in the mixing and working of metals.”

“Much, however, remains to be done, and much may be expected from a regular and ſyſtematical ſeries of experiments on the properties of compound metals. For excluſively of the immediate application of many of the alloys to economical purpoſes, it cannot be doubted that ſcience will derive conſiderable advantages; our ideas concerning the properties of metals whether ſimple or mixed, will be much enlarged, and clouds of errors, with the traditionary prejudices which as yet ſhade this branch of human knowledge, will be diſperſed.”

SURGERY.

In Mr. Everard Home's *Obſervations on the Structure of the Tongue*, is offered a ſafe and effectual means of removing a portion of the tongue when that organ is ſo much diſeaſed as not to be within the reach of medicine. A gentleman, by accident, had his tongue bitten with great violence, which occaſioned great local pain, and the point of it loſt its ſenſibility, and was deprived of the power of taſte. It was like a piece of board in his mouth, which rendered the act of eating a very unpleaſant operation. From this caſe Mr. Home concludes that the tongue itſelf is not particularly irritable; but the nerves paſſing through the ſubſtance to ſupply the tip, which forms the organs of taſte, are very readily deprived of their natural action, which probably ariſes from their being ſofter in texture than nerves in general, and, in that reſpect, reſembling thoſe belonging to the other organs of ſenſe.

Another curious circumſtance is, that a bruiſe upon the nerves of the tongue, ſufficient to deprive them of the power of communicating ſenſation, was productive of no inflammation or irritation in the nervous trunk; from which it is inferred that the nerves ſupplying an organ of ſenſe, are not ſo liable to ſuch effects as thoſe which belong to the other parts of the body. Hence in ſeveral caſes of tumours of the ſize of a pea, Mr. Home has ſucceſsfully taken away that portion of the tongue upon which they grew, by means of a needle armed with a double ligature.

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[*] Plinius, l. xxxiii. cap. 4.

[†] ———, l. xxiv. cap. 2.

[‡] ———, l. xxxiii. cap. 4 and 9.

[§] ———, l. xxxiv. cap. 10.

[‖] ———, l. xxxiii. cap. 9. l. xxxiv. cap. 17.

[**] ———, Ibid.

[††] ———, Ibid.

[‡‡] Vitruvius, l. vii. cap. 8.

From theſe caſes Mr. Home concludes, that the tongue is leſs irritable than almoſt any other organized part of the body; therefore the peculiar ſubſtance which is interpoſed between the faſciculi of its muſcular fibres, is not in any reſpect connected with the nerves which paſs through its ſubſtance to the organ of taſte, but is merely a ſoft medium, to admit of great facility of action in its different parts.

The nerves of the tongue appear to be more readily compreſſed and deprived of their power of communicating ſenſation, than nerves in general; and any injury done to them is not productive of diſeaſed action in the trunk of the injured nerve. The tongue appears to have a power of throwing off its ſloughs in a ſhorter time than any other part; conſequently, the removal of any part of the tongue diſpoſed to become cancerous, may be attempted with ſafety. Since the diſeaſe in the tongue always begins in a very ſmall portion of that organ, it is, in the early ſtage, more within the reach of removal than when in any other part of the body; and as the glands of the tongue are independent of each other, the cancerous diſpoſition by which one of them is attacked, does not ſo readily communicate itſelf to the others; and the part may be removed with a greater degree of ſecurity againſt a future recurrence of the diſeaſe, than in other caſes where this malady attacks a portion of a large gland, the whole of which may be under the influence of the poiſon long before there is any appearance of its being diſeaſed.

On Wedneſday, the 30th of November, this Society held their anniverſary meeting at Somerſet Houſe, when the gold medal was preſented to R. Chenevix, Eſq. for his various chemical papers communicated to the Society, and printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of the council and officers for the enſuing year, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected of the council:

Of the Old Council.—Sir J. Banks, Lord Morton, Count Rumford, Sir C. Blagden, Drs. Maſkelyne and Gray, H. Cavendiſh, C. Greville, C. Hatchett, W. Marſden, and J. Planta, Eſqrs.

Of the New Council.—The Dukes of Gordon and Somerſet, the Biſhop of Lincoln, Rev. S. Weſton, Dr. Saunders, R. A. Saliſbury, M. Smith, E. Adolphus, J. Walker, and G. Wilſon, Eſqrs.

Officers.—Sir J. Banks, preſident; W. Marſden, Eſq. treaſurer; J. Planta, Eſq. and Dr. Gray, ſecretaries.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. L. OLIVIER'S, (BURY ST. EDMUND'S,) *for* DINING-TABLES, *&c.*

THIS patent includes almoſt all kinds of tables, ſuch as dining-tables, Pembroke, card-tables, &c. The object of the patentee is to render them ſtrong and portable. By means of hinges, ſprings, and bolts, the upper part of the table is made to ſwing round, ſo that when it is not in uſe, it may take up a ſmall ſpace at the ſide, or in the corner of a room. They are all formed with claws and pillars; and the claws are made to put on and take off at pleaſure.

Obſervation.—For packing up and for carriage this improvement may be found very uſeful; but the trouble of taking away, and replacing the claws, will, in other caſes, render it of no great ſervice.

MR. THOMAS NEWSTEAD'S, (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,) *for a* METHOD *of preparing* BARILLA *and* KELP, *and the* NEUTRAL SALTS *obtained from them.*

There are ſeveral objects propoſed to be obtained by the patentee, of which the firſt is to concentrate the alkali contained in barilla and kelp. For this purpoſe, it is ground very ſmall, and mixed with water, till it is ſaturated. Barilla, or kelp, is then added, by ſmall quantities at a time, till the water, which is made to boil, is quite ſaturated. The liquor is then to be transferred into a vat, provided with ſand, to filter. The ſame proceſs is repeated once, or twice, or oftener, till the reſidue is fit only for manure, or for the uſe of the glaſs-manufacturer.

The filtered liquor is to be boiled till a ſtrong pellicle is formed, which will be chiefly ſulphate of potaſh, as the taſte will indicate, being very inſoluble in the mouth, and feeling like ſand between the teeth. When ſulphate of potaſh appears firſt, which is known from the pellicle, it is to be boiled ſlowly, taking out the ſalt as it falls to the bottom of the pan.—The taſting is to be continued, to diſcover when it is formed of muriate of potaſh, which is the next ſalt that appears, and is known by its ſtrong ſalt and bitter taſte. The fire is then to be drawn, and the liquor allowed to be ſtill for ten minutes. The ſalt now fallen will be ſulphate of potaſh, which is to be taken away. The remaining liquor, when cold, is again to be boiled till a pellicle is formed, and then returned into the cooler, having firſt taken out of the cooler all the cryſtals of muriate of potaſh formed in the laſt cooling. They muſt be put into a box, or baſket, to drain dry, and then they are in a proper ſtate to be uſed by the alum-manufacturer. Boiling and cooling is to be repeated till no more muriate of potaſh is obtained. The remainder is dried down, and conſiſts of carbonate of ſoda, ſome ſulphate of ſoda, and a little muriate of ſoda.

Secondly.—The ſulphate of potaſh is decompoſed, by taking its weight of carbonaceous matter and mixing them well together; then putting them into a reverberating furnace, till they are in a ſtate of complete fuſion; after which it may be concentrated as in the former article; there will be ſome undecompoſed ſulphate and ſulphite of potaſh, as the only neutral ſalts which will be precipitated by boiling. The remaining liquor to be dried down, will conſiſt of carbonate of potaſh.

Sulphate of ſoda is to be decompoſed by the ſame method as ſulphate of potaſh. After which it is to be lixiviated, filtered, and boiled, till a pellicle is formed, and then put into a cool dry place, and in a few days there will be cryſtals of ſoda. The liquor muſt be drawn from them, and returned to be boiled, and again cooled; this is to be repeated till no more cryſtals of ſoda are produced. The remaining liquors will conſiſt of ſulphate of ſoda, and ſulphite of ſoda, to be dried down, and again put into the furnace with carbonaceous matters.

Thirdly.—Sometimes muriate of potaſh will be found in the cooler uncryſtallized; in that caſe it is to be diſſolved in water to a cryſtallizing pitch, and turned into a cooler, and cryſtals of muriate of potaſh will be obtained.

Fourthly.—To ſeparate the neutral ſalts contained in ſoap-maker's ſpent ley, it is to be filtered and boiled, to take away the ſulphate of potaſh. Then the liquor is to be cooled, and boiled, till no more muriate of potaſh is obtained, as in the firſt article. The liquor will then conſiſt of ſulphate of ſoda, and a little muriate of ſoda, to be dried down and decompoſed.

Fifthly.—The ſulphate of potaſh and ſoda contained in ſoap-maker's ſpent ley, is decompoſed and concentrated as in the firſt and ſecond articles.

Sixthly.—In applying the concentrated alkalies to ſoap-making, nothing is wanting but to cauſticize them with half their weight of quick-lime, and uſe the ley at a ſtrength that will eaſily unite with tallow.

In applying the concentrated alkalies to bleaching, they are to be cauſticized with half their weight of quick lime, and a ley made which is to be boiled down to a dry ſalt, and kept cloſe for uſe. When wanted as pearl-aſhes, nothing more is to be done than to put them in a reverberating furnace, and keep ſtirring them well till they come nearly to fuſion; they may then be taken out and uſed.—The muriate of potaſh cryſtallized is the moſt advantageous way of uſing it in the making of alum, and no ſalt produces more alum than it, except carbonate of potaſh when pure. The muriate of potaſh is to be uſed in the proceſs of alum-making as carbonate of potaſh.

MR. JAMES STUARD'S, (STEPNEY,) *for a* METHOD *to ſtrengthen* SHIPS *or* FLOATING-VESSELS.

The uſe of this invention is to preſerve life and property, by making a ſhip much ſtronger than on the common conſtruction; ſo that ſhould ſhe, by ſtreſs of weather, be driven on ſhore, ſhe will keep upright, and be better able to reſiſt danger; which is effected by laying a keel on each ſide the middle line, diſtant from it, including the thickneſs thereof, one ſixth of the average breadth at loading draft of water, or a little more or leſs, according to the fullneſs or ſharpneſs of the ſhip.

Obſervations by the Patentee.—A ſhip thus ſecured from ſtraining, is more likely not to work her plank looſe, which often occaſions foundering; and if by ſtreſs of weather ſhe is unavoidably driven on ſhore, ſhe has the advantage of ſhips on the common conſtruction, as they, laying on the edge, eaſily roll by the agitation of the ſea, and ſtrike againſt the ground, and when left by the tide, are often bulged by the overhanging weight; but ſhips on this conſtruction, having one-third of their breadth to ſtand on, will neither roll, nor be likely to bulge; and if, from the declivity of the ground, another ſhip would overſet, this will not, having two-thirds of the weight to counteract it. Therefore, as the preſervation of lives and property at ſea are of great importance, the above conſtruction of ſhips is recommended to all whom it may concern. The patentee requires only a ſmall compenſation per ton to allow any ſhip-builder the benefit of his invention.

MR. EDWARDS THOMASON'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in* HEARTH-BRUSHES.

Our readers will be ſurprized to hear, that, for the ſake of hiding the briſtles of hearth-bruſhes, this patent has been obtained. Inſtead of ſimple and inexpenſive articles, as theſe in general are, we have a ſort of frame-work, into which the briſtles are to be drawn when not in uſe; two or three tubes of which the handle conſiſts; and metal racks, and a wheel, included in theſe tubes. With this deſcription the nature of the invention will be eaſily underſtood, and its value properly appreciated.

MR. DANIEL CRAANEN'S, (FENCHURCH-STREET,) *for making* VERDIGRIS *in* LUMPS *or* POWDER, *with* INGREDIENTS *the* PRODUCE *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Upon ſheets of copper, the edges of which are turned up all the way round, pour the following mixture: one part of ſal-ammoniac, one quarter part of oil of vitriol, one half part of aquafortis, one quarter part of muriatic-acid, and twelve parts of cold ſpring-water. This mixture is to be well ſtirred up every two or three hours, until the ſame is diſcovered to be of a green or bluiſh caſt; it muſt remain a few hours, until it is ſettled, and the water at top perfectly clear, which will happen ſooner or later, according to the temperature of the atmoſphere. The water is then to be carefully poured off, leaving the ſediment at the bottom, which muſt be put into a veſſel, waſhed, and the water poured away.—The paint may then be taken and prepared in lumps, by the aſſiſtance of proper moulds, obſerving, afterwards, to keep them in a warm room. When dry, it may either be ground into powder, or remain in the lumps, as moſt convenient.

MR. CHESTER GOULD'S, (CLERKENWELL,) *for a new* HYDROMETER.

The conſtruction of this patent inſtrument may be thus deſcribed. Two glaſs cylinders, or tubes, the bore of which is about the ſize of a gooſe-quill, and thirty inches long, are incloſed in a braſs tube.—On one end of theſe cylinders is fitted a ſmall ſyringe, for the purpoſe of exhauſting the air from both at the ſame time.—If water is drawn into the cylinders, it will riſe to an equal height by the weight of the atmoſphere; but if a column of water is drawn into one, and a column of the higheſt rectified ſpirit into the other, the two columns will riſe to different heights, in proportion to their ſpecific gravities. The difference of height will determine the length of a ſcale, which is to be graduated by actual experiment, by diluting the ſpirit one per cent. at a time, and repeating the proceſs till the ſcale is finiſhed. It is then fitted to the glaſs tubes near the ſyringe, to be applied like the ſcale of an hydrometer. On the other end of the inſtrument a ſmall veſſel is fitted to receive the liquors. This veſſel is ſeparated into two equal parts by a partition, ſo that one part may be filled with water, and the other with ſpirit, and both remain ſeparate. This partition paſſes between the two glaſs tubes.—When a ſample of ſpirits is to be tried, one ſide of this veſſel muſt be filled with water, and the other with the ſpirit; they are then to be drawn into the inſtrument, till the water riſes exactly to the bottom of the ſcale, and the ſpirits will then riſe higher to the proof-mark, or above, or below, according to its ſtrength. If ſpirits are compared with ſpirits of known proof, the differences will appear on the ſcale without the aſſiſtance of the thermometer, becauſe the ſtate of the atmoſphere affects both ſamples alike, or very nearly ſo. The ſize and proportions of this inſtrument may be varied at pleaſure.—Some of them are provided with a ſtop-cock, for the purpoſe of more conveniently retaining the fluids in the inſtrument till the obſervation is made.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.*)

To his highly valued Friends and Patrons Benjamin and Abram Goldſmids, Eſqs. this Portrait of the Reverend Salomon Kirchel, High Prieſt of the Jewiſh Community, is dedicated with profound reſpect by their grateful humble Servant, Frederick Benjamin Barlin, Auguſt 23, 1803. F. B. Barlin pinxit. W. Hall ſculpt.

THIS high-poliſhed dedication is prefixed to a head which ſeems to have been painted with conſiderable ability. It is the portrait of a very handſome Jew, with a countenance of peculiar animation. It is engraved in the chalk manner, and would have been a much better print, if the artiſt had not been ſo anxious to diſplay the means by which he produced the work. There is what the chalk-engravers call "a regular grain" over the whole plate, an effect, which, as it coſts them much labour to achieve, they are very anxious to preſerve unbroken: the conſequence is, that eſſential merits are ſacrificed to it; and where it would be of the utmoſt advantage to blend and ſoften the tints to produce that roundneſs and relief, which ſhadows produce in nature, they are left, as here, with hard cutting edges, which neceſſarily gives a flatneſs that injures and impoveriſhes the whole.

How infinitely ſuperior to this tame mechaniſm is the rich and vigorous ſtyle of Hayward's Mrs. Siddons, from Sir Joſhua Reynolds. This plate, ſeconded by the opinion of the late illuſtrious Preſident of the Royal Academy, ſhould prove to all artiſts, that, in proportion as they are oſtentatious of diſplaying the means, they loſe ſight of the end, and ſink from men of ſcience into mechanics. Theſe obſervations apply to moſt of the chalk-engravers of the preſent day. The late Mr. Thew gave the lead; he found that he could render a mechanical grain of ſervice, and he uſed it with great ability. The whole ſtring of his imitators have been in ſuch hot purſuit of this mere mechanical operation, that they have too often neglected the higher requiſites of the art, for the gauzy tinſel effect this mechaniſm naturally produces.

His Grace Francis Duke of Leeds, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter; late his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From a Portrait by T. Lawrence, R.A. Preſented to her Grace in the Year 1797, by the Gentlemen of the Foreign Department. R. M. Meadows ſculpt. 1803.

This picture was exhibited, and had a remarkably rich and ſplendid effect; the engraving is accurate, and highly finiſhed, but it has a gauzy flimzineſs that wants body, and gives it too much the appearance of an aërial being.

It is in the chalk manner.

Mr. Kemble, in the Character of Rolla. T. Lawrence, R.A pinxit. S. W. Reynolds ſculpt. Boydell's, 1803.

This is a moſt ſpirited and animated portrait, and the mezzotinto is engraved with great vigour and taſte.

Mr. Johnſton, as Sir Callaghan, in Love-a-la-Mode. M. A. Shee pinxit. W. Ward ſculpt.

A very ſtriking likeneſs of the original, admirably well marked in the dramatic character, and very well engraved.

The Dutch Minſtrell.—Rembrandt. Leda.—Michael Angelo. Venus and Cupids.—R. Coſway. S. Bennet ſculpt.

Of theſe three prints, the firſt is in the line, but the lines are ſo coarſe and extravagant, that it is not poſſible for Rembrandt's beautiful *claro-oſcuro* to exiſt amongſt ſuch barbarous bars. The other two are in the chalk manner, but they do dot poſſeſs any ſtriking merit; they have on the whole a woolly and hazy effect.

The Four Evangeliſts. Dominici del Frate delt. Pictro Fontana enciſe.

Four ſeparate deſigns of half-length figures, but the deſigns are neither new nor rare. If examined as engravings, they will be found of the ſchool of Raphael Morghen; but they are heavy and laboured productions.

Priam, on his Departure for the Grecian Camp. W. Hamilton, Eſq. R. A. pinxit. A. Fogg ſculpt.

This is intended as a companion to a print of Priam entreating Achilles to let him have the body of Hector, from a deſign of J. S. Copley's, which was publiſhed ſome time ago.

The moſt ſtriking part of Mr. Hamilton's deſign, is a very fine Etruſcan border on the edge of Priam's very ample robe. The engraving is in the chalk manner, and on the whole good.

John Heaviſide, Eſq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. Sir Wm. Beechy, R.A. pinxit. W. Say ſculpt.

It is giving this portrait very high praiſe to ſay that it is worthy of the artiſt; for, in that branch of the art, Sir William has a well-earned and well-founded celebrity. It is very well deſigned, and engraved in a very good ſtyle.

In conſequence of a late duel, which muſt be in the recollection of every one, Mr. Heaviſide became a very general ſubject of converſation; and, we ſuppoſe that it was in ſome meaſure in conſequence of that converſation, another portrait of that gentleman has been lately engraved in mezzotinto from Zoffanii: which is the beſt likeneſs we cannot judge, but Mr. Zoffanii's portrait of him is fairly an *Iron Man.*

Herbert Mayo, D.D. late Rector of St. George's, Middleſex. L. F. Abbot pinxit. C. Picart ſculpt.

This portrait is not a mere tracing of the features, but a delineation of the mind; it is well-marked, and admirably engraved in the chalk manner.

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Bedford. Dedicated by Permiſſion to his Grace John Duke of Bedford, &c. John Hoppner pinxit. W. Ward, ſculpt.

A very fine portrait of a very fine woman. The deſign is conceived with great taſte and ſimplicity, and it is charmingly engraved in the mezzotinto manner.

The Marchioneſs of Exeter. Dedicated by Permiſſion to the moſt noble Henry Morquis of Exeter. T. Lawrence pinxit. S. W. Reynolds ſculpt.

This portrait is the ſame ſize as the foregoing, and admirably adapted for a companion print. With reſpect to the engraving, it is in that ſuperior ſtyle with which Mr Reynolds's mezzotintos are almoſt invariably marked.

Sophia Counteſs Zamovſke, born Princeſs Czartoryſki. Iſabey delt. Agar ſculpt.

Another beautiful portrait of a very beautiful woman, deſigned with uncommon taſte, and exquiſitely engraved. The drawing was made by Iſabey, of Paris, and the character beams with ſimplicity and elegance; Mr. Agar has preſerved the ſpirit of the original in his very maſterly engraving. The lady is now with her huſband in London, and the portrait is conſidered by all who have ſeen her, to be a very ſtriking reſemblance.

It is publiſhed by Mr. Ackermann, who has alſo juſt compleated his book of Military Evolutions from Geſner's very ſpirited deſigns. The whole ſet conſiſts of thirty prints, price ſeven guineas, deſcriptive of Marching, Attacking, Retreating, Advancing, Storming, Fighting, Skirmiſhing, and Killing. It compriſes the various modes of fighting in various countries; and at this critical juncture, when the whole nation is armed in defence of every thing that is valuable to them, muſt be peculiarly intereſting, and would be a proper, and, it may be added, an uſeful, decoration to all the barracks in the kingdom. We have not now room to enter into a critical examination of their various merits, but ſhall endeavour to reſume them in a future Retroſpect.

Clay and Scriven have juſt publiſhed a pair of very beautiful prints from two of Weſtall's pictures. The firſt is

Venus and her Doves. Engraved by E. Scriven, hiſtorical Engraver to her R. H. the Princeſs of Wales. The Second, an Infant Bacchus, from the original Painting in the Poſſeſſion of R. P. Knight, Eſq.

Mr. Weſtall's delineations are almoſt invariably marked with taſte and ſpirit. In his beautiful drawings from Milton (in the Shakeſpeare Gallery) where the ſcenery laid is in the garden of Eden, the figure of Eve blends with her beauty that ineffable grace and innate modeſty which belongs to the character; and the luxuriant back ground teems with

> "Flowers worthy paradiſe—which not nice art,
> In beds and curious knots, but nature boon
> Poured forth profuſe, on hill, and dale, and plain."

The figure of Satan, in the ſame ſeries, is marked with unconquerable ſpirit, and towers with majeſtic pride.

When this artiſt takes his ſubjects from the heathen mythology, the characteriſtic marks are attentively diſcriminated, and generally appropriate. To this may be added, that he knows his own *forte*, and generally ſelects ſubjects ſuitable to his powers; and the publiſhers of this pair of prints have hitherto been extremely fortunate in their choice of the delineations they have copied from his pencil.

With reſpect to the two now before us, the figure of Venus is extremely elegant, and the back-ground rich and luxuriant; though we think the drapery might have been of a lighter texture. The Bacchus is an admirable figure: in the face, the artiſt has been particularly happy. It is not like many modern delineations of this little deity, which might paſs for Silenus, but have no more reſemblance to Bacchus, than muddy ale has to ſparkling champagne.

The ſurrounding ſcenery enters into the true point of the lines, deſcribing this voluptuous deity, in his infancy,

> "Nouriſhed near ſhady rills, and cooling ſtreams,
> "He to the nymphs avows his amorous pains," &c.

Both of the prints are extremely well engraved, and have a very fine tone of colouring.

From the inſtitution of the Royal Academy to the preſent moment, the R. A's have had ſome ſubject of debate and contention, which has kept them at perpetual war with each other. We have not now room to inſert either the late debates on the vote of a ſum of money to the ſubcription at Lloyd's, with the conſequent royal interpoſition, or the ſtrange procraſtination in the appointment of an aſſociate; but mean to give a narrative of both theſe tranſactions in the next Retroſpect.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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The Narrative of a Voyage of Diſcovery to New South Wales, performed by Lieutenant James Grant of the Royal Navy, in the Lady Nelſon, a brig of ſixty tons burthen, fitted with ſliding-keels, according to a late invention of Captain Schank, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. By this voyage the ſeparation of Van Diemen's Land from New Holland is completely aſcertained.

Mr. FLOWER, of Cambridge, purpoſes ſhortly to put to preſs the Miſcellaneous Works of the late Mr. Robinſon of Cambridge, in four volumes 8vo. There will be two editions agreeably to the propoſals inſerted in this Magazine ſome time ſince. The ſubſcription price will be raiſed as ſoon as the publication takes place.

Mr. DUPRE, the compiler of a French Neological Vocabulary, or Dictionary of New French Words introduced with the Revolution, which are not to be found in the Dictionaries in common uſe, is preparing for the preſs a Tranſlation of the Memoirs of Margaret de Valois, firſt Wife of Henry the Fourth of France, written by herſelf, and containing the Secret Hiſtory of the Court of France for ſeventeen years, from 1565 to 1582, including her Relation of the Maſſacre of the French Proteſtants in 1572, commonly ſtyled the Maſſacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. Theſe Membirs will be illuſtrated with Hiſtorical Notes, drawn from Brantome and other writers, the whole forming a Hiſtory of the Age and Times of Henry the Great, the wiſeſt and beſt Monarch France ever knew.

Mr. HIGHMORE is compiling a Hiſtory of the Honourable Artillery Company, for its earlieſt Annals, which, as connected in many reſpects with the general Affairs of the Metropolis, and of the Country, will form an intereſting Detail of Domeſtic Hiſtory for ſeveral hundred Years to the preſent Time. We underſtand that not only a reference to ſeveral libraries has been offered, but that an inſpection of the archives of the Society have been granted him for this purpoſe.

Mr FELLOWES has juſt printed a new Work, in three volumes, intitled, The Guide to Immortality; or, Memoirs of the Life and Doctrine of Chriſt, by the Four Evangeliſts, digeſted into one continued Narrative, according to the Order of Time and Place laid down by Archbiſhop Newcome, in the Words of the eſtabliſhed

Verſion, with Improvements, and illuſtrated with Notes, moral, theological and explanatory, tending to delineate the true Character and Genius of Chriſtianity."

A Series of French Dramas, adapted to the Engliſh Stage, by Mr. James Wild, are to be commenced in January. They will be printed to match with Bell's 18mo edition of Shakeſpeare and of the Britiſh Theatre. Each Act will be accompanied by an elegant Engraving.

Mr. ALEXANDER GILLESPIE will ſpeedily publiſh An Hiſtorical Review of the Royal Marine Corps, from its Original Formation, as a Diſtinct Body, down to the preſent Era, 1803. Mr. Gilleſpie has been upwards of twenty-four years an Officer in that Corps and his work is dedicated (by permiſſion) to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence.

Dr. HALLORAN, chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, invites ſubſcriptions to the Naval Hiſtory of the late War, with Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Commanders of Fleets, Squadrons, and Private Ships.

Mr. TAUNTON's Spring Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, will recommence on the 21ſt day of January 1804, at eight o'clock in the evening; and the Lectures will be continued, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour. Particulars may be known by application to Mr. Taunton, No. 10, Paternoſter-row.

Mr. SYER, Succeſſor to Dr. Pole, will commence his Second Courſe of Winter Lectures on the Elements and Practice of Midwifery, at his Lecture Room, 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Monday, the 8th of January 1804, at ſix o'clock on that and every ſubſequent evening.

Dr. KIRBY, of Edinburgh, propoſes this Winter, or in the enſuing Spring, to deliver a Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. The Courſe will be divided into two parts; in the former of which ſuch an arrangement will be followed as may admit of a more immediate application of our Phiſiological Principles to illuſtrate the Origin, Nature, and Treatment of Diſeaſes; and in the latter, ſuch Diſeaſes will be conſidered as, being of a more complicated nature, require a previous acquaintance with the healthy ſtate and more ſimple morbid affections of the ſeveral functions.

The celebrated buſt of Ceres, brought from Eleuſis by Meſſrs. CLARKE and CRIPPS, and depoſited in the veſtibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, is now placed upon a pedeſtal, with the following inſcription:

SIMULACRI. CERERIS. FRAGMENTUM.
ELEUSINE. DEPORTATUM.
POSUERUNT.
EDVARDO. DANIEL. CLARKE. ET.
JOAANNE. MARTIN. CRIPPS.
JESU. COLLEGII. ALUMNI.
A. D. MDCCCIII.

Mr. JOHN THELWALL, who is at this time delivering a Courſe of Lectures on Elocution at Edinburgh, announces a Letter to Mr. Francis Jeffray, Advocate, and Editor of the Edinburgh Review, on the Calumnies, Miſrepreſentations, and direct Falſhoods introduced into that Work, in the unprecedented Criticiſm of an unpubliſhed Book: with an Expoſition of the Ignorance of thoſe ſelf-conſtituted Arbiters of Taſte and Literature.

Mr. A. B. LAMBERT is on the eve of publiſhing his Deſcription of the *Genus Pinus*. It will be of the Atlas ſize, illuſtrated with thirty-eight engravings.—It contains directions with reſpect to the cultivation, and remarks on the uſes of the ſeveral ſpecies. The price is ten guineas; but ſingle copies, richly coloured, cannot be ſold for leſs than five times that ſum.

Mr. GEORGE MONTAGU is preparing for the preſs a Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Shells, Marine, Land, and Freſh Water.

An edition of Churchill's Poems, with copious Notes, will be ready for publication early in the preſent month.

Lord ROMNEY has found that parſnips are very valuable as food for cows. They are very fond of them, and yield more milk than when fed with oil-cake, or any other food.

A new threſhing-mill has been built in the Iſle of Ely, by Meſſrs. EDES and NICHOLLS, which, with the aid of two women, three boys, and two men, will threſh twenty quarters of wheat, or thirty of oats, in a day; and it does its work much cleaner than it can be done by manual labour.

Mr. LEEDS, of Somerſham, in Huntingdonſhire, has very ſucceſsfully cultivated hemp on a black peaty ſoil, which had formerly been the bed of a river, but which was much overrun with nettles, and other rubbiſh. This mode of culture not only yielded fifty ſtone of hemp per acre, but cleaned the land completely.

Mr. THOMPSON, at Waverby abbey, in Surrey, has uſed greaves from the London tallow chandlers, with great ſucceſs, as manure on a ſandy ſoil. They were tried on two fields with equal effect. No common dreſſing of the richeſt dung could have exceeded that of the greaves, at the rate of 10 cwt. per acre.

A ſpecimen of wool has been brought from New South Wales, which is deemed ſuperior to the beſt Spaniſh wool. In this colony, Captain Mc.Arthur has already four thouſand ſheep, with Spaniſh rams; and he thinks theſe will double themſelves every two years and a half, and that, in the courſe of twenty years, his ſtock will be ſo much increaſed, as to produce a quantity of fine wool, equal to that now imported from Spain, and other countries, at an annual expence of 1,800,000l. ſterling.

Early in the preſent month will be publiſhed, a new edition of Mr. Hugh Farmer's Eſſay on Miracles, carefully printed from a copy of the edition which was publiſhed by the author in the year 1771. To this impreſſion will be added a complete Index of the Paſſages of Scripture, explained or referred to in the courſe of the volume.

The Coſtume of the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria, conſiſting of fifty coloured engravings, will very ſhortly be publiſhed. The hiſtorical and deſcriptive parts will be written by Bertrand and Moleville. It will be rendered uniform with the coſtumes of China, Turkey, and Ruſſia.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke, author of the Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery, is about to publiſh, with critical Notes and Diſſertations, a new edition of Falconer's Shipwreck.—It will be embelliſhed with ſeveral highly-finiſhed engravings.

Mr. Charles Wilkinson will, in a few weeks, publiſh an Hiſtorical Epitome of the iſlands of Malta and Goza.

The fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia* is juſt ready for publication.

There has lately been diſcovered in the territory of Falcion, a village diſtant about two leagues from Nice, a Cavern, the entrance to which is formed by a very narrow aperture. The interior of this cavern, of which neither the depth nor extent are, as yet, known, exhibits a number of vaſt compartments that reſemble temples decorated with columns formed by the cryſtallation of waters. One ſingle hall or ſaloon will contain about 400 perſons. The reflection is ſo ſtrong that it requires but very little light to illumine the interior in a very ſplendid ſtyle. Only a ſmall number of curious adventurers have as yet entered it, among whom are a poet and a Roman deſigner, both of whom ſpeak of it with rapture and aſtoniſhment. A certain general, whoſe name is not mentioned, purpoſes ſpeedily to make a deſcent into it, and to draw up a circumſtantial report of whatever intereſting particulars he may diſcover.

Mr. Peter Rieffelgen, a native of Copenhagen, has juſt invented a new muſical inſtrument, which he calls *Melodica*, in which the ſound is produced in a manner hitherto unknown, viz. by the friction of metal forks againſt a moveable metal cylinder, which is effected by ſtraining or ſlackening the fork, by means of keys like thoſe of an organ. As this invention is proved by competent judges to be intirely new, and ſuperior to any one of a ſimilar conſtruction, under the name of the *Harmonica*, his Daniſh Majeſty has granted him his royal letters-patent, in which the formation and peculiar excellence of the *Melodica* is detailed at full length.

Lyceums of natural hiſtory, &c. are about to be eſtabliſhed in many of the principal towns in France. That at Moulins was opened with great form in June laſt.

A very intereſting work has lately been publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, intitled, "Georgia; or, an Hiſtorical Picture of Gruſinia, in a political, eccleſiaſtical, and literary, Point of View.

At Paris, the moſt celebrated engravers are employed upon a fine collection of coloured drawings, received from China, and ſent to the National Library by the French Miſſionaries. The reſemblance which the Chineſe vaſes bear to thoſe of ancient Greece, may ſtrike out new light with reſpect to the origin of the arts.

M. Akerblad, a Swede, has juſt publiſhed in Paris, a new Interpretation of the celebrated Phœnician Inſcription, which was copied in Cyprus by the celebrated Pococke, and is preſerved at Oxford.

An intereſting work, in three volumes, has been lately publiſhed at Francfort upon Mayne, intitled, Travels in Auſtria, and Italy, by J. J. Gerning. The route deſcribed is from Francfort, by Nuremberg and Ratiſbon, to Vienna, and thence, by Trieſte, to Naples and Rome, and thence he returns by Florence, Bologna, Parma, Mantua, and Verona.

A work of conſiderable intereſt has been lately publiſhed at Leipſic. It is ſaid to be replete with information on the moſt ancient hiſtory and geography of Greece, and is intitled, "Ελληνικα; ſeu, Antiquiſſimæ Græcorum Hiſtoriæ Res inſigniores uſque ad primam Olympiadem, cum geographicis Deſcriptionibus: e

Scriptoribus Græcis collectas, Notis criticis atque exegeticis illuſtravit, et Indices cum Latina Interpretatione adjecit E. G. SIEBELIS."

M. LARIVE has diſcovered a mineral ſpring at Montlignon, in the valley of Montmorency, the water of which, being analyzed, is found in each pint to contain three grains of muriate of magneſia, one grain of carbonate of magneſia, two grains of muriate of chalk, half a grain of ſulphate of chalk, two grains of carbonate of iron, beſides carbonic acid. It is hoped that this ſpring will be found a valuable acquiſition to medicine.

M. POULLEAU, of Moſcow, has invented a new muſical inſtrument, which is played like a harpſichord, and is ſaid to imitate the ſound of a fiddle, viol, violoncello, and *viole d'amour*.

A Board of Agriculture has lately been eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia on an extenſive plan. Mr. MADISON, Secretary of State, has been choſen Preſident, Dr. MITCHEL and G. LOGUX are Vice Preſidents. Two gentlemen of talents in that particular line, from every State in North America, are elected as correſpondents.

The manufacture of paper from ſtraw ſeems to have been carried from England to Sileſia, where M. ENGELLAN is carrying on the buſineſs on a large ſcale.

M. EDELCRANTZ has invented a new ſafety-piſton for Papin's Digeſter, which may be applied with effect to the boilers of ſteam engines.

In France, a new method of procuring very ſtrong vinegar from grapes has been diſcovered, the prime coſt of which is not one penny per quart.

The following proceſs is recommended as the beſt for preparing liquid ammoniac:—Slake ſixteen ounces of lime with water to make it into a liquid paſte, which put into a ſtone or glaſs retort; add ſixteen ounces of pulverized ſal-ammoniac, and cover the matraſs with a cap, to which muſt be adjuſted a tube of ſufficient length to reach to the bottom of the recipient. Mark on this recipient the height to which, when it is adapted to the matraſs, forty-eight ounces of water would riſe; put in it the half of that quantity of water, and faſten it to the cap. Then lute the interſtices with paſte made of flour and gypſum, and diſtil in the uſual way. The extremity of the tube being plunged into water, the ammoniacal gas is abſorbed without any danger of burſting the veſſels. Continue the diſtillation till the liquid has reached the point marked. In this manner, forty-eight ounces of highly-ſaturated ſpirit of ſal-ammoniac are obtained.

M. VON WAXEL, who, during his reſidence in the Crimea, ſucceeded in forming a very valuable collection of ancient coins, inſcriptions, and various other antiquities, found in that once-celebrated country, has lately publiſhed, at Berlin, an intereſting Deſcription, in the German Language, of the Articles collected under the title, "Collection of ſome Antiquities made on the Coaſt of the Black Sea," with twenty-one plates, and a good map.

Profeſſor LANGE, at Halle, is publiſhing a correct edition of the Works of Iſocrates, with explanatory Notes.

In the foreſt of Mount Grediſtye, in the county of Hunyade, in Tranſylvania, ſome remains of an extenſive ancient city have been diſcovered; but nothing that could lead to a knowledge of its name; except that on one brick are the following letters:

PER Sco Rilo.

In the circumjacent country, a great number of gold coins have been diſcovered, which are in a good ſtate of preſervation, each of them being equal in weight to 2½ ducats. On one ſide are three male figures; the firſt and laſt carrying hatchets; and below is the inſcription—*Κοζων*. On the reverſe is an eagle at reſt, holding a crown in its right claw. It is ſuppoſed by M. EKHEL and other learned numiſmaticians, that theſe pieces of money were coined at the Hetruſcan City, COSÆ, and that the three male figures repreſent a Conſul preceded and followed by a Lictor If the opinions of the learned be well founded, theſe coins muſt be above 2000 years old. The Auſtrian Government has ordered further reſearches to be made in the neighbourhood.

D. M. LAGASCA, a pupil of the profeſſors in the royal botanical garden at Madrid, who had undertaken a botanical tour through Spain at the expence of the King, has diſcovered, in the neighbourhood of Pajares, in Aſturia, conſiderable quantities of the Icelandic moſs, which has hitherto been conſidered as peculiar to the boreal regions.

The Emperor of RUSSIA, for the purpoſe of encouraging the Inoculation of the Cow-pock, has ordered that five rubles be paid to every ſurgeon or phyſician for each child of poor people, whom he can prove to have inoculated gratis with vaccine matter.

A Ruſſian Tranſlation of Longinus's Work on the Sublime, by Mr. MARTINOV, has lately been publiſhed at Peterſburg.

Several important diſcoveries of Antiques have already been made in conſequence of the reſearches made at Oſtia, by order of the Pope, under the direction of CANOVA the ſculptor: The Pope has likewiſe ordered ſeveral ancient monuments at Rome, ſuch as the Coliſeum, the Triumphal Arches of Titus and Septemius Severus, &c. to be freed from the rubbiſh.

The Muſeum Napoleon in Paris, will ſhortly be enriched with a buſt of Alexander the Great, beſides the Pallas of Velletri and the ſtatues of the river gods, Nile, and Tiber. The buſt of Alexander has been preſented to the Muſeum by Bonaparte, to whom it was preſented by the Chevalier AZARA, the Spaniſh ambaſſa at Paris. It was found at Tivoli, in 1777, in the ruins of the Villa of Piſo, and purchaſed by M. Azara. Seven new rooms in the Muſeum are now fitting up, ſome of which are excluſively deſigned for the reception of Egyptian monuments, and others are to contain only works compoſed of coloured marble.

A Decree has lately been iſſued at Vienna, that, in caſe of the death of any perſon poſſeſſing a library, ſuch library ſhall be ſealed up, and one of the licenſers ſent to examine the contents, and *take away all prohibited books found therein.*

It has likewiſe been ordered that all books publiſhed by permiſſion of the licenſers under the reign of Joſeph II. ſhall be ſubjected to another reviſion.

The laſt volume of the Life of General Suwarrow, by ANTLING, is now printing at Peterſburg, at the Emperor's expence: it will coſt 4000 dollars.—A freſh proof of the unexampled liberality with which Alexander I. patronizes all literary undertakings.

M. von LIVOW, a Ruſſian councillor of ſtate, is now publiſhing a "Temple of Ruſſian Heroes," or a kind of Military Pantheon; for which the hiſtory of the Ruſſian empire furniſhes ample materials.

We may ſhortly expect from the pen of M. von GLINKA, profeſſor of Ruſſian literature in the univerſity of Dorpat, a "Mythology of the Ancient Sclavonians," which will probably fill up a conſiderable hiatus in that hitherto much neglected part of Ruſſian hiſtory.

On the 1ſt of Vendemiaire a new Journal was begun at Paris, entitled *Le Memorial Antibritannique,* the editor of which is the noted Bertrand BARRERE.

A. M. ZOEGE, a learned Daniſh gentleman has drawn up a *Catalogue Raiſonnée* of the Coptic manuſcripts belonging to Cardinal Borgia at Rome, amounting to 300; and it is now printing by order of his Eminence.

The ſhips ſent by the Ruſſian Government on a Voyage of Diſcovery, ſailed from Copenhagen in the month of September. Beſides Mr. TILESIUS, Dr. LANGSDORF, another learned and zealous naturaliſt, offered his gratuitous ſervice; and, as it was too late to write to Peterſburg relative to him, the Commanders, of their own accord, accepted of his offer, and with a praiſeworthy diſintereſtedneſs agreed to defray the expences of his meſs, &c. during the voyage, which will amount to about 800 rubles annually.

Mr. BERGMANN, a German traveller, has been reſiding during the laſt three years among the Calmucks of the Deſert; and, from the ſpecimens which he has already ſent to his friends, and which have been publiſhed under the title of *Mogoliſche Blätter,* we are led to expect on his return a moſt intereſting account of that people, with which we are ſtill ſo very imperfectly acquainted.

The Hungarian Government has reſolved to erect at the univerſity of Peſt, a Practical Inſtitute for the ſtudy of Rural Economy.

The Board lately erected at Vienna for the ſuper-reviſion of Books, has begun their work by prohibiting all the editions of the works of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Helvetius. Whole ſets of Voltaire's Works had hitherto been permitted to be publicly ſold, as only people of fortune, or at leaſt in eaſy circumſtances, were able to purchaſe them. Pezzl's Sketch of Vienna has likewiſe been added to the catalogue of prohibited books. His Imperial Majeſty has indeed lately decreed that the religious books of the Proteſtants ſhould not be conſidered as belonging to the claſs to be prohibited; but that ſuch of them, however, as contained Socinian doctrines or principles, or attacks againſt the Roman Catholic religion, its eccleſiaſtical and hierarchical conſtitution, its diſcipline and ceremonies, ſhould be prohibited generally, and conſequently even the Proteſtant ſubjects of the Auſtrian dominions debarred from the uſe of them.

Counſellor POSPELOW, director of the imperial loan-bank at Peterſburg, is, with the Emperor's approbation, employed in tranſlating Tacitus into Ruſſian; and, to enable him to purſue that work without interruption, he has been diſcharged from all ſervice, with his entire ſalary as a penſion for life.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act for exempting Perſons ſerving, or who have found Subſtitutes to ſerve, in the additional Military Force, raiſed under an Act of this Seſſion of Parliament, from being ballotted to ſerve in the Militia of England." (Paſſed 11th Auguſt, 1803. Cap. 123.)

"WHEREAS it is expedient that Perſons ſerving, or who have found Subſtitutes to ſerve, in the additional Military Force raiſed under an Act of this Seſſion, ſhould not be liable to be ballotted to ſerve or to ſupply any Vacancies in the Militia;" it is, therefore, enacted, that no perſon enrolled and ſerving, or who ſhall have found any ſubſtitute to ſerve, in the additional military force, ſhall be liable to be balloted to ſerve or to find any ſubſtitute to ſerve, in the militia of England.

"Act for granting his Majeſty certain Duties on Receipts." (Paſſed 11th Auguſt, 1803. Cap. 126.)

It is enacted that the reſpective ſtamp duties on receipts given upon the payment of money granted by 31 Geo. III. c. 25 and 35 Geo. III. c. 25, ſhall, from and after the 10th day of October, 1803, ceaſe, and be no longer paid. § 1.

And from and after the ſaid 10th of October 1803, there ſhall be paid throughout Great Britain, for every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt ſhall be given upon the payment of money, the ſtamp-duties following:—For 2l. and not amounting to 10l.—2d.; amounting to 10l. and not to 20l.—4d.; amounting to 20l. and not to 50l.—8d.; amounting to 50l. and not to 100l.—1s.; amounting to 100l. and not to 200l.—2s.; amounting to 200l. and not to 500l.—3s.; amounting to 500l. and upwards—5s.; which duties ſhall be paid *by the perſons giving ſuch receipts and diſcharges, or acquittances*, except where given upon payment of money, in reſpect of any debt payable to his Majeſty, or to any perſons for his uſe, in which caſe the duty ſhall be paid by the perſons by whom, or on whoſe behalf, ſuch receipt ſhall be required. § 2.

Every receipt, diſcharge, or acquittance, note, memorandum, or writing whatever, given to any perſon for or upon the payment of money which ſhall contain or expreſs, or in any manner ſignify or denote, any general acknowledgement of any debt, claim, account, or demand, or all or any debts, claims, accounts, or demands being paid, ſettled, received, accounted for, balanced, diſcharged, releaſed, or ſatisfied, or whereby any ſum of money therein mentioned ſhall be acknowledged to be in full or in diſcharge or ſatisfaction of all or any ſuch debts, claims, accounts, or demands, or intended ſo to be, and whether the ſame ſhall or ſhall not be ſigned by or with the name of the perſon by or on whoſe behalf the ſame ſhall be given, ſhall be deemed to be a receipt for 500l. and upwards, and ſhall be liable to the ſtamp-duty of five ſhillings; and no ſuch receipt ſhall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be uſeful or available in law or equity as an acknowledgement of any debts, claims, accounts, or demands being paid, ſettled, received, accounted for, balanced, diſcharged, releaſed, or ſatisfied, whether generally or otherwiſe, or for any other or greater ſum of money than the ſum therein expreſſed, unleſs the ſame ſhall be ſtamped with the proper ſtamp to denote the ſaid duty of five ſhillings. § 3.

If any receipt, acquittance, or diſcharge, ſhall, contrary to this Act, be engroſſed, written, or printed on vellum, parchment, or paper which ſhall not be ſtamped according to this act, or which ſhall be ſtamped with a ſtamp of a lower denomination, there ſhall be payable to his Majeſty, the full duty chargeable thereon, and which duty ſhall be payable by and charged upon all perſons by this Act required to give ſuch receipt, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns. § 4.

Any perſon, or any agent of any perſon from whom any ſum ſhall be due, and who ſhall have paid ſuch ſum, may provide a piece of paper, vellum, or parchment duly ſtamped, and demand of the perſon entitled to ſuch ſum, or any agent to whom the ſame ſhall have been paid, a receipt for ſuch ſum, and alſo the amount of the duty; and if any perſon to whom any ſum of money ſhall have been paid ſhall refuſe to give ſuch receipt upon demand, or pay the amount thereof, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit ten pounds, to be recovered as any penalty may be recovered under the ſaid Acts. § 5.

No receipt liable to the duties ſhall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, or admitted in any court to be good, uſeful, or available in law or equity, unleſs ſtamped with a lawful ſtamp or mark of the rate of duty by this act directed, or ſome higher rate of duty. § 6.

All receipts which by the former Acts are exempted from duties, ſhall all ſo be exempted from the duties impoſed by this Act. § 7.

If any perſon ſhall counterfeit or procure to be counterfeited, or forged, any ſtamp, &c. every perſon ſo offending ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy. § 8.

All powers relating to the former duties are to extend to this Act. § 9.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of November, and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ALDERSON, Thomas Middleton, York, corn-factor. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn

Algar, John, Threadneedle-ſtreet, boot and ſhoe-maker. (Duff, Thavies'-inn

Atkinſon, William, Wortley Mills, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn

Bell, Carſey, Sampſon's-gardens, Wapping, mariner. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry

Bawtree, Samuel, jun. Creſcent, London, corn-factor. (Parnther and Len, London-ſtreet

Binns, John, Kirkburton, clothier. (Ballye, Chancery-lane

Beaver, George, Taviſtock-place, Pancras, ſtone-maſon and builder. (Edwards, Red Lion-ſquare

Binns, William, late of Kirkburton, clothier. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell-court

Briggs, John, Yarmouth, ſlopſeller, &c. (Thomas, Bearbinder-lane

Binleſs, Thomas, Baſinghall-ſtreet, factor. (Walton, Girdler's hall

Benſtead, William, Haleſworth, malſter and coal-merchant. (Robins, Gray's-inn-place

Blyth, Thomas, Birmingham, factor. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-inn

Blaylock, George, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, merchant. (Bainbridge, Newcaſtle

Buck, William, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchant, and hop and rum dealer. (Martin, Vintner's-hall

Bennett, John Wotton, Exeter, dyer. (Sanſum, Ely place

Boardman, Peter, Bolton, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Barwell, William, Yarmouth, brandy merchant. (Whitaker, Broad-court, Long Acre

Burcham, Charles, Stowmarket, butcher. (Evans, Furnival's-inn

Buſigny, Victor and James Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackſtock, Temple

Bradbury, Samuel, Alderſgate-ſtreet, banker and broker. (Adams, Old Jewry

Bonnell, Obadiah, Bell-yard, Carey-ſtreet, taylor. (Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriars

Blacklock, William, Rathbone-place, (partner with Joſeph Tunſtal, of Burſlem, dealers in glaſs and earthenware.) (Wilſon, Crown-office-row, Temple

Clayton, Joſeph, Southwark, cheeſemonger. (Wood, Bartholomew hoſpital

Colemar, John, Liverpool, biſcuit-baker. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings

Cohen, Lewis, Gower's-row, Goodman's-fields, merchant and leather manufacturer. (Howard, Jewry-ſtreet

Carr, Thomas, Gomerſall, cotton ſpinner. (Smith, Hatton-garden

Claſſon, Hieronymus John, America-ſquare, merchant. (Mayo and Pearce, Cloak-lane

Cramer, John, Spa Gardens, Bermondſey, victualler and muſical inſtrument maker. (Whitton, Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row

Cooper, William, Nottingham, grocer. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Clarke, Thomas, Liverpool, ſadler. (Egerton, Gray's-inn

Curtis, John, Bolton, innholder. (Marſhall, Boſton

Curtiſs, Thomas, Radford, bleacher. (M'Dougal and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn

Clark, John, Bolton, merchant. (Bicknell, Spring Garden-terrace

Cullimore, Thomas, Briſtol, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple

Denton, George, Kingſton, Hull, currier. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet

Ditton, Samuel, Mancheſter, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Duckett, George, Middleſex ſtreet, Somers' Town, timber-merchant. (Evans, Birchin-lane

Dowding, Thomas, John Low, and Samuel Biſhop, Wood-ſtreet, hatters. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare

Dawes, John, Camomile-ſtreet, mariner. (Toulmin, Union-ſtreet, Southwark

Downie, John, Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch-ſtreet

Davis, John, Wallingford, wine and brandy-merchant. (Paſmore, Doughty ſtreet

Elkington, William, Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Fiſher, James, Lancaſter, late of Trinadad, merchant, now, or late, partner with Abraham Zimeon Duncker Culvelie (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter

Fuller, Daniel, Woodbridge, maltſter and merchant. (Robins, Gray's-inn-place

Fletcher, William, late of Gray's-inn, now of Hoxton, money ſcrivener. (Pullen, Fore-ſtreet

Fell, William, St. Martin's-lane, taylor. (Leeſon, Staples'-inn

Felton, William, Leather-lane, coachmaker. (Williams Curſitor-ſtreet

Finnis, Robert, Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, money-ſcrivener. (Griffith, Secondaries office, King's Bench-walk, Temple

Fiſher, Frederick George Brighthelmſtone, bookſeller. (Rippon, Bermondſey-ſtreet

German, Anthony and John Jephſon, Nottingham, hoſiers and cotton-ſellers, (Rider, Fetter-lane

Gardner, William Newent, baker and maltſter. (French, and Williams, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn

Gell, John, Naburn, draper and taylor. (Freame, Little St. Martin's-lane

Groves, Henry, Merthyrtidvil, ſhopkeeper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn

Henderſon, Thomas, Milk-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Coren, Clifford's-inn

Hale, Henry, Birchin-lane, oilman. (Noy, Mincing-lane

Henry, Iſaac, Liverpool, ſhopkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings

Hanford, Mary and Suſanna Leonard, Dover-ſtreet, milliners. (Sherwin, Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row

Hay, James Church-lane, St. George, bricklayer and builder. (Keeks, New-road, Wellcloſe-ſquare

Hodgſon, Thomas, Stamford Bridge-lodge, bead jobber. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Holden, George, jun. Kingſton Hull, merchant. (Roſſer, Kirby-ſtreet

Handley, John, Mancheſter, carrier. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet

Jenkins, David, Salver, linen-draper. (James, Gray's-inn

Jones, Thomas, Monmouth, ſhopkeeper. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn

Jameſon, Archibald, Robert Claſſon, Burr-ſtreet, merchants. (Birket, Bond-court, Walbrook

Jolley, Nathan, Woodſtock-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Morgan, Gray's-inn

Jackſon William, J Hungerford, grocer and ſhopkeeper. Berry and King, Meard ſtreet, Soho

Jackſon, Joſiah, William Lowe, Charles Johnſon, James Shufflebotham, John Johnſon, and James Leigh, Mancheſter, merchants. (Milne and Parry, Temple.

Kennedy, John, Broad-ſtreet, merchant. Partner with Angus Kennedy of Jamaica. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford-court

Knowles, Henry, Ruſhworth, cotton-ſpinner. (Hobrew, Bolton

King, John, Berkeley, cordwainer. (Jenkins, James and Co. New Inn

Knight, John Brooke, Camomile-ſtreet, cordwainer. (Collins, Spital-ſquare

Lewis, Thomas, Briſtol, merchant. (James, Gray's-inn

Leveridge, William, Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. (Hudſon, Winkworth-buildings, City-road

Moors, George, Long-alley, Shoreditch, leather-ſeller. Goodchild, Camomile-ſtreet

Monteath, James and James Sequeira, Gracechurch-ſtreet, druggiſts and chymiſts. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Marſden, John, and John Heywood, Marſden, cotton-ſpinners. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet

Monk Francis, Folkeſtone, tanner. (Webb, Folkeſtone

Moore, Hugh, ironmonger lane, merchant. Partner with Thomas Moore, Baltimore, America. (Willis, Warnford court

M'Clure, David, Woodbridge, brandy-merchant. (Robins, Gray's-inn-place

Moore, James, Milden-hall, cordwainer. (Giles, Shire-lane

Martin, Thomas, Coleman-ſtreet, and John Henry Ford, Coleman-ſtreet-buildings. (Dann, Threadneedle ſtreet

Merritt, William, Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, ſtationer. (Noy, Mincing-lane

Murray, James, Portſmouth, ſadler. (Becket, Clement's-inn

Newlove, Edward, Great Driffield, vintner. (Willis, Warnford court

Noble, Mark, Narrow-wall, Lambeth, merchant and iron-founder. (Williams and Rawlinſon, Chatham-place

Pearce, William, Bunhill-row, victualler. (Fols, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand

Pearſon, John, Maryport, Cumberland, mariner. (Clennell, Staple's-inn

Pickerſgill, Thomas, Little Turnſtile, Holborn, baker. (Mills, Ely-place

Parker, Joſeph, Hereford, brandy-merchant. (Williams, Bedford-row

Poppleton, Paul, Almonbury, dry-ſalter. (Sykes and Knowles, Bolwell-court

Pavs, William, Little Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, ſilverſmith. (Lodington and Hall, Temple

Pollington, Charles, Havant, ſhopkeeper. (Williams, Upper John ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare

Richmond, Emanuel, Charlotte mews, Pancras, ſtable-keeper. (Mawley, Tottenham ſtreet

Robinſon, James, Liverpool, proviſion merchant. (Atkinſon, Chancery lane

Richings, Stephen and Somerſet, Oxford, breeches maker and glover. (Richings, Thavies-inn

Shelley, John, Mile End-road, mariner. (Incles, Billiter-ſquare

Sherriff, Joſeph, Blackfriars road, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry

Selway, James, Broadway, Weſtminſter, grocer. (Rigby, New City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet

Taylor, Thomas Beal, Leiceſter ſquare, ſhoemaker. (Newcomb, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly

Thomas, James, Spread Eagle court, Finch lane, and Walworth, merchant (Rawlinſon, Chatham place

Townſend, John Ludgate hill and Lambeth, laceman. (Field, Friday ſtreet

Futher, Thomas Parry, Holborn hill, linendraper. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet

Thompſon, William, Dean ſtreet, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeater, Moor place, Lambeth, merchants, and alſo ſurviving partners of William Atkinſon, under the firm of William Atkinſon and Co. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars

Tovey, Edward, North Bradley, Wilts, clothier. (James, Gray's inn

Tinkler, George, and John Riſk, Mead's court, Soho, leatherſellers. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet

Tanner, Nicholas, St. Decemman's, maltſter. (Blake, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet

Teuch, William, Belton Mill, miller. (Sanderſon, Palſgrave place

Thompſon, William, Mancheſter, dealer. (Willis, Warnford court

Thompſon, Anthony, ſome time ſince of Whitley Wood, afterwards of Selloy Hall farm, and now of Birmingham, merchant and manufacturer. (Blagrave, Saliſbury ſtreet

Whitehead, Edward, New road, Tottenhamcourt road, merchant. (Flahman, Ely place

Weir, Joſeph, jun. Charles ſtreet, Covent Garden, tailor. (Taylor, Mortimer ſtreet

Weaver, Thomas, Mancheſter, cornfactor. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Whitehouſe, Edward, Fenton, earthenware dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Wheeler Joſeph, Blackheath, miller. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn

Walford, Mary, Old ſtreet, ſoap boiler. (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet, Covent Garden

Warwick, John, Long Buckley, tailor and ſhopkeeper. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symonds inn

Watlings, Edmund Utting, Tooting, ſecond officer of the Glatton Eaſt Indiaman. (Wright and Holdſworth, Sherborne lane

Windett, James, Norwich, grocer. (Harmer, Norwich

Whittaker, James, Haſlingden, grocer and woollen manufacturer. (Clarke and Rickards, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbot, Thomas, Wiſbeach, liquor merchant, January 24

Andrews, Cæſar, Green Hamerton, ſpirit merchant, December 23

Anderſon, Robert, Guildford ſtreet, and of the Old Pay office, Broad ſtreet, merchant and inſurer, December 3

Anderſon, Chriſtopher, Newcaſtle, cheeſemonger, January 4

Brewer, William, Rocheſter, coachmaker, January 17

Bury, John, and Samuel Barnes, Mancheſter, manufacturer, December 13

Bradley, Samuel, jun. Leiceſter, grocer, December 19

Blyth, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, December 19

Baſhagen, Michael, and Jeremiah Berman, Watling ſtreet, merchants, December 22

Barlow, John, Mancheſter, grocer, December 30

Ballett, George, Southwark, linendraper, January 14

Beaumont, Thomas, Wakefield, ironmonger, January 7

Beatſon, William, the elder, Robert, John and William the younger, Maſbrough, chemiſts, brewers, and glaſſmen, January 24

Bird, Mertens, and Benjamin Savage, Jefferies ſquare, merchants, January 17

Beare, Shirley David, Kenſington, diſtiller, January 21

Beaumont, Thomas, Wakefield, ironmonger, January 14

Corbett, Robert, and Samuel Affleck, Liverpool, merchants, December 30

Corbet, John, Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 7

Clegg, John, and John Prince, Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen, December 24

Cook, John, Warren ſtreet, Tottenhamcourt road, linendraper, January 3

Cooke, George, and Joſeph Kilner, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 24

Calderwood, John, Clarence place, Pentonville, wine merchant, December 24

Cadwell, William, Maidſtone, upholſterer, January 3

Chater, William, Charles ſtreet, Long Acre, coach ſpring maker, January 17

Clark, John, Shoe lane, carpenter, January 17

Dorſet, George, John Johnſon, John Wilkinſon, William Berners, and James Tilſon, New Bond ſtreet, bankers. Separate eſtates of Dorſet and Tilſon, December 31

Denham William, Briſtol, merchants, December 29

Dunn, William, Greenbank, Wapping, baker, December 17

Eaſts, Robert, Weybread, butcher, December 22

Eccles, Thomas, and Barnard Thomas Holbrook, Watling ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 24

Early, James, Chelmsford, coal merchant, January 21

Fowler, William Shefford, and Mathew Samuel Haynes, Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden, (carrying on trade in Walbrook as merchants and inſurance brokers) January 14

Fearon, James, Peter, Upper Grafton ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, late Captain of the Belvidere Eaſt Indiaman, January 21

Galton, Galton, Edward, Ilford, innkeeper, December 20

Gulley, James, Frome Silwood, innholder, January 21

Giddon, Thomas, Abingdon, currier and ſackcloth maker, January 14

Hogg, James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, December 24

Hambly, William, Falmouth, and of Great Bell alley, London, merchant, December 20

Hughes, Harry and Michael Moorhouſe, Mancheſter, dealers, December 20

Huſler, Thomas, Weſton Covile, farmer, January 10

Hendy, Chriſtopher, Falmouth, mariner, December 29

How, Peter, Whitehaven, merchant, January 20

How, Peter, John Younger, and John Wilkinſon, Whitehaven, merchants, January 20, final

Hague, Jonathan, Walkley, merchant and cutler, deceaſed, January 4

Hiſcocks, Thomas, Frome, clothier, January 6

Heuchan, John, Liverpool, dealer in muſlin, January 6

Harris, Charles, Briſtol, fruiterer and wine merchant, January 16

Jeffery, John, Briſtol, cutler, January 4

Jackſon, Thomas, Mancheſter, ſilk manufacturer, December 31

Jones, Joſeph, Wood ſtreet, Leghorn hat warehouſeman, December 17

Johnſon, Anthony, Cheſterfield, grocer, January 4

Johnſon, Thomas and Chriſtopher, Newcaſtle, linendrapers, January 27

Jones, Joſeph, Wood ſtreet, Leghorn hat warehouſeman, January 28

Knibb, William, Maidenhead bridge, innkeeper, December 24

Kemp, John, Mark lane, wine merchant, December 24

Lathy, John, Honiton, ſerge maker, December 28

Lewis, Thomas Weſton, Falmouth, merchant, January 21

Lawrence, James, Eltham, baker, December 24

Lemon, John, Saffron Walden, ſeedſman, January 14

Larkin, Charles, Rocheſter, coachmaſter, January 28

Manning, James, Thomas Heaviſide, and Thomas Borman, Barge yard, Mancheſter warehouſemen, January 10

Mottram, Thomas, Atherſtone, woolcomber and grocer, December 23

Morphew, William, Rotherfield, dealer in corn, February 7

Moſes, Samuel, Brighthelmſtone, linendraper, &c. January 14

Morley, Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, tailor, January 7

Mitchell, Thomas, Hatton court, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, January 14

Miller, George, Bodmin, vintner, January 7

Mottram, Thomas, Atherſtone, woolcomber, January 18

Nesbitt, John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, January 21

Parkins, John, Sheffield, caſt ſteel maker, January 4, final

Pourtalis, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, January 21

Peplow, John, Shrewsbury, linendraper, January 4

Probert, James, Leadenhall ſtreet, victualler, January 14

Perſent, Martin Waller, and Auguſtus William Boetecker, Little St. Helens, merchants, February 18

Padey, Richard, Leeds, ſoap boiler, January 30

Pratt, Charles, Cambridge, hair dreſſer, January 9

Porter, Richard, Great Driffield, ſpirit merchant, &c. February 6

Richardſon, Jaſper, Carliſle, grocer, December 26

Rogers William, Dipley Mill, miller, &c. December 27

Rogers Richard, Calcon, dealer, deceaſed, December

Ruſſell George, Birmingham, merchant, January 11

Rowland North, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggleſhall, blanket makers, January 12

Shaw, John, Ann, Sarah, and Barbara Woodhouſe, Lancaſter, merchants, partners with Theophilus C. Shaw, of Jamaica, December 30

Scott, James, Stratford, lime burner, January 3

Simpkins, Robert Law, Leiceſter, hoſier, December 30

Sutcliffe, John, York, chemiſt, &c. December 23

Smith, John, Wakefield, hatter and hoſier, December 19

Spalding, Henry, Metfield, grocer, December 22

Stainbank Chriſtopher, Old Bond ſtreet, printſeller, (partner with Charles Random Berringer) December 24

Smith William, and John Aſhton, Newgate ſtreet, linen drapers, January 4

Simpſon Charles, Maſborough, boat builder, January 3

Spraggon William, Graveſend, ſlopſellers, January 14

Spalding Henry, Metfield, grocer, December 22

Smith William, Newcaſtle, tobacconiſt, January 24

Tatlock James, Finch lane, broker, January 21

Tweddell William, Tarraby, carrier, December 26

Tooley Thomas, Pancras lane, tailor, December 6

Towle Thomas and Joſhua Jackſon, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſemen, December 31

Tetley William, Armly, maltſter, January 4

Thomas Richard King, Eveham, mercer, February 3

Wheldale William, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, December 24

Warren George, Coventry ſtreet, upholder, January 17

Ware Robert and Philip Francis, Lawrence lane, Cheapſide wholeſale glovers, January 14

Wood Thomas, Robert Wood and William Troughton, Smitham Bottom, brewers, January 21

Wilmot Daniel, Whitecroſs ſtreet, wine and brandy merchant, January 17

Woodward Jonathan, Derby, calico manufacturer, Jan. 18

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
FEBRIS	6
Catarrhus et Tuſſis	27
Rheumatiſmus	18
Hypochondria et Dyſpep.	15
Aſthenia	12
Paralyſis	2
Hyſteria	3
Melancholia	1
Uterus	5
Anaſarca	17
Scrophula	10
Amenorrhœa	17
Menorrhagia	4
Leucorrhœa	2
Morbi Infantiles	21
Morbi Cutanei	8

The inſtance of melancholy ſtated in the above Liſt, evidently aroſe from the repelling, by external applications, a cutaneous eruption.

This fact is one, out of many, which daily recur, to evince the inexpediency and danger of uſing means merely to correct an obvious ſymptom, without taking ſufficient care to inveſtigate the radical and recondite cauſe.

Some caſes of ſcarlatina, although not ſo great a number as in preceding months, have occurred during the laſt.

The uſe of cold and tepid ablution was formerly noticed, as having been tried in this fever with unvarying ſucceſs, by the Reporter and his late aid-de-camp in medical practice, Dr. Murray, now reſident at Knareſborough.*

Between the diſeaſes of man and other animals there is an unqueſtionable affinity both in their ſymptoms and in the method of cure. A cat, for inſtance, lately in poſſeſſion of the writer, was evidently attacked with ſymptoms ſimilar to thoſe of typhous fever. She was ſeized, in the firſt inſtance, with ſickneſs and vomiting, and with apparent languor and indiſpoſition to motion, until evident marks of phrenzy came on. Soon after this, ſhe ſunk into a ſtate of complete coma, which, in a few hours, terminated in death.

It was ſingular, that, although this claſs of animals are remarkable for their antipathy to either a general or a partial immerſion in water, the individual we are ſpeaking of, was conſtantly bathing her mouth, face, feet, and indeed all her body that ſhe could get into the baſon, which was put before her to drink out of. She drank, too, of the refreſhing fluid with an inſatiable anxiety.

It was likewiſe not unworthy of notice, that at a time when ſhe ſeemed ſcarcely able to move, ſhe crawled to a diſtance from the fire, under the heat of which ſhe was before in the habit of repoſing herſelf.

This caſe, although not a *human* caſe, and even in ſpite, alſo, of its fatal termination, ſeems to confirm, by analogy, a doctrine which ought never to be forgotten or neglected, that inſtinct in diſeaſe is an infallible guide to the proper treatment of it; and affords an additional reaſon for believing that the advice of recent practitioners, with regard to the uſe, in febrile complaints, of cold ablution and cool air, is founded on the dictates of nature, and on the principles of a genuine philoſophy.

Southampton-row, J. REID.
Dec. 26, 1803.

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* A detailed Account of this Treatment has been tranſmitted to the editors of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, and will probably appear in the Number for January.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1803.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the month of December, the preparations, and the vigilance to reſiſt invaſion, have been continued, throughout Great Britain and Ireland; while the fear of danger from it has become, every day, SMALLER. The whole number of the volunteers amounts to 379,943 men; completely trained and diſciplined; well clothed, armed, and furniſhed with accoutrements; animated with a patriotiſm more zealous than was ever felt by mercenary ſoldiers. The total annual expence of this ſervice is calculated at about 1,000,000l. ſterling, to government.

Scotland has been ſuppoſed to be more

immediately menaced with a deſcent from the ports of Holland. But, the preſence of the Earl of Moira, as Commander in Chief of the forces in that part of Great Britain, inſpires new zeal and confidence in all claſſes of the people.

The numbers already muſtered, of the Army of Reſerve, exceed 36,000 men. The Yeomanry and Volunteers of Ireland are 82,941.

The total number of Britiſh ſhips of war now in commiſſion is 451.—Of theſe 189 are ſhips of the line; 24, ſhips of fifty guns each; 128, frigates; 204, ſloops of war. Admiral Cornwallis, in the command of the fleet off Breſt, has hitherto weathered the ſtorms of the ſeaſon with aſtoniſhing good fortune; ſo that the French have found it impoſſible to venture out from that harbour without riſking an engagement from which they have nothing but deſtruction or capture to expect. A Britiſh ſquadron of two ſhips of the line, eight frigates and four cutters, now blockades the harbour of Genoa, from Cape delle Melle to Viareggio. Lord Nelſon, the Britiſh Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, watches the port of Toulon with the utmoſt vigilance. He has lately adopted the precaution of ſending to England, inſtead of diſmiſſing, where they might immediately return into the enemy's ſervice, thoſe ſeamen of neutral nations, who were found in the ſhips captured or detained by veſſels of his ſquadron. Sir Robert Caulder, with the diviſion under his command, is now off the South Weſt coaſt of Ireland, to intercept the French, if they ſhould eſcape from Breſt, and make an attempt to enter Bantry-bay. Eight Eaſt India ſhips, armed, and under the command of Capt. Goddard, are detached to cruiſe at the mouth of Lochryan, for the defence of the ſtreight between the North Eaſt coaſt of Ireland, and the Weſt coaſt of Scotland.

Lord Cathcart, in a journey to inſpect the military poſts in Ireland, and thoſe places which might be the firſt points of attack to an invader, has, lately, put every thing, in that country, in the beſt poſture of defence. The meaſures which were taken in conſequence of the laſt inſurrection, appear to have proved completely ſucceſsful in ſuppreſſing the rebellion.

Debates of conſiderable ardour and importance have been excited in the two Houſes of Parliament ſince their meeting in the end of laſt month. On the queſtion for continuing the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, in Ireland, which was particularly argued in the Houſe of Commons, on the 5th of December, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Wyndham ſuggeſted a variety of conſiderations to prove: that the conduct of government had not been, in reſpect to Ireland, ſufficiently diſcreet and vigilant; that the danger of new inſurrection was far from being ſuch as to demand the renewed ſuſpenſion of a law the moſt eſſential to freedom; and that a more comprehenſive ſyſtem of meaſures, digeſted according to more enlarged views of general policy, and of the true intereſts of Ireland, was wanted to accompliſh, in regard to that country, what the preſent adminiſtration laboured at ineffectually, by temporary expedients, at once ſevere and inefficient. Their reaſonings, were, in behalf of government, eloquently and ſkilfully oppoſed by Lord Caſtlereagh and others. December 9.—On the diſcuſſion of the Eſtimate of the Expences of the Army for the enſuing year, the Secretary at War (Mr. Bragge) explained, in detail, the different items of expenditure; Mr. Wyndham warmly arraigned the volunteer-ſyſtem, as dangerous and inefficient; Mr. Secretary Yorke defended the conduct of government in accepting the ſervices of the volunteers, as well as its meaſures relative to the troops of the line. Mr. Pitt pronounced high encomia on the plan of the volunteer ſervice, on the zeal with which ſo large a proportion of the men able to bear arms had ſtood forth as volunteers, and on the activity and ſucceſs with which they had been, in ſo ſhort a time, ſo completely diſciplined. In the Houſe of Lords, on the 12th of December, the queſtion on the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, in Ireland, excited a lively debate in which the principal ſpeakers were Lord Hawkeſbury, the Marquis of Sligo, and the Lord Chancellor, on the one ſide; on the other, Lord Grenville. But, nothing was ſuggeſted of ſufficient importance to interrupt the progreſs of the bill through the Houſe. A vote of credit has been paſſed to enable miniſters to iſſue Exchequer-bills to the value of 5,000,000l. for the payment of which, proviſion will be made in the Supplies and the Ways and Means for the enſuing year. In the eſtimates of the expenditure for 1804, the number of the ſeamen and marines has been ſtated at 100,000; and 4,875,000l. ſterling is the ſum required for their wages and ſubſiſtence. The ſum for the tear and wear of the ſhipping, is 3,900,000l. and 325,000l. have been voted for the naval ordnance of thoſe ſhips. The total amount of thoſe eſtimates for the navy is, therefore, not leſs than 9,100,000

9,100,000l. ſterling. To this are to be added the ſums of 1,020,670l. 9s. 9d. for what is called the ordinary of the navy; and 948,520l. ſterling, for the reparation and rebuilding of ſhips of war. The army eſtimates have been alſo voted, after full diſcuſſion. The duties on ſugar, malt, and tobacco, are granted for the diſcharge of the loan voted by Exchequer-bills. The diſtillation of ſpirits from malt, in Ireland, is, again, prohibited by a temporary law. The Eaſt India Company to facilitate to them the raiſing of money by bond, have obtained an Act by which they are authorized to give the ſame intereſt on their bonds as is given on Exchequer-bills, and are permitted to pay the intereſt in full, without deduction of the duty. The reſtrictive laws prohibiting the Banks of England and Ireland from making payments in ſpecie, have been renewed. A number of bills reſpecting matters of commercial and rural economy have been alſo forwarded into laws. The two Houſes, after ſitting about a month, and tranſacting a larger proportion of legiſlative buſineſs than it has been uſual to diſpatch before Chriſtmas, adjourned their ſittings till the beginning of February next. Of the papers that were laid before the Houſe by its order, the following is peculiarly intereſting, as it exhibits the wealth and buſineſs of the country in a very favourable light.

ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of* ALL *the* PERMANENT TAXES, *in the* YEARS *and* QUARTERS *ending the* 10th DAY *of* OCTOBER 1802 *and* 1803, *reſpectively.*

CUSTOMS.	£.	s.	d.
Conſolidated	3,774,315	18	7¾
Quarantine Duty	15,110	16	10½
Four and Half Per Cent.	25,655	10	10¼
Canal and Dock Duty	42,318	11	9½
EXCISE Conſolidated.	14,098,990	—	—
STAMPS.			
Conſolidated	1,096,965	4	11
Compoſitions for Stamps per Bank, A° 1793	12,000	—	—
Bills and Receipts, A° 1793	212,479	14	7
Game Duty	26,251	14	7
Attornies' Articles, A° 1794	24,585	6	—
Stamps A° 1795	37,832	3	9
Ship Policies	107,085	9	4
Hair Powder Certificates	33,700	15	7
Receipts	9,388	16	1
Horſe Dealers Licences, A° 1796	2,071	3	9½
Legacies	156,940	10	5
Hats	38,814	16	6
Deeds, A° 1797	740,737	2	4
Armorial Bearings, A° 1798	21,613	17	9½
Small Notes, A° 1799	19,114	16	1
Stamps, A° 1801	518,087	7	6
Medicine Duty	29,510	2	10
Stage Coaches, A° 1797	62,860	17	2
Compoſitions for Stamps per Bank, A° 1799	12,000	—	—
INCIDENTAL DUTIES.			
Houſes and Windows	1,771,732	9	3½
Inhabited Houſes	417,378	5	5
Horſes for Riding	529,060	10	9½
Do. Huſbandry	506,015	7	7¼
Male Servants	220,337	14	6
Four-wheeled Carriages	186,751	8	6
Two wheeled Do.	113,764	—	8½
Dogs	109,828	—	5½
Ten per Cents.	1	1	7
Twenty per Cent.	430	8	8¾
Clocks, &c	100	9	11½
Letter Money	906,000	—	—
Hawkers and Pedlars	5,575	—	—
Hackney Coaches and Chairs	26,089	13	6
Sixpence per Lib. on Penſions	62,728	—	—
One Shilling Do. Salaries	61,488	3	7½
Seizures	79,898	16	2¾
Profers	717	11	7
Compoſitions	2	10	—
Rent of Alum Mines	960	—	—
Do. Lighthouſe	6	13	4
Lottery Licences	997	8	8
Alienation Duty	2,767	15	4
Fines and Forfeitures	640	13	4
Firſt Fruits of the Clergy	3,896	7	—
Tenths of Ditto	9,828	4	5¼
Arrears of Waggons	—	2	—
	26,135,427	19	—
DUTIES PRO A° 1803.			
Brought from Conſolidated Cuſtoms per Act Geo. 3 Cap.	62,500	—	—
	26,197,927	19	—

Note—The Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe being now Conſolidated, the ſeveral Duties exiſting at 10th day of October 1802, have been added together, in order to give the moſt clear comparative Statement.

	£.	s.	d.
Duty on Sugar, Annually granted	2,367,813	18	7¾
Duty on Malt, Do.	1,163,640	6	1¼
Duty on Tobacco, Do.	462,953	—	—
	30,192,335	3	9
WAR TAXES PRO A° 1803.			
Britiſh Spirits	38,335	—	—
Foreign Do.	120,505	—	—
Wine	57,886	—	—
Goods and Shipping	198,640	18	9¾
Malt	394	—	—
Sweets	132	—	—
Tea	215,813	—	—
	631,705	16	8¾

FRANCE

Continues to make an oſtentation of great efforts and deſigns againſt the ſafety of the Britiſh empire. Its internal government is ſtill vigorous, orderly, and tranquil. The Firſt Conſul begins, however, to experience difficulties in levying the ſupplies for the war, which all his addreſs and energy are required to ſurmount. The great force of the army is in diſpoſitions toward the coaſts, in which it is conſiderably in readineſs for any enterprize by ſea. The gun-boats are, however, not in preparation, in numbers ſufficient for that deſcent upon the coaſts of Great Britain, which the French, for ſo many months, have menaced. A fleet is ready at Breſt to put to ſea: and ſome ſquadrons may be ſoon ſent out from the ports of Holland.

RUSSIA

Is awake to the importance of checking the ambition of France, before the Firſt Conſul ſhall have plundered and enſlaved all Germany, and extended his uſurpations to the ſhores of the Baltic. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has, by his Sovereign's orders, taken leave of the Firſt Conſul, though not with any demonſtration of intentions of immediate hoſtility. A new levy of 100,000 men has been ordered to recruit the Ruſſian army. The Government has expreſsly declared, that it augments its military force on account of the preſent ſituation of affairs in the other countries of Europe. To the court of Conſtantinople, a declaration has been made from the Emperor of Ruſſia, that he had encouraged no deſigns, ſuch as are underſtood to have been ſuggeſted from France, for the partition of its dominions.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Have not yet been forced into the war. Their neutrality has, however, been purchaſed by humiliations and large ſubſidies to France. The lateſt accounts relate, that the extortions and the imperious commands of the French Government are enhanced above meaſure; and that Spain begins, from the example of Ruſſia, and from a deep ſenſe, to meet the commands of France with ſomewhat of a refractory ſpirit.

WEST INDIES.

In the Weſt Indies, the Dutch ſettlement of Berbice was ſurrendered, on the 25th of September, to the Britiſh forces under Lieutenant Colonel Nicholſon. The French troops at Cape Nicola Mole, and at Port Dauphin, have alſo ſurrendered. Nine or ten French cruizers have lately infeſted the weſt coaſt of Trinadad.

THE AMERICAN

Legiſlature has aſſembled, and has paſſed an act, authorizing the Preſident to employ the army and navy, with 80,000 of the militia, to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following authentic CORRESPONDENCE *on a Military Queſtion of extreme delicacy, is ſubmitted to the public, with every conſideration of reſpect for the highly* DISTINGUISHED PARTIES, *in this important diſcuſſion. Whatever variance of opinion may ariſe upon the merits of the queſtion itſelf, there can be but one* BRITISH *feeling reſpecting the heroic ſentiments of the* PRINCELY CLAIMANT, *ſo truly characteriſtic of his Illuſtrious Race!*

No. I.

Carlton Houſe, July 18, 1803.

Sir,

THE ſubject on which I addreſs you, preſſes ſo heavily on my mind, and daily acquires ſuch additional importance, that notwithſtanding my wiſh to avoid any interference with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty's Miniſters, I find it impoſſible to withhold, or delay an explicit ſtatement of my feelings, to which I would direct your moſt ſerious conſideration.

When it was officially communicated to Parliament, that the avowed object of the enemy was a deſcent on our Kingdoms, the queſtion became ſo obvious, that the circumſtances of the times required the voluntary tender of perſonal ſervice; when Parliament, in conſequence of this repreſentation, agreed to extraordinary meaſures for the defence of theſe Realms alone, it was evident that the danger was not believed dubious, or remote.

Animated by the ſame ſpirit which pervaded the Nation at large,—conſcious of the duties which I owed to his Majeſty, and the Country, I ſeized the earlieſt opportunity to expreſs my deſire of undertaking the reſponſibility of a military command.

I neither did nor do preſume on ſuppoſed talents, as entitling me to ſuch an appointment; I am aware I do not poſſeſs the experience of actual warfare; at the ſame time I cannot regard myſelf as totally unqualified or deficient in military ſcience, ſince I have long made the ſervice my particular ſtudy; my chief pretenſions were founded on a ſenſe of thoſe advantages which my example might produce to the State, by exciting the loyal energies of the Nation, and a knowledge of thoſe expectations which the public had a right to form, as to the perſonal exertions of their Princes, at a moment like the preſent.

The more elevated my ſituation, in ſo much the efforts of zeal became neceſſarily greater; and I confeſs, that if duty had not been ſo paramount, a reflection on the ſplendid atchievements of my predeceſſors would have excited in me the ſpirit of emulation; when, however, in addition to ſuch recollections, the nature of the conteſt in which we are about to engage was impreſſed on my conſideration, I ſhould, indeed, have been devoid of every virtuous ſentiment, if I felt no reluctance in remaining a paſſive ſpectator of armaments, which have for their object the exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire.

Thus was I influenced to make my offer of ſervice; and I did imagine, that his Majeſty's Miniſters would have attached to it more value; but when I find that from ſome unknown cauſe, my appointment ſeems to remain ſo long undetermined; when I feel myſelf expoſed to the obloquy of being regarded by the Country as paſſing my time indifferent to the events which menace, and inſenſible to the call of patriotiſm, much more of glory, it then behoves me to examine my rights, and to remind his Majeſty's Miniſters, that the claim which I have advanced is ſtrictly conſtitutional, and juſtified by precedent; and that, in the preſent ſituation of Europe, to deny my exerciſing it, is fatal to my own immediate honour, and the future intereſt of the Crown.

I can never forget that I have ſolemn obligations impoſed on me by my birth, and that I ſhould ever ſhow myſelf as foremoſt in contributing to the preſervation of the Country. The time is arrived when I may prove myſelf ſenſible of the duties of my ſituation, and of evincing my devotion to that Sovereign, who, by nature, as well as public worth, commands my moſt affectionate attachment.

I repeat, that I ſhould be ſorry to embarraſs the Government at any time, moſt particularly at ſuch a criſis: but ſince no event in my future life could compenſate for the misfortune of not partaking in the honours and dangers which await the brave men deſtined to oppoſe an invading enemy, I cannot forego the earneſt renewal of my application

All I ſolicit is, a more oſtenſible ſituation than that in which I am at preſent placed; for ſituated as I am, as a mere Colonel of a Regiment, the Major General commanding the Brigade, of which ſuch a Regiment muſt form a part, would juſtly expect, and receive the full credit of prearrangement and ſucceſsful enterprize.

I remain, Sir,
Very ſincerely your's,
(Signed) G. P.
Right Hon. Henry Addington, &c. &c. &c.

No. II. *July* 26, 1803.

A week has now elapſed, ſince the Prince of Wales tranſmitted to Mr. Addington a letter on a ſubject of the higheſt importance. Though he cannot anticipate a refuſal to ſo reaſonable a demand, he muſt ſtill expreſs ſome ſurprize, that a communication of ſuch a nature ſhould have remained ſo long unanſwered.

When the Prince of Wales deſired to be placed in a ſituation, which might enable him to ſhow to the People of England, the example of zeal, fidelity, and devotion to his Sovereign, he naturally thought, that he was only fulfilling his appropriate duty as the firſt Subject of the Realm, in which, as it has pleaſed Providence to cauſe him to have been born, ſo he is determined to maintain himſelf, by all thoſe honourable exertions which the exigencies of theſe critical times peculiarly demand. The motives of his conduct cannot be miſconceived, or miſrepreſented; he has, at a moment when every thing is at ſtake that is dear and ſacred to him, and to the nation, aſked to be advanced in military rank, becauſe he may have his birthright to fight for, the throne of his Father to defend, the glory of the People of England to uphold, which is dearer to him than life, which has yet remained unſullied under the Princes of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and which, he truſts, will be tranſmitted pure and uncontaminated to the lateſt generations. Animated by ſuch ſentiments, he has naturally deſired to be placed in a ſituation where he can act according to the feelings of his heart, and the dictates of conſcience.

In making the offer, in again repeating it, the Prince of Wales conſiders, that he has only performed his duty to himſelf, to the State, to the King, to Europe, whoſe fate may be involved in the iſſue of this conteſt; if this tender of his ſervices is rejected, he ſhall ever lament that all his efforts have been fruitleſs, and that he has been deprived of making thoſe exertions which the circumſtances of the Empire, his own inclinations, and his early and long attention to military affairs, would have rendered ſo peculiarly grateful to himſelf, and he truſts, not entirely uſeleſs to the Public.

No. III.

Downing ſtreet, July 27, 1803.

Upon receiving the letter with which Mr. Addington was laſt week honoured, by the Prince of Wales, he aſſured his Royal Highneſs that it ſhould be immediately laid before the King. This was accordingly done, and the letter is ſtill in his Majeſty's poſſeſſion. A communication was afterwards made to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in a mode, and through a channel which Mr. Addington humbly hoped his Royal Highneſs would approve. Mr. Addington, however, now finds it to be incumbent upon him, in conſequence of the expectation which has been expreſſed by his Royal Highneſs, to ſtate, that his Majeſty, on being informed of the ſentiments and wiſhes of the Prince of Wales, applauded in the ſtrongeſt manner, the feelings by which his Royal Highneſs is actuated; but referred, nevertheleſs, to the anſwers which his Majeſty had judged it neceſſary to return to ſimilar repreſentations, and which, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highneſs, had been laid before his Majeſty upon former occaſions.

No. IV.

Carlton Houſe, July 28, 1803.

The Prince of Wales has received Mr. Addington's written communication of the laſt night. The Prince of Wales has only to obſerve, that he requires Mr. Addington to ſubmit to his Majeſty his laſt note, dated the 26th of this month.

No. V.

Downing ſtreet, July 28, 1803.
Half paſt 11, *P.M.*

Mr. Addington is juſt honoured with the commands of the Prince of Wales, and will not fail to lay his Royal Highneſs's letter, dated the 26th of this month, before the King.

No. VI.

Sir, *Downing ſtreet, Auguſt* 1, 1803.

In obedience to the commands of your Royal Highneſs, I laid before his Majeſty the letter, dated the 26th of July, with which your Royal Highneſs has honoured me; and I have it in command from his Majeſty to acquaint your

Royal Highneſs, that, "the King had referred Mr. Addington to the orders he had before given him, with the addition, that, the King's opinion being fixed, he deſired that no further mention ſhould be made to him upon the ſubject." I have the honour to be,

With every ſentiment of reſpect & deference,
Sir, your Royal Highneſs' moſt humble, &c.
(Signed) H. Addington.

No. VII.

(Copy.)—Letter to the King.

Sir,

A correſpondence has taken place between Mr. Addington and myſelf, on a ſubject which deeply involves my honour and character; the anſwers which I have received from that gentleman, the communication which he has made to the Houſe of Commons, leave me no hope, but in an appeal to the juſtice of your Majeſty. I make that appeal with confidence, becauſe I feel that you are my natural advocate, and with the ſanguine hope, that the ears of an affectionate Father may ſtill be opened to the ſupplications of a dutiful Son.

I aſk to be allowed to diſplay the beſt energies of my character; to ſhed the laſt drop of my blood in ſupport of your Majeſty's Perſon, Crown, and Dignity; for this is not a war for empire, glory, or dominion, but for exiſtence. In this conteſt, the loweſt and humbleſt of your Majeſty's ſubjects have been called on: It would therefore little become me, who am the firſt, and who ſtand at the very footſtool of the Throne, to remain a tame, an idle, a lifeleſs ſpectator of the miſchiefs which threaten us, unconſcious of the dangers which ſurround, and indifferent to the conſequences which may follow. Hanover is loſt; England is menaced with invaſion; Ireland is in rebellion; Europe is at the foot of France: At ſuch a moment, the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your ſervants in zeal and affection, to none of your ſubjects in duty, to none of your children in tenderneſs and affection, preſumes to approach you, and again to repeat thoſe offers which he already made through your Majeſty's Miniſters. A feeling of honeſt ambition, a ſenſe of what I owe to myſelf and to my family, and above all, the fear of ſinking in the eſtimation of that gallant army, which may be the ſupport of your Crown, and my beſt hope hereafter, command me to perſevere, and to aſſure your Majeſty with all humility and reſpect, that, conſcious of the juſtice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquiſh it.

Allow me to ſay, Sir, that I am bound to adopt this line of conduct by every motive dear to me as a Man, and ſacred to me as a Prince. Ought I not to come forward in a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger? Ought I not to ſhare in the glory and victory, when I have every thing to loſe by defeat? The higheſt places in your Majeſty's ſervice are filled by the younger branches of the Royal Family; to me alone no place is aſſigned; I am not thought worthy to be even the Junior Major General of your army. If I could ſubmit in ſilent ſubmiſſion to ſuch indignities, I ſhould indeed deſerve ſuch treatment, and prove to the ſatisfaction of your enemies and my own, that I am entirely incapable of thoſe exertions which my birth, and the circumſtances of the times, peculiarly call for. Standing ſo near the Throne, when I am debaſed, the cauſe of Royalty is wounded. I cannot ſink in the public opinion, without the participation of your Majeſty in my degradation; therefore every motive of private feeling and of public duty induce me to implore your Majeſty to review your deciſion, and to place me in that ſituation which my birth, the duties of my ſtation, the example of my predeceſſors, and the expectations of the People of England entitle me to claim.

Should I be diſappointed in the hope which I have formed; ſhould this laſt appeal to the juſtice of my Sovereign, and the affection of my Father, fail of ſucceſs, I ſhall lament in ſilent ſubmiſſion, his determination; but Europe, the world, and poſterity, muſt judge between us.

I have done my duty; my conſcience acquits me; my reaſon tells me that I was perfectly juſtified in the requeſt which I have made, becauſe no reaſonable arguments have ever been adduced in anſwer to my pretenſions; the precedents in our hiſtory are in my favour; but if they are not, the times in which we live, and eſpecially the exigencies of the preſent moment, require us to become an example to our poſterity.

No other cauſe of refuſal has, or can be aſſigned, except that it was the will of your Majeſty; to that will and pleaſure I bow with every degree of humility and reſignation; but I can never ceaſe to complain of the ſeverity which has been exerciſed againſt me, and the injuſtice which I have ſuffered, till I ceaſe to exiſt.

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,
With all poſſible devotion,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and affectionate
Son, and Subject,
(Signed) G. P.
Brighthelmſtone, Auguſt 6, 1803.

No. VIII.

(Copy.)—Letter from the King.

My dear Son,

Though I applaud your zeal and ſpirit, of which, I truſt, no one can ſuppoſe any of my family wanting, yet conſidering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the ſame purpoſe, I had flattered myſelf to have heard no further on the ſubject.

Should the implacable Enemy ſo far ſucceed as to land, you will have an opportunity of ſhowing your zeal at the head of your regiment; it will be the duty of every man to ſtand forward on ſuch an occaſion, and I ſhall certainly think it mine to ſet an example, in defence of every thing that is dear to me, and to my People.

I ever remain, my dear Son,
Your moſt affectionate Father,
(Signed) GEORGE R.
Windſor, Auguſt 7, 1803.

No. IX.

(Copy.)—Letter to the King.

Brighthelmſtone, Auguſt 23, 1803.

Sir,

I have delayed thus long an anſwer to the letter which your Majeſty did me the honour to write, from a wiſh to refer to a former correſpondence which took place between us in the year 1798. Thoſe letters were miſlaid, and ſome days elapſed before I could diſcover them.

They have ſince been found.* Allow me then, Sir, to recal to your recollection the expreſſions you were graciouſly pleaſed to uſe, and which I once before took the liberty of reminding you of, when I ſolicited foreign ſervice, upon my firſt coming into the army. They were, Sir, that your Majeſty did not then ſee the opportunity for it, but if any thing was to ariſe at home, I ought to be "firſt and foremoſt." There cannot be a ſtronger expreſſion in the Engliſh language, or one more conſonant to the feelings which animate my heart. In this I agree moſt perfectly with your Majeſty, I ought to be the *firſt and foremoſt*. It is the place which my birth aſſigns me, which Europe, which the Engliſh Nation expect me to fill; and which the former aſſurances of your Majeſty might naturally have led me to hope I ſhould occupy. After ſuch a declaration, I could hardly expect to be told that my place was at the head of a Regiment of Dragoons.

I underſtand from your Majeſty, that it is your intention, Sir, in purſuance of that noble example which you have ſhown during the courſe of your reign, to place yourſelf at the head of the People of England. My next brother, the Duke of York, commands the Army; the younger branches of my Family are either Generals, or Lieutenant Generals, and I, who am Prince of Wales, am to remain Colonel of Dragoons. There is ſomething ſo humiliating in the contraſt, that thoſe who are at a diſtance, would either doubt the reality, or ſuppoſe that to be my fault, which is only my misfortune.

Who could imagine, that I, who am the oldeſt Colonel in the ſervice, had aſked for the rank of a General Officer in the Army of the King my Father, and that it had been refuſed me?

I am ſorry, much more than ſorry, to be obliged to break in upon your leiſure, and to treſpaſs thus, a ſecond time, on the attention of your Majeſty; but I have, Sir, an intereſt in my character, more valuable to me than the Throne, and dearer, far dearer to me than Life. I am called upon by that intereſt, to perſevere, and I pledge myſelf never to deſiſt, till I receive that ſatisfaction which the juſtice of my claim leads me to expect.

In theſe unhappy times, the world, Sir, examines the conduct of Princes with a jealous, a ſcrutinizing, a malignant eye. No man is more aware than I am of the exiſtence of ſuch a diſpoſition, and no man is, therefore, more determined to place himſelf above all ſuſpicion.

In deſiring to be placed in a forward ſituation, I have performed one duty to the People of England; I muſt now perform another, and humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to aſſign thoſe reaſons which have induced your Majeſty to refuſe a requeſt, which appears to me, and to the world, ſo reaſonable, and ſo rational.

I muſt again repeat my concern, that I am obliged to continue a correſpondence, which I fear, is not ſo grateful to your Majeſty as I could wiſh. I have examined my own heart; I am convinced of the juſtice of my caſe, of the purity of my motives: Reaſon and Honour forbid me to yield; where no reaſon is alleged, I am juſtified in the concluſion that none can be given.

In this candid expoſition of the feelings which have agitated, and depreſſed my wounded mind. I hope no expreſſion has eſcaped me, which can be conſtrued to mean the ſlighteſt diſreſpect to your Majeſty. I moſt ſolemnly diſavow any ſuch intention; but the circumſtance of the times, the danger of invaſion, the appeal which has been made to all your ſubjects, oblige me to recollect what I owe to my own honour, and to my own character, and to ſtate to your Majeſty, with plainneſs, truth, and candour, but with the ſubmiſſion of a Subject, and the duty of an affectionate Son, the injuries under which I labour, which it is in the power of your Majeſty alone at one moment to redreſs.

It is with the ſentiments of the profoundeſt veneration, and reſpect, that

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, and moſt
affectionate Son and Subject,
(Signed) G. P.

Subſequent Correſpondence, between his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE OF WALES, *and his Royal Highneſs the* DUKE OF YORK.

No. I.

Brighton, October 2, 1803.

My dear Brother,

By the laſt night's Gazette, which I have this moment received, I perceive that an extenſive promotion has taken place in the Army, wherein my pretenſions are not noticed; a circumſtance which, whatever may have happened on other occaſions, it is impoſſible for me to paſs by, at this momentous criſis, without obſervation.

My ſtanding in the Army, according to the moſt ordinary routine of promotion, had it been followed up, would have placed me either at the bottom of the liſt of Generals, or the head of the liſt of Lieutenant Generals. When the younger branches of my Family are promoted to the higheſt military ſituations, my birth, according to the diſtinctions uſually conferred on it, ſhould have placed me firſt on that liſt.

I hope you know me too well to imagine, that idle, inactive rank is in my view; much leſs in the direction, and patronage of the military departments, an object which ſuits my place in the State, or my inclinations; but in a moment when the danger of the Country is thought by Government ſo urging as to call forth the energy of every arm in its defence, I cannot but feel myſelf degraded, both as a Prince and a Soldier, if I am not allowed to take a forward and diſtinguiſhed part in the defence of that Empire and Crown, of the glory, proſperity, and even exiſtence of that People, in all which mine is the greateſt ſtake.

To be told, I may diſplay this zeal, ſolely and ſimply at the head of my regiment, is a degrading mockery.

If that be the only ſituation allotted me, I ſhall certainly do my duty as others will. But the conſiderations, to which I have already alluded, entitle me to expect, and bind me, in every way, to require a ſituation more correſpondent to the dignity of my own character, and to the public expectations.

It is for the ſake of tendering my ſervices in a way more formal and official than I have before purſued, that I addreſs this to you, my dear Brother, as the Commander in Chief, by whoſe councils the Conſtitution preſumes that the military department is adminiſtered.

If thoſe who have the honour to adviſe his Majeſty on this occaſion, ſhall deem my pretenſion, among thoſe of all the Royal Family, to be the only one fit to be rejected and diſdained, I may at leaſt hope, as a debt of juſtice and honour, to have it explained, that I am laid by, in virtue of that judgment, and not in conſequence of any omiſſion or want of energy on my part. I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P. W.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, &c.

No. II.

Horſe-Guards, October 6, 1803.

Deareſt Brother,

Nothing but an extraordinary preſs of buſineſs would have prevented me from acknowledging ſooner your letter of the 2d inſtant, which I received, while at Oatlands, on Monday evening.

I truſt that you are too well acquainted with my affection for you, which has exiſted ſince our moſt tender years, not to be aſſured of the ſatiſfaction I ever have felt, and ever muſt feel, in forwarding, when in my power, every deſire or object of your's, and therefore will believe how much I muſt regret the impoſſibility there is, upon the preſent occaſion, of my executing your wiſhes of laying the repreſentation contained in your letter before his Majeſty. Suffer me, my dear Brother, as the only anſwer that I can properly give you, to recal to your memory what paſſed upon the ſame ſubject ſoon after his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to place me at the head of the army, and I have no doubt that, with your uſual candour, you will yourſelf ſee the abſolute neceſſity of my declining it.

In the year 1795, upon a general promotion taking place, at your inſtance, I delivered a letter from you to his Majeſty, urging your pretenſions to promotion in the army, to which his Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, that before he had appointed you to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, he had cauſed it to be fully explained to you, what his ſentiments were with reſpect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army, and the public grounds upon which he never could admit of your conſidering it as a profeſſion, or of your being promoted in the ſervice; and his Majeſty, at the ſame time, added his poſitive command and injunctions to me never to mention this ſubject again to him, and to decline being the bearer of any application of the ſame nature, ſhould it be propoſed to me; which meſſage I was of courſe under the neceſſity of delivering to you, and have conſtantly made it the rule of my conduct ever ſince; and, indeed, I have ever conſidered it as one of the greateſt proofs of affection and conſideration towards me, on the part of his Majeſty, that he never allowed me to become a party in this buſineſs.

Having thus ſtated to you fairly and candidly what has paſſed, I muſt truſt you will ſee that there can be no grounds for the apprehenſion expreſſed in the latter part of your letter, that any ſlur can attach to your character as an Officer, particularly as I recollect your mentioning to me yourſelf, on the day in which you received the notification of your appointment to the 10th Light Dragoons, the explanation and condition attached to it by his Majeſty; and therefore, ſurely, you muſt be ſatiſfied that your not being advanced in military rank proceeds entirely from his Majeſty's ſentiments reſpecting the high rank you hold in the ſtate, and not from any impreſſion unfavourable to you.

Believe me ever, with the greateſt truth,
Dear Brother,
Your moſt affectionate Brother,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

Prince of Wales.

No. III.

Brighton, October 9, 1803.

My Dear Brother,

I have taken two days to conſider the contents of your letter of the 6th inſt. in order to be as accurate as poſſible in my anſwer, which muſt account to you for its being longer, perhaps, than I intended, or I could have wiſhed.

I confide entirely in the perſonal kindneſs and affection expreſſed in your letter, and am, for that reaſon, the more unwilling to trouble you again on a painful ſubject, in which you are not free to act as your inclination, I am ſure, would lead you; but as it is not at all improbable that every part of this tranſaction may be publicly canvaſſed hereafter, it is of the utmoſt importance to my honour, without which I can have no happineſs, that my conduct in it ſhall be fairly repreſented and correctly underſtood. When I made a tender of my ſervices to his Majeſty's Miniſters, it was with a juſt and natural expectation that my offer would have been accepted in the way in which alone it could have been moſt beneficial to my country, or creditable to myſelf; or, if that failed, that at leaſt (in juſtice to me) the reaſons for a refuſal would have been diſtinctly ſtated, ſo that the Nation might be ſatiſfied that nothing had been omitted on my part, and enabled to judge of the validity of the reaſons aſſigned for ſuch refuſal. In the firſt inſtance, I was referred to his Majeſty's will and pleaſure, and now I am informed by your letter, that before "he had appointed me to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, he had cauſed it to be fully explained to me what his ſentiments were with reſpect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army."

It is impoſſible, my dear Brother, that I ſhould know all that paſſed between the King and you; but I perfectly recollect the ſtatement you made of the converſation you had had with his Majeſty, and which ſtrictly correſponds with that in your letter now before me; but I muſt, at the ſame time, recal to your memory my poſitive denial, at that time, of any condition or ſtipulation having been made upon my firſt coming into the army, and I am in poſſeſſion of full and complete documents, which prove that no terms whatever were then propoſed, at leaſt to me, whatever might have been the intention; and the communications which I have found it neceſſary ſubſequently to make, have ever diſclaimed the exiſtence of ſuch a compromiſe at any period, as nothing could be more averſe to my nature, or more remote from my mind.

As to the converſation you quote in 1796, when the King was pleaſed to appoint me to ſucceed Sir William Pitt, I have not the moſt ſlight recollection of its having taken place between us. If your date is right, my dear Brother, you muſt be miſtaken in your exact terms, or at leaſt in the concluſion you draw from it; for in the intimacy and familiarity of private converſation, it is not at all unlikely that I ſhould have remembered the communication you made me the year before; but that I ſhould have acquieſced in, or referred to a compromiſe which I never made, is utterly impoſſible.

Neither in his Majeſty's letter to me, nor in the correſpondence with Mr. Addington, (of which you may not be fully informed) is there one word, or the moſt diſtant alluſion to the condition ſtated in your letter: and even if I had accepted the command of a regiment on ſuch terms, my acquieſcence could only have relation to the ordinary ſituation of the Country, and not to a caſe ſo completely out of all contemplation at that time as the probable or projected invaſion of this Kingdom, by a foreign force, ſufficient to bring its ſafety into queſtion. When the King is pleaſed to tell me, "that ſhould the enemy land, he ſhall think it his duty to ſet an example in defence of the Country," that is, to expoſe the only life which, for the Public welfare, ought not to be hazarded. I reſpect and admire the principles which dictate that reſolution, and, as my heart glows with the ſame ſentiments, I wiſh to partake in the ſame danger, that is, with dignity and effect. Wherever his Majeſty appears as King, he acts and commands; you are Commander in Chief; others of my Family are high in military ſtation; and even by the laſt brevet, a conſiderable number of junior officers are put over me. In all theſe arrangements the Prince of Wales alone, whoſe intereſt in the event yields to none but that of the King, is diſregarded, omitted, his ſervices rejected; ſo that, in fact, he has no poſt or ſtation whatſoever in a conteſt on which the fate of Crown and the Kingdom may depend.

I do not, my dear Brother, wonder that in the hurry of your preſent occupations, theſe conſiderations ſhould have been overlooked; they are now in your view, and I think, cannot fail to make a due impreſſion.

As to the reſt, with every degree of eſteem poſſible for your judgment of what is due to a Soldier's honour, I muſt be the guardian of mine to the utmoſt of my power. I have, &c.

(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

No. IV.

Horſe Guards, October 11, 1803.

My Dear Brother,

I have this moment, upon my arrival in town, found your letter, and loſe no time in anſwering that part of it which, it appears to me highly neceſſary, ſhould be clearly underſtood.

Indeed, my dear Brother, you muſt give me leave to repeat to you, that, upon the fulleſt conſideration, I perfectly recollect your having yourſelf told me, at Carlton-houſe, in the year 1793, on the day on which you was informed of his Majeſty's having acquieſced in your requeſt of being appointed to the command of the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, of which Sir William Pitt was then Colonel, the meſſage and condition which was delivered to you from his Majeſty, and which his Majeſty repeated to me in the year 1795, as mentioned in my letter of Thurſday laſt, and I have the fulleſt reaſon to know that there are others to whom, at that time, you mentioned the ſame circumſtance; nor have I the leaſt recollection of your having denied it to me, when I delivered to you the King's anſwer, as I ſhould certainly have felt it incumbent upon me to recal to your memory what you had told me yourſelf in the year 1793.

No converſation whatever paſſed between us, as you juſtly remark, in the year 1796, when Sir William Pitt was promoted to the King's Dragoon Guards, which was done in conſequence of what was arranged in 1793, upon your firſt appointment to the 10th Light Dragoons; and I conceive that your mentioning in your letter my having ſtated a converſation to have paſſed between us in 1798, muſt have ariſen from ſome miſapprehenſion, as I do not find that year ever adverted to in my letter.

I have thought it due to us both, my dear Brother, thus fully to reply to thoſe parts of your letter in which you appear to have miſtaken mine; but, as I am totally unacquainted with the correſpondence which has taken place upon this ſubject, I muſt decline entering any further into it.

I remain ever, my dear Brother,
With the greateſt truth,
Your moſt affectionate Brother,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

No. V.

Brighton, October 12, 1803.

My Dear Brother,

By my replying to your letter of the 6th inſt. which contained no ſort of anſwer to mine of the 2d, we have fallen into a very frivolous altercation upon a topic which is quite foreign to the preſent purpoſe. Indeed, the whole importance of it lies in a ſeeming contradiction in the ſtatement of a fact, which is unpleaſant even upon the idleſt occaſion.

I meant to aſſert, that no previous condition to forego all pretenſions to ulterior rank, under any circumſtance, had been impoſed upon me, or even ſubmitted to me, in any ſhape whatſoever, on my firſt coming into the ſervice; and, with as much confidence as can be uſed in maintaining a negative, I repeat that aſſertion.

When I firſt became acquainted with his Majeſty's purpoſe to withhold from me further advancement, it is impoſſible to recollect; but that it was ſo early as the year 1793, I do not remember, and if your expreſſions were leſs poſitive, I ſhould add, or believe; but I certainly knew it, as you well know, in 1795, and poſſibly before. We were then engaged in war; therefore I could not think of reſigning my Regiment, if under other circumſtances, I had been diſpoſed to do it; but in truth, my rank in the nation made military rank in ordinary times a matter of little conſequence, except to my own private feelings. This ſentiment I conveyed to you in my letter of the 2d, ſaying expreſsly, that mere idle, inactive rank, was in no ſort my object.

But upon the proſpect of an emergency, where the King was to take the field, and the ſpirit of every Briton was rouſed to exertion, the place which I occupy in the Nation, made it indiſpenſable to demand a poſt correſpondent to that place, and to the public expectation. This ſentiment, I have the happineſs to be aſſured, in a letter on this occaſion, made a ſtrong impreſſion upon the mind, and commanded the reſpect and admiration of one very high in Government.

The only purpoſe of this letter, my dear Brother, is to explain, ſince that is neceſſary, that my former ones meant not to give you the trouble of interceding as my advocate, for mere rank in the army. Urging further my other more important claims upon Government would be vainly addreſſed to any perſon, who can really think that a former refuſal of mere rank, under circumſtances ſo widely different, or the moſt expreſs waving of ſuch pretenſions, if that had been the caſe, furniſhes the lighteſt colour for the anſwer which I have received to the tenders I have now made of my ſervices.

Your department, my dear Brother, was meant, if I muſt repeat it, ſimply as a channel to convey that tender to Government, and to obtain either their attention to it, or an open avowal of their refuſal.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

No. VI.

Horſe Guards, October 13, 1803.

Dear Brother,

I have received your letter this morning, and am ſorry to find that you think that I have miſconceived the meaning of your firſt letter, the whole tenor of which, and the military promotion which gave riſe to it, led me naturally to ſuppoſe your deſire was, that I ſhould apply to his Majeſty, in my official capacity, to give you military rank, to which might be attached the idea of ſubſequent command.

That I found myſelf under the neceſſity of declining, in obedience to his Majeſty's pointed orders, as I explained to you in my letter of the 6th inſtant. But, from your letter of to-day, I am to underſtand that your object is not military rank, but that a poſt ſhould be allotted to you, upon the preſent emergency, ſuitable to your ſituation in the State.

This I conceive to be purely a political conſideration, and as ſuch, totally out of my department; and as I have moſt carefully avoided, at all times, and under all circumſtances, ever interfering in any political points, I muſt hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed.

Believe me, my dear Brother,
Your moſt affectionate Brother,
(Signed) FREDERICK.

Prince of Wales.

No. VII.

Carlton Houſe, October 14, 1803.

My Dear Brother,

It cannot but be painful to me, to be reduced to the neceſſity of further explanation, on a ſubject which it was my earneſt wiſh to have cloſed, and which was of ſo clear and diſtinct a nature, as, in my humble judgment, to have precluded the poſſibility of either doubt or miſunderſtanding.

Surely there muſt be ſome ſtrange fatality to obſcure my language in ſtatement, or leave me ſomewhat deficient in the powers of explanations, when it can lead your mind, my dear Brother, to ſuch a palpable miſconſtruction (for far be it from me to fancy it wilful) of my meaning, as to ſuppoſe, for a moment, that I had unconnected my object *with efficient military rank* and transferred it entirely to the view of a *political ſtation*, when you venture to tell me, "my object is *not* military rank, but that a poſt ſhould be allotted to me, upon the *preſent* emergency, ſuitable to my ſituation in the State." Upon what ground you *can* hazard ſuch an aſſertion, or upon what principles you can draw ſuch an inference, I am utterly at a loſs to determine; for I defy the moſt ſkilful Logician, in torturing the Engliſh language, to apply, *with fairneſs*, ſuch a conſtruction to any word or phraſe of mine contained in any one of the letters I have ever written on this, *to me*, moſt intereſting ſubject.

I call upon you to re-peruſe the correſpondence. In my letter of the 2d inſtant, I told you *unequivocally* that "I hope you knew me too well to imagine that *idle, inactive*, rank was in my view," and *that* ſentiment I beg you carefully to obſerve, I have in no inſtance whatever, for one ſingle moment, relinquiſhed or departed from.

Giving, as I did, all the conſiderations of *my* heart to the delicacy and difficulties of *your* ſituation, nothing could have been more repugnant to my thoughts, or to my *diſpoſition*, than to have impoſed upon you, my dear Brother, either in your capacity as Commander in Chief, or in the near relationſhip which ſubſiſts between us, the taſk, much leſs the expectation of cauſing you to riſque any diſpleaſure from his MAJESTY, by diſobeying in *any* degree *his* commands, although they were even to militate againſt myſelf.

But, with the impulſe of my feelings towards you, and quickly conceiving what friendſhip and affection *may* be capable of, I did not, I own, think it entirely impoſſible that you might, conſidering the magnitude and importance which the object carries with it, have officially advanced my wiſhes, as a matter of propriety, to *military rank and ſubſequent command* through his Majeſty's Miniſters, for that direct purpoſe; eſpecially when the honour of my Character, and my future Fame in life, were ſo deeply involved in the conſideration; for I muſt here *emphatically* again repeat, "that *idle, inactive* rank, was NEVER in my view, and that *military rank*, with its *conſequent* command, *was never out of* it.

Feeling how uſeleſs, as well as ungracious, controverſy is upon every occaſion, and knowing how fatally it operates on human friendſhip, I muſt entreat that our correſpondence, on this ſubject, ſhall ceaſe here; for nothing could be more diſtreſſing to me, than to prolong a topic, on which it is now clear to me, my dear Brother, that *you* and I can never agree. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

No. VIII.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY ADDINGTON.

Richmond Park, October 23, 1803.

Sir,

In conſequence of ſome intelligence which has reached me, I am impelled, by a ſenſe of duty to your Royal Highneſs, and to the Public, to expreſs an earneſt and anxious hope, that you may be induced to poſtpone your return to Brighton, until I ſhall have had an opportunity of making farther inquiries, and of ſtating the reſult of them to your Royal Highneſs.

I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt deference and reſpect, Sir,

Your Royal Highneſs's
Faithful and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Prince of Wales.

IX.

ANSWER.

Sir,

By your grounding your letter to me upon intelligence which has juſt reached you, I apprehend that you allude to information which leads you to expect ſome immediate attempt from the enemy. My wiſh to accommodate myſelf to any thing, which you repreſent as material to the public ſervice, would of courſe make me deſirous to comply with your requeſt; but if there be reaſon to imagine that invaſion will take place directly, I am bound by the King's preciſe order, and by that honeſt zeal which is not allowed any fitter ſphere for its action, to haſten inſtantly to my Regiment. If I learn that my conſtruction of the word "intelligence" be right, I muſt deem it neceſſary to repair to Brighton immediately. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Carlton-Houſe, October 24, 1803.

Right Honourable Henry Addington.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

Fr. Holbrooke, eſq. of Cheſter-place, Vauxhall, to Miſs Emma Roper, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Roper.

By the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe, at Wanſtead church, his Excellency the Count de Rally, to Mademoiſelle Adelaide, Princeſs of Bourbon, daughter of the Duc de Bourbon, and grand-daughter to the Prince de Condé.—Many of the illuſtrious congregation being acquainted with the Engliſh language, the ſervice was read from an authorized French tranſlation of the Engliſh Liturgy.

Mr. J. Ward, of Holbourn, to Miſs Louiſa Burchell, third daughter of J. Burchell, eſq. of Edgware, treaſurer for the county of Middleſex.

W. Tait, eſq. of Cardiff, in Glamorganſhire, to Miſs M. Mangall.

W. Jones, eſq. marſhal of the King's Bench, to Miſs M. A. Boydell, of Weſt End, Hampſtead.

Seb. Friday, jun. eſq. of London, to Miſs Bolton, of Pinner, Middleſex.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Captain S. Watſon, to Miſs E. Lowe, of Stourbridge.

At Lambeth, the Rev. P. Moneypenny, to Miſs Deering.

At Barnet, Captain Lewis, of the Madras cavalry, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Lewis, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miſs Roſ. Willows, of Golden-ſquare.

At Kenſington, J. Longman, eſq. to Miſs S. Thompſon.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. T. Lloyd, to Miſs Hughes, of Plumſtead.

Mr. F. Jackſon, of Grocer's-hall-court, to Miſs Wade, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

At Bermondſey, Mr. J. Farrell, to Miſs F. S. Cridlands, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. H. Cridlands, ſurgeon, of Brentford.

P. T. Ryves, eſq. captain in the 69th regiment, to Miſs M. Pirner, ſecond daughter of W. Pirner, eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet, St. James's.

F. Whitmarſh, eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Powell, only daughter of the late Dr. M. Powell, phyſician-general to the forces in the iſland of Jamaica.

At Dorking, the Rev. S. Hoole, to Miſs Warneford.

DIED.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, in his 49th year, *Mr. W. Conſtable.*

At Knightſbridge, *J. Sumner, eſq.* of Brompton-row.

In York-place, Kingſland-road, the *Honourable Mrs. Murray*, only daughter of the late Lord John Murray, and wife of Colonel Murray, of Banner-place, Yorkſhire.

In Dover-ſtreet, *J. Sayes, eſq.* late of Richmond, Surrey.

Mrs. Cotton, of Clapham-common.

John Willett Payne, eſq. rear-admiral of the Red, treaſurer of Greenwich-hoſpital, lord warden of the Stannaries, and comptroller and auditor general to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Admiral Payne had the honour of conveying her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales to England, in the Jupiter, of fifty guns. At the interment of the Admiral's remains, in St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, his Royal Highneſs the Prince was repreſented by General Hulſe, in the Prince's coach and ſix. There were likewiſe in the carriage Colonel M'Mahon, Mr. Tyrwhit, and Mr. Galloway Payne, brother to the deceaſed. Two of his Royal Highneſs's footmen were behind the carriage, in their ſtate liveries; two of the Prince's grooms, in ſtate liveries, preceded, and three followed the hearſe. The pall was ſupported into the aiſle of the church by the four following admirals, viz. Berkeley, Lord Radſtock, Sir Charles Pole, and Nugent, and by four captains, all dreſſed in their naval uniforms. The funeral ſervice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Clark, chaplain to the Prince.

Aged 55, *Mr. William Haddan*, wholeſale grocer, of Great Trinity-lane, Cheapſide.

At his houſe in Bury-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, *Thomas Parkinſon, eſq.*

At Chriſt Church, Surrey, *Mr. J. Feltham*, author of a Tour to the Iſle of Man.

At New Barns, near St. Alban's, *Mrs. Towgood.*

At Camberwell, at his father's houſe, *Mr. J. Wrench*, of Thames-ſtreet.

In Spring-garden, *W. Wilcox, eſq.*

In Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, *Mrs. Mouatt.*

At Batterſea-Riſe, in his 69th year, *T. Aſtle, eſq.* fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, and keeper of the records in the Tower.

In Soho-ſquare, *Mrs. Gordon.*

Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, *Mr. Price*; for the laſt twelve years a ſpecial conſtable in the Opera-houſe, Drury-lane, and Colman's theatre. He was preſident of an old and reſpectable ſociety called the *Herring-club.*

Mr. Witton, ſculptor, and keeper of the Royal Academy.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Mrs. Walcott.*

In Ruſſell-court, ſuddenly, *Mr. J. Underwood*, cutler.

At Putney, *Miſs Fourdrinier*, of Charing-croſs.

Aged 75, *Mrs. B. Kennedy*, niece of the late Dr. Gilbert, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In his 94th year, *J. Edmunds, eſq.* of Gray's Inn Lane.

At Pentonville, *C. M. Vennor, eſq.* formerly commander of the Walpole Eaſt Indiaman.

In King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, *W. Balmain, eſq.* ſurgeon to the forces, and late principal ſurgeon in the territory of New South Wales.

In New North-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, *R. Roberts, eſq.* late of Antigua, and brother to Dr. Roberts, phyſician to the army.

D. Fenn, eſq. of Burrows' Buildings.

Mrs. A. Speck, of St. John's, Southwark.

Mr. Kirkman, many years an eminent brewer in Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

In Seymour-place, in her 76th year, *Lady Charlotte Tufton*, aunt to the preſent Earl of Thanet, on whom the whole of her Ladyſhip's fortune devolves.

At Ripley, Surrey, aged 19, *Miſs Roberts.*

Aged 67, *Mrs. M. Geale*, widow.

At Walworth, aged 60, *Mrs. Mackie.*

At her houſe in Surrey-ſquare, aged 76, *Mrs. M. Warner*, widow of the late S. Warner, eſq. of the coal-exchange.

Aged 68, *Mrs. Todd*, of Mancheſter-ſquare.

At Kenſington, aged 70, *R. Thornton, eſq.*

At Clapton, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Eſt. Agace.* She has left the ſum of two hundred pounds to the widows and children of Diſſenting miniſters, to the Society for Propagating religious Kowledge, to the School for indigent Blind; the Canterbury and London Lying-in Hoſpitals, the Philanthropic Inſtitutions, and the Humane Society, the ſum of 100l. each.

At Bagſhot, Surrey, *Mrs. Butler*, widow.

Mr. R. Bindon, of Bull-ſtreet.

Mrs. C. Greene, matron of Chriſt's-hoſpital.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, *Miſs Shelley*, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir John Shelley, bart. of Michel-grove, Suſſex.

Mrs. M. M. Benefold, widow, of Piccadilly.

At Kennington-green, *Mr. T. G. Tawney*.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, *Mrs. Buſh*.

In Fleet-ſtreet, *Mr. T. Knapp*.

At Chelſea, *Mrs. E. Caſtleman*, wife of H. Caſtleman, eſq. of the Tower of London.

In his 84th year, *Captain Philip Seymour*.—He had ſerved ſeventy-four years in the royal navy.

Aged 68, *T. Martin, eſq.* of Oxford-ſtreet.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, *Mr. R. Price*.

At Enfield, *J. Fenouillet, eſq.*

[*Further particulars relative to the late Marquis of Stafford.*—The moſt noble Granville Leveſon Gower, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viſcount Trentham, Baron Gower, and a Baronet, Knight of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, recorder of Stafford, one of the governors of the Charter-houſe, and Vice Preſident of the Middleſex hoſpital. His lordſhip was born in the year 1717; he married firſt in 1744, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerty, eſq. of Preſton, in Lancaſhire, and by her who died, in child-bed, of the ſmall-pox, in May 1745, had one ſon, John, who died on the day he was born. He married ſecondly, March 28, 1748, Lady Louiſa Egerton, daughter of Scrope, Duke of Bridgewater, and by her (who died March 14, 1761) he had iſſue, Lady Louiſa, born October 22, 1749, married December 25, 1777, to Sir Archibald Macdonald, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Lady Caroline, born November 2, 1753; married March 22, 1770, to the Earl of Carliſle. George Granville Leveſon Gower (now Marquis of Stafford) born January 9, 1758; married September 4, 1785, to the Counteſs of Sutherland, by whom he has iſſue Lord George Granville, now Earl Gower, born Auguſt 8, 1786; Lady Charlotte, born June 8, 1788, and Lord Francis Leveſon Gower, upon whom the late Duke of Bridgewater ſettled all his canal property. The late Marquis had another daughter by his ſecond lady, viz. Lady Anne, born February 22, 1761, who married, in February 1784, the Honourable Dr. Edward Venables Vernon, now Biſhop of Carliſle. The late Marquis married thirdly, May 23, 1768, to Lady Suſannah Stewart, ſiſter to the Earl of Galloway, by whom he had iſſue, Lady Georgina Auguſta, born April 13, 1769, Lady Charlotte Sophia, born January 11, 1771; married May 26, 1791, to the Marquis of Worceſter, ſon to the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Suſannah, born in 1772; married in July 1795 to Lord Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon, born October 12, 1773. His Lordſhip, in 1744, was elected to parliament for Biſhop's Caſtle, in Shropſhire, and to the next parliament in 1747, was unanimouſly elected for Weſtminſter; but in November 1749, being appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, his ſeat for that city became vacated; and, becauſe he had quitted his former political connexions, and joined the miniſtry, his re-election was conteſted by a very memorable and very violent oppoſition, in the perſon of Sir George Vandeput, ſupported by the independent party, and headed, (not ſecretly,) by Frederick Prince of Wales; but Lord Gower was elected, and confirmed in his ſeat, by a majority of the Houſe of Commons. The late Mr. Grenville's act, for trying controverted elections, has happily aboliſhed this ſhameful abuſe of power. At the general election in 1754, he was returned for the city of Litchfield, for which he ſat until the death of his father, on December 25, 1754. He was immediately appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, in the room of his father. And on the 23d of December 1755, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and a Privy Counſellor. In July 1757, he reſigned the Privy Seal, and was made Maſter of the Horſe, which he held until November 1760, when he was appointed Keeper of the Wardrobe, which he reſigned in April 1763, upon being appointed Lord Chamberlain to the King. Upon the change of the miniſtry, in July 1765, he was removed from his poſt of Chamberlain. Upon the next change of the miniſtry, which was in July 1766, Lord Temple propoſed to Lord Chatham to make the Marquis (then Lord Gower) Secretary of Sate, but Lord Chatham would not conſent to it. At the end of the year 1767, when Lord Chatham had in ſome meaſure retired, his Lordſhip was appointed Preſident of the Council, which poſt he held until November 1779, when differing with Lord North (then miniſter) upon queſtions concerning Ireland and America, he reſigned the preſident's chair, and continued out of office during the remainder of Lord North's adminiſtration. When Mr. Pitt was appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in the month of December 1783, his Lordſhip was again Preſident of the Council, which he reſigned in November 1784, on being appointed Lord Privy Seal, which he held until July 1794, and then retired. In January 1771 he was elected Knight of the Garter. The preſent Marquis of Stafford was the laſt Engliſh ambaſſador to the laſt French king, and when that monarch was dethroned, and ſent to the Temple, he was recalled, and arrived in London on the firſt day of September 1792.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

⁂ *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A few weeks ago a ſloop arrived in the river Tyne, at Newcaſtle, and was landed at the quay, for the firſt time, loaded intirely with ſizeable blocks of remarkably fine Broccarello marble, lately found at Aſſynt, a diſtrict in the county of Sutherland, North Britain, and brought from thence, by ſea, to Newcaſtle. It appears, however, that ſeveral ſmall blocks of this marble, but not ſufficient to load a veſſel, were brought, laſt year, to the ſame port; and that ſeveral beautiful chimney-pieces have been ſince made out of that material. The above being a plain, incontrovertible fact, the circumſtance will, it is hoped, not only prove advantageous to the indefatigable leſſee of the quarries, and to the honourable proprietors, but, likewiſe, in the iſſue, become highly beneficial to the nation at large. Pennant, in his tour through Scotland, thus deſcribes Aſſynt:—"This country is environed with mountains, and all the ſtrata near their baſe, and in the bottoms, are compoſed of marble, fine as the Parian. Houſes are built with it, and walls raiſed. Burnt, it is the manure of the country; but oftener nature diſſolves, and preſents it ready prepared to the lazy farmer. This tract ſeems the reſidence of ſloth—the people almoſt torpid with idleneſs, and moſt wretched—their hovels moſt miſerable, made of poles wattled, and covered with thin rods; yet there is much improveable land here in a ſtate of nature," &c. &c.

The coal recently obtained from the new colliery at Kenton, in point of quality, is found to exceed the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of the proprietors.

Married.] Mr. Gibſon, innkeeper, of Weſt Boat Houſe, near Hexham, to Mrs. Corbitt, of Warden.—At Colbeck, Mrs. Myers, chemiſt, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Backhouſe.

At Berwick, Mr. R. Stevenſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Mr. J. Wilſon, ironmonger.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Hepple, tanner, to Miſs Bell.—Mr. J. Surtees, ſurgeon, of Ebcheſter, to Miſs J. Hunter, daughter of the late C. Hunter, eſq. of Medomſley.

At Alnwick, J. M. Aylward, eſq. of Ballynagar, in the county of Galway, Ireland, and late of the 5th dragoon-guards, to Miſs J. Lambert, daughter of A. Lambert, eſq.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Parker, grocer, to Mrs. Tayler.—Mr. J. Storrow, ſail-maker, to Miſs Bootyman.

At Rothbury, T. Storer, eſq. captain of the Percy tenantry, to Miſs Ilderton.

At Gateſhead, Mr. J. Norris, pipe-maker, to Mrs. M. Watſon.

At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Read, ſhip-owner, of North Shields, to Miſs E. Henley, of Goſport.

At Warkworth, R. Clark, jun. eſq. late of Lower Tooting, Surrey, to Miſs Richardſon, of Hauxley, Northumberland.

At Durham, Captain Redhead, of Baxterwood, to Mrs. Wood, widow.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Daviſon, to Mrs. M. Mills, ironmonger.—Mr. C. Jurdiſon, ſhip-owner, to Miſs A. Polſditch.

At South Shields, Mr. E. Oliver, ſail-maker, of South Shields, to Miſs A. Weatherhead, daughter of Mr. J. Weatherhead, ſhip-owner, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. Eden, draper, to Miſs Nixon, daughter of the late Mr. Nixon, ſhip-builder.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. P. Peter Patterſon, one of the oldeſt carmen reſident in the town.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late R. Dixon, eſq. attorney.—In his 38th year, Mr. J. Robſon, protonotary in the office of the town-clerk.—Mr. W. Thompſon, manager of the pottery-warehouſe of Mr. Warburton.—Aged 36, Mr. S. Carr, bricklayer.—Mrs. Burleſtone, wife of Mr. Burleſtone, hair-dreſſer.—Miſs Walton.—In his 65th year, Mr. J. Oxley, colliery-agent.—Mrs. Longridge.—Captain Carter, of this port.—Mr. J. Thompſon, publican, of the Ouſebourn.—Aged 65, Mr. P. Miller, ſervant to the ſociety of free porters.—Mr. P. Paxton, builder.—In her 29th year, Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. J. M. Mather, ironmonger.—Mrs. A. Maſon, widow of the late Mr. T. Maſon, ſen. farmer, of Fenwick-Shield.—At his lodgings in this town, aged 43, Mr. J. G. Potter, aſſiſtant-ſurgeon in the corps of royal artillery. He had laboured under a complication of diſorders during the laſt eleven years.

Mr. T. Johnſon, many years butler to Mrs. Baker.—Aged 23, Mrs. Petrie, wife of Mr. Petrie, ſhipwright.—Aged 25, Mr. N. Birkinſhaw, brother to Mr. W. Birkinſhaw, of the Northumberland glaſs-houſe.—Mrs. Charlton, relict of the late Mr. E. Charlton, butcher.—Mrs. Thiſtlewayte.—Miſs E. Lyddell, daughter of Mr. R. Lyddell, grocer.—Mr. A. Chicken, ſen. butcher.—Aged 77, Mrs. D. Tyzack, wife of Mr. G. Tyzack, glaſs maker.

In Gateſhead, aged 41, Mr. B. Bowlt

boat-builder. — Aged 37, Mr. T. Midgley, publican.

At Durham, Mr. T. Robſon, late maſter of the Bowes-arms inn.

At North Shields, aged 105, Ann Turner. She retained the entire uſe of all her faculties to the laſt, and died in a ſtate of apparent good health.

At South Shields, aged 67, Mr. H. Heath, ſhip-owner; generally reſpected as a man of ſtrict integrity, and poſſeſſed of great nautical knowledge. He was chairman of the ſociety of underwriters at South Shields, upwards of twenty years.

Mr. R. Browne, one of the wherrymen belonging to this place. While paſſing Howdon Pans, in his wherry, (in which he was conveying goods from Newcaſtle to South Shields,) one of the oars fell overboard, which he attempted to recover, but unfortunately over-reaching himſelf, he fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Biſhop's Auckland, at an advanced age, Mrs. Landy.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 78, Mr. T. Riddell, draper.—Aged 25, Mrs. Galloway, widow of the late Mr. J. Galloway, vintner, of Long Acre, London.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Wallis, formerly curate of Carham, Northumberland. — Aged 26, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. Black, grocer.—Aged 88, Mr. J. Hartley.—Aged 62, Mr. H. Penny, joiner.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. J. Affiotte, drawing-maſter, a young man of inoffenſive manners, indefatigable induſtry, and no inconſiderable ſhare of genius in his profeſſion.

Aged 74, Mr. W. Kirk, ſen. late of Wearhead.—Mrs. Hodgſon.—Mrs. Vaux.

At Stockton, Mrs. M. Braithwayte, a maiden lady.

At Morpeth, aged 76, Mr. W. Woodman, tanner.—Aged 25, Miſs Dunn, of the Scotch Arms inn.

At Sunderland, in conſequence of a fall from the main-top of a veſſel in the harbour, Mr. Stevenſon, brother to Mr. Stevenſon, ſadler, of Biſhop Wearmouth.—Mrs. Wealands, of Sunderland-bridge.—Mr. Truebeck, common-brewer, and many years an officer in the exciſe.—Aged 96, Mordecai Lazarus, a Poliſh Jew. He had travelled in different parts of this country, with a box, upwards of ſixty years. His remains were interred in the Jews' burial-ground at Ayre's-quay, near Sunderland.

Lately, at Bentham, the Rev. R. Ellerſhaw, curate of Claughton, near Hornby, and under-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Upper Bentham.

At Bedale, aged 63, Mrs. Jaques.

On the 6th September laſt, in the iſland of Jamaica, Weſt Indies, Mr. J. Farref, jun. ſon of Mr. J. Farrer, of Newcaſtle.

Aged 79, Mr. R. Elliott, of Coofields, near Haltwhiſtle.

At Horſley, High Barns, in his 27th year, Mr. J. Forſter.

On the 5th of September laſt, at the town of Fluſhing, Long-iſland, North America, whither he had retired with his family, to avoid the yellow fever, which then raged violently at New York, Mr. Caleb Alder, upholſterer, of New York, brother of Mr. Joſhua Alder, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

At Ponteland, Mr. R. Shotton, jun. tanner.

At Prieſthaugh, near Hawick, Mr. W. Scott, farmer.

G. Hind, eſq. of Stalling, Northumberland, late a captain in the ſixty-eighth regiment of foot.

Mrs. T. Wright, at the Carpenter's Tower, near Newcaſtle.

Aged 92, Mr. H. Watſon, of Corby Gates, near Alſtone.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Rev. Mr. Markham, ſon of the Archbiſhop of York, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of Carliſle, has lately given orders to have the beautiful capitals of the Gothic columns in the cathedral of that city, cleaned from the plaſter that adheres to them, and which had been accumulating for centuries, ſo as totally to obſcure the beautiful ornaments, which, when freed from the rubbiſh that ſurrounded them, diſcovered ſome of the fineſt alto relievos that ever came from the workman's chiſſel. The *conſoles* which ſupport the cluſtered pillars in the choir, are particularly admired, for the delicacy of the foliage with which they are ornamented.—The choir and ſide iſles are in high eſtimation, for the ſtyle of their architecture, this part of the building being one of the beſt ſpecimens produced in the reign of Edward III.; but the greateſt beauty belonging to it is the large eaſt window above the altar; this window is compoſed of upright *mullions* to the height of thirty feet, at which height the mullions take ſeparate directions, and branch off into ſmaller compartments; the whole compoſed into the moſt elegant tracery, and filled with ſtained glaſs. The height of the window, to the crown of the arch, is nearly fifty feet; and the whole is acknowledged, by every competent judge, to be ſuperior to any thing of the kind either in Great Britain, or upon any part of the Continent. It deſerves to be recorded, and is a circumſtance highly to be regretted, that a view of this ſuperb window, which was formerly commanded from Caſtle-ſtreet, is now entirely taken away by two dwelling-houſes, which have been ſuffered to incroach even on the very walls of the ſacred pile!

Laſt week, a turnep of the red globe kind was pulled in a field belonging to Mrs. Moody, of Longtown, which weighed thirty pounds, and meaſured forty inches in circumference! The ſeed was of Mrs Moody's own raiſing.—*Carliſle Journal, Dec.* 3.

Married] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Watſon, maſter of the ſhip Lightfoot, to Miſs Bulfield.—Captain Hodgſon, of the ſhip William, to Miſs Collins, eldeſt daughter of the late Captain T. Collins. — Mr. F. Reed, dealer in ſpirits, to Miſs Moore.

At Caſtle Sowerby, Mr. T. Barwiſe, of Carliſle, traveller for the Print Field of Meſſrs. Donald and Co. to Miſs Cooper, of Stockdale Wath, formerly of Appleby.

At Carliſle, Mr. Townley, hatter, to Miſs If. Kirk.—Mr. Longridge, of Sunderland. to Mrs. Atkinſon, widow of the late Mr. J. Atkinſon, attorney.—Mr. J. Parker, cooper in the brewery of Sir Richard Hodgſon and Co. to Miſs S. Norman.

At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Sutton, portrait-painter, to Miſs Winder, of Rogerſcale, in Lorton.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Chirney, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Bell, of Stanwix.

Died] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Hetherington, inn-keeper. — Mrs. Fletcher, relict of the late Rev. E. Fletcher, of Liſburne, in Ireland.

At Whitehaven, in his 49th year, Mr. J. Bragge, ſhip-owner.—In his 29th year, Mr. C. Ridley, of New Houſes.—In her 29th year, Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. J. M. Mather, ironmonger.—In an advanced age, Mrs. D. Sharpe, wife of Mr. Philip Sharpe, ſhip-carpenter.—In his 89th year, Richard Dixon, eſq. M. D. a gentleman of ſuperior information, a truly venerable character, and of unſpotted life. He had of late years retired from the extenſive and arduous duties of his profeſſion.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Tiffin, wife of Mr. Tiffin, hat-manufacturer, in London.—Mr. R. Cowen.

At Cockermouth, in his 24th year, Mr. J. Fearon, grocer and tallow-chandler. He was much lamented as a promiſing young man.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Lough, attorney.

At Diſſington, very ſuddenly aged 45, Mr. J. Woodall. — Mrs. A. Meſſinger; and ſoon after, her infant child. The remains of both were depoſited in the ſame grave.

At Binns, near Whitehaven, aged 53, Mrs. Benn.

At Strawberry Hill, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Slack, jun. miller.—In his 63d year, Mr. H. Piper, of Allonby.

At Weſt Newton, at an advanced age, Mr. Al. Wallace.

Mr. Airey, a reſpectable farmer, near Kendal. He was found hanging in one of his own outhouſes. This act is ſuppoſed to have been perpetrated in a fit of lunacy.

At Scaleby Caſtle, aged 73, J. Fawcett, eſq.

At Douglas, Iſle of Man, in an advanced age, Mr. Bonvalette.

Wm. Ramſay, commonly called "Blind Willey," well known in theſe and moſt of the neighbouring counties as an itinerant performer on the clarionet.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late trial in the Court of King's Bench, London, the cauſe which has been for ſome time depending between the corporation, and a part of the burgeſſes of the borough and town of Kingſton-upon-Hull, was finally decided. The following appear to have been the principal facts reſpecting the caſe.—It had always been the cuſtom of the corporation, from time immemorial, for the mayor and aldermen to chuſe two perſons, whom they called *lights*, and of theſe two, the commonalty elected one, to ſerve the office of alderman in the borough. At the time of the ſeizure of corporation charters, by Charles II. and James II. that of Hull, among others, was new-modelled, but not ſo much as to be materially altered; and as James II. abdicated the throne ſhortly after, the new charter fell into total diſregard, and no precedent can be adduced to ſhew that it was ever acted upon. At the laſt election, when T. Oſbourne, eſq. was choſen an alderman, the corporation, according to their uſual cuſtom, preſented their two *lights*, and one of them was elected an alderman by a party of the commons, and officially returned by the mayor as duly elected. But another party in the borough, refuſing to have either of theſe perſons, elected another in Mr. O's room, and founded their claim of right on the obſolete charter of James II. Meſſrs. Erſkine and Wood ſhewed cauſe againſt the rule, (an information obtained in the nature of a *quo warranto*, calling upon T. Oſbourne, eſq. to ſhew cauſe by what authority he claimed to exerciſe the office of alderman,) and Meſſrs. Gibbs, Parke, Willey, and Becket, were heard in reply. After maturely weighing all the circumſtances, the Court ordered the rule *Niſi* to be diſcharged. Lord Ellenborough obſerved, on this occaſion, that it had been proved, to the entire ſatisfaction of the Court, that the charter of James II. on which the proſecution was founded, had never been acted upon or accepted by the corporation; and that the ſurrender of the former charters had not been inrolled, in conſequence of which they were in full force, &c. The Court was further of opinion, that the words commonalty or community include the aldermen as well as the burgeſſes at large; and conſequently the objection, contending that the right of election is veſted in the common burgeſſes only, was overruled.

A ſhoal, or ſand, having lately grown up in a line with, and forming a continuation of, the ſand bank called the Middle Sand, in a ſouth-eaſterly direction, in the lower part of the river Humber, the corporation of the

Trinity Houſe of Kingſton-upon-Hull have lately cauſed a white buoy to be placed thereon, Patrington church bearing north half weſt, &c. There is only fifteen feet water on the ſouth-eaſt extremity at low-tide.

There were forty-one ſhips fitted out at the port of Hull, for the whale and ſeal fiſhery at Greenland and Davis's Streights, in the laſt ſeaſon. Theſe veſſels caught, one with another, 166 whales, and 1454 ſeals, producing an aggregate of 6236 butts of blubber, 2330 tons of oil, and 103 tons and 15 cwt. of bone.

At a late general meeting of the truſtees of the infirmary in the town of Kingſton-upon-Hull, it was reſolved to appropriate certain wards for the reception of fever patients, as a means of preventing the propagation of any contagious diſeaſe of that nature.

Married.] Mr. T. Garner, printer and bookſeller, of Thirſk, to Miſs M. Dixon, of Tilſley Bank, Lancaſhire.

Sir H. Carr Ibbetſon, bart. of Denton-park, near Otley, to Miſs Scott, of Wood-hall, near Wetherby.

At Hull, Mr. Bowcock, engraver, to Miſs Barker. — Mr. J. Keighley, ſadler, to Miſs H. Selby.—W. Nelſon, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Leeſon, of Beverley.

At Leeds, Mr. Marſden, merchant, to Mrs. Kaye, widow of the late Mr. B. Kaye, jun. woollen-draper.

At Hallifax, Mr. Bates, wool-ſtapler, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of Mr. Edwards, attorney.

At Burlington, T. Harland, eſq. to Miſs Hebblethwayte.

At Beverley, Mr. J Richardſon, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Shuttleworth.

At Doncaſtor, Mr. T. Auſtwick, innkeeper, of Wakefield, to Miſs E. Tilly.

At Pomfret, R. Seaton, eſq. banker, to Miſs S. Beever, of Claypool, near Newark.

At Wakefield, Mr. T. Glover, grocer, to Miſs E. Atkins.

At Sheffield, Mr. En. Drabble, cutler, to Mrs. White.—Mr. J. M. Bromhead, attorney, of Spilſby, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs M. Nowell, daughter of Mr. T. Nowell, merchant.

At Wiſtow, near Selby, Mr. T. Whiteley, an opulent farmer, to Miſs A. Agar, daughter of Mr. R. Agar, farmer and grazier.

Died.] At York, Mr. M. Locke, law-ſtationer.—Mrs. Arton, wife of Mr. R. Arton, linen-draper.—At the manor-houſe in this city, Mrs. A. Langley, daughter of the late R. Langley, eſq. of Wykeham-abbey.

At Hull, aged 65, Mr. R. Wood, formerly of Bilton, in Holderneſs.—Aged 27, Mr. G. Hilary, grocer.—Aged 73, Mr. W. Terrington, formerly a ſhip-owner in the trade between this port and London.—Aged 45, Mr. R. Hodgſon, ſhip-broker.—Aged 29, Mrs. Deane, wife of Captain Deane, of the ſhip Amity, employed in the London trade.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Harmer, wife of Mr. Harmer, grocer.—Mr. W. Aſhton, ſciſſor-ſmith. — Aged 67, ſuddenly, while in the act of kneeling at prayers, Mr. Wilcockſon, muſician.—Aged 37, Mrs. Macready, wife of Mr. Macready, manager of the Sheffield theatre.—Aged 23, Mr. B. Sykes, ſon of Mr. J. Sykes, merchant.—Mr. Robinſon, baſket-maker.

At Leeds, Miſs Tottie, daughter of the late Mr Tottie, merchant.—Miſs Spencer, only daughter of Mr. S. Spencer, druggiſt and brandy-merchant.

At Scarborough, Mr. S. Temple, wine-merchant.

At Richmond, H. Cowling, eſq.

At Pomfret, far advanced in years, Mrs. E. Wood, ſiſter to the late Sir F. Wood, bart. of Hemſworth.

At Beverley, aged 55, Mrs. Spencer.

At Bradford, Mrs. Bower.

At Hornſea, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Captain Dixon, formerly commander of a veſſel in the trade between Hull and Hamburgh.

At Eaſingwould, in her 17th year, Miſs M. Armiſtead, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. Armiſtead.

At Boyne-hill, near Wakefield, Mr. Bingley, tanner.

At Arkſey, Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. T. Birch, farmer.

At Carleton-hall, in the North Riding, in his 70th year, H. Pulleyne, eſq.

Mrs. Walker, of Weſtgate-moor, near Wakefield.—At an advanced age, Mr. Broadband, farmer, near Wakefield; late of Birchworth, near Pennyſtone.—Aged 104, Mr. E. Hellawell, of Norland, near Halifax.—Mrs. Greenwood, wife of the Rev. T. Greenwood, of Eccleſhall, near Barnſley.—Aged 75, Mr. Smith, of Houghton, near Pomfret, and formerly of Swillington, near Leeds.—Mr. B. Brown, brother to H. Brown, eſq. of Hull. This highly-reſpected young gentleman was unfortunately drowned, together with four other paſſengers, in conſequence of the upſetting of a boat, in which they were croſſing a lake in their paſſage from Onega, to the town of Archangel.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Underhill Weſt, of Eccleſtone, near Preſcott, captain in the St. Helen volunteers, to Mrs. Catham, widow, late of Hardſhaw-hall.

At Preſtwich, Mr. J. Booth, manufacturer, to Miſs S. Corns, both of Ratcliffe.—J. Dodſon, eſq. of Lancaſter, to Miſs H. Potter, of Springfield, near Whitehaven.—Mr. R. Middleton, of Heyſham-hall, to Miſs E. Edmundſon, of Heyſham, near Lancaſter.

At Blackburne, Mr. Slaney, printer, to Miſs B. Robinſon.

At Preſcott, W. Parker, eſq. to Miſs M. Jackſon.

The Rev. J. Stainbank, rector of Halton, near Lancaſter, and juſtice of the peace for this county, to Mrs. Quilliams, relict of the late Captain Quilliams, of Lancaſter.

At Liverpool, Captain Corkhill, to Miſs E. Brew, of the Geary, Iſle of Man.

Mr. J. Mercer, to Miſs Jordan, of Knotty Aſh. — Captain Fotheringham, of the Governor Wentworth Guinea-ſhip, of this port, to Miſs Hancock, of Wray.—Mr. J. Heſketh, grocer, to Miſs M. Phillips.—Mr. J. Evans, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs If. Clarkſon. —Mr. Al. Hogg, ſurgeon, to Miſs D. F. Plant.—Mr. J. Hughes, merchant, to Miſs Edmundſon, of Mytholmroyd, near Halifax.

At Mancheſter, Mr. D. Waddington, ironmonger, and liquor-merchant, to Miſs Giles, of Market Weighton. — Mr. J. Turner, of Trentham, in Staffordſhire, to Miſs M. Hyde, ſecond daughter of the late N. Hyde, eſq. of Ardwick, in this county.

Died] At Mancheſter, Mr. Lees, farrier, characterized as a truly induſtrious, ſober, honeſt, man.

Aged 44, S. Marſland, eſq. a gentleman gifted with conſiderable talants, an active and enterprizing mind, an acute penetration, and ſolid judgment. His character, as a uſeful member of ſociety, was ſo highly reſpected, as to render his premature death a ſubject of general regret.

Aged 19, Mrs. M. Crookes, daughter of Mr. J. Thompſon, bookſeller. — After a tedious indiſpoſition, Mr. R. Pendleton. —Mr. J. Whitaker, late of Doncaſter.—Mrs. Morton, widow of the late Mr. W. Morton, dealer in flour. — Mrs. Barraclough. — Mrs. Threlfall, wife of Mr. Threlfall, attorney.— Mr. J. Lingard, merchant.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Carey, wife of Mr. J. Carey, adjutant of Lieutenant Colonel Williams's corps of volunteers. — Mrs. Cuttom, formerly of the Black Horſe and Rainbow public-houſe. — Aged 23, after only three days confinement to his room, Mr. T. Tyrer. Mr. J. Sankey, brazier. — After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Charles —Suddenly, aged 26, Mr. J. Blundell. — In his 51ſt year, Mr. Lomas. Aged 28, Mr. O Jones, merchant. — In his 82d year, Mr. Ab. Critchlow, ſexton of St. Peter's church. — Mr. E. Bancroft, ſail-maker.

At Lancaſter, aged 71, Mrs. Coupland, widow of the late Mr. H. Coupland, butcher. This unfortunate woman, in a fit of mental derangement, threw herſelf from the garret window of a houſe in this town, and only ſurvived a few minutes.

Aged 42, Mrs. Baynes, wife of Mr. Baynes, ſmith. — Aged 89, Mrs. Goldie. — Mr. J. Toppin, tallow-chandler. — Mr. J. Tennant, ſtone-maſon. — Mr M. Terry, writer to Meſſrs. Maſon and Wilſon, attornies —Captain Hudſon, of the Viper revenue-cutter.

At Preſcott, in her 99th year, Sarah Tailor, relict of the late Peter Tailor, of Whiſton. She has left behind her a progeny conſiſting of five ſons, 39 grand-children, 69 great-grand-children, and two great-great-grand-children, all now living.—Total 115.

At Wigan, Mr. Pennington, coroner for the diſtrict of Weſt Derby, in this county, and town-clerk of Wigan.

At Preſton, Miſs E. Knowles.

At Blackburne, far advanced in years, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. A. Hall, ſurveyor.

At Aſhton-under-Line, Mr. Higginbotham, manufacturer.—Mrs. Ringway, wife of Mr. T. Ringway, ſurgeon.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Riddrough, wife of Mr. Riddrough, ſurgeon —Mr. R. Green, ſilverſmith, of Liverpool.

At Altrincham, Mr. T. Poole, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Poole, ſurgeon.

Mr. T. Aldred, a reſpectable farmer, of Urmſtone. He was found murdered; two ſlugs being lodged in the body, one of which, apparently part of a ſilver tea-ſpoon, had paſſed through his heart. It appears that the deceaſed had received upwards of 800l. in the courſe of the day, in Mancheſter; but he had left the money with a friend in the town, and returned in the evening with only a ſmall ſum in his pocket.

In his 70th year, Egerton Croſs, eſq. of Kerſley-hall, late major in the royal Lancaſhire militia.

At Aſhley-heath, near Altrincham, Mrs. Wood, widow, of Cheadle, formerly of Mancheſter.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Captain C. White, of the ſecond regiment of Lancaſhire militia.

A. the Angel inn, Kilmarnock, North Britain, Mr. T. Bready, a traveller for two reſpectable houſes in Mancheſter.

At Aikrington, in his 73d year, Mr. S. Hamer, an honeſt upright man, and ſincere Chriſtian.

Suddenly, Mrs. Bleaſdale, of Moorſide, near Lancaſter.

In the iſland of Tortola, Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, on the 30th July laſt, Captain S. Welſby, of the ſhip Dick, of Liverpool; and a few days after, his youngeſt brother, Mr. Welſby, on his firſt voyage, on the paſſage from Africa, on board the Lord Nelſon.

The Hon. Sophia Jones, wife of the Hon. Captain Jones, ſon of the late Lord Ranelagh, formerly of Blackley Hurſt, near Wigan.

In his 21ſt year, at Thornhill, near Dumfries, North Britain, Mr. S. Heywood, brother to Mr. T. Heywood, jun. of Mancheſter. His death was occaſioned by an unfortunate fall from his horſe; he languiſhed only two hours, and then expired.

Aged 66, Mr. Iſaac Higgin, of Skerton, near Lancaſter.

Mr. J. Nield, of Midge-hall, in Saddleworth; a man remarkable for his veracity, probity, and honour, and all the humble virtues which adorn the private life of a true Chriſtian. By indefatigable induſtry he ſupported and educated a numerous offspring in the moſt reſpectable manner. The ſculptor who blazons his memory upon the periſhable monument, may truly ſay, "*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*"

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gorton, wholeſale tea-dealer, of London, to Miſs Buſhell, daughter of Mr. G. Buſhell, attorney, of Cheſter.—The Rev. Jenkin Lewis, of Wrexham, to Mrs. Armitage, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Armitage, of Cheſter.

At Cheſter, Mr. Hales, to Mrs. Southwell. — The Rev. J. Smith, B. A. of St. James's church, Liverpool, to Miſs Lea.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. R. Wilkinſon, brewer.—In the prime of life, Mr. S. Croſby, butcher.—Mr. Smith, clerk to J. S. Hughes, eſq. merchant. — At an advanced age, Mr. W. Griffith, broker, and many years agent to the River Dee company, of this city.

At Chelmsford, in the barracks, Captain Orrell, of the royal Cheſhire militia.

Mr. Eviton, of Eyton. — Mr. H. Parry, ſhopkeeper, of Ruabon, Denbighſhire.—Mrs. Richardſon, of Copenhurſt.

At Cogſhall, in the pariſh of Great Budworth, aged 89, Mr. P. Jackſon.

At Moreton-hall, near Congleton, Mrs. Done, daughter of the late Mr. Browne, coachmaker, of Cheſter.

At Wrexham, in her 86th year, Mrs. M. Lloyd, relict of the late Mr. T. Lloyd, mercer.

At Holywell, Mr. J. Edwards, of the King's Arms inn.

Aged 60, Mr. G. Braſſey, of Buerton. This gentleman occupied and managed, with excellent judgment and proportionable ſucceſs, one of the moſt extenſive dairy and grazing farms in this county. He was, indeed, in all reſpects, a ſtrenuous promoter and encourager of agricultural improvements.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Okell, of Barrow — In his 30th year, Mr. H. Manley, of the Five Croſſes farm, near Frodſham, and father of Mr. R. Manley, employed in the Elleſmere canal wharf, in Cheſter.

Mrs. Bailey, of Hawarden, county of Flint.

At Cefnamwich, in the county of Carnarvon, in her 93d year, Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Rev. D. Davies, rector of Llanſihangel, in the county of Denbigh.

At Kingſton, iſland of Jamaica, on the 15th September laſt, aged 23, W. Billingham, eſq. of the 55th regiment, ſon of Mr. Billingham, ſurgeon, of Knutsford, in this county.

On his paſſage from India, Captain R. Eyton, only brother of the Rev. Hope Wynne Eyton, of Leeſwood, in the county of Flint.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Bownes, grocer, of Crich, to Miſs M. Hudſon.

At Longford, Mr. Garratt, of New Inns, to Miſs Gilman, of Thurvaſton.

At Aſhbourne, Mr. J. Webſter, jun. of Smirrill, to Miſs Gallimore.

Died.] At Derby, aged 74, W. Leaper Smith, gent.—At the age of ſix years, Maſter Richard Hingſtone. His premature death was occaſioned by ſwallowing a braſs nail, which he was inadvertently ſuffered to put in his mouth, as a play thing, and which, by entering his windpipe, brought on immediate ſuffocation.

Aged 78, Mrs. Bancroft. — Aged 67, Mr. J. Turner, more than forty years ſhopman to the late Mr. Turner and Mr. Parker, ſilverſmiths. He went to bed apparently in his uſual good ſtate of health, and on the next morning was found a lifeleſs corpſe.

In his 47th year, Mr. F. Brentnall, grocer.

At Chapel-in-le-Frith, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Macnaught.

At Wirkſworth, aged 80, Mrs. Blackwall, widow of the late Rev. T. Blackwall, rector of Mugginton.

Aged 77, Mr. Tateham, malſter, of Tibſhelf.

At Bradby, aged 16, the amiable Lady Harriet Stanhope, eldeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield.

Miſs Wright, of Strines.

In his 20th year, Mr. J. Brownſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Brownſon, of Allſop, in the Dale.

At Wingerworth, of a decline, Miſs A. Hunloke, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, bart.

At Alfreton, Mr. J. Wilſon, plumber and glazier.

At Keddleſtone, aged 79, Mrs. Humpſtone.

At Edenſor, the Rev. J. Peake, M A. domeſtic chaplain to the Duke of Devonſhire, &c. &c.

In his 72d year, R. Wright, eſq. of Great Longſtone, and juſtice of the peace for this county.

At Braſſington, in her 84th year, Mrs. Preſtwich, widow.

At Ardſley, near Longford, aged 67, Mr. T. Wilkins, ſteward to E. Coke, eſq. in which ſituation this gentleman and his father had ſerved the Coke family upwards of a century, with a high character for integrity and creditable induſtry. He was generally reſpected as a good companion, and a kind patron of the poor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, the Rev. Joſeph Bull, miniſter of the Diſſenting chapel, to Miſs Briſtowe, of Workſop.

At Nottingham, in the Quakers' meeting-houſe, Mr. Stansfield, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Bott.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 21, Miſs C. Walters.—Mr. Tunnicliffe, grocer.—At the Sun public-houſe, in this town, where he had retired to reſt the preceding evening, in apparent good health, Mr. W. Cowliſhaw, farmer, of Carlton, near Nottingham.—Mrs. Nielſon, wife of Mr. Nielſon, muſic-maſter.—In his 23d year, Mr. Hodgkinſon, of the White Hart public-houſe.—Mrs. Tunnicliffe, wife of Mr. Tunnicliffe, grocer, whoſe death, (about three weeks before,) was announced in this Number.—J. Simpſon, gent.—T Yates, gent. highly eſteemed among a numerous party of friends and acquaintance; with a benevolent heart and liberal hand, he was ever ready to ſuccour the needy and diſtreſſed.

At Newark, in his 55th year, Mr. Corden, hoſier.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Peacock, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Franklyn, third daughter of Mr. Franklyn, of Enderby, near Spilſby, in this county.

At Lincoln, Mr. J. Peacock, bread and biſcuit-baker, to Miſs A. Reynolds.

At Gainſborough, Mr. T. Briſſick, to Miſs Beaumont.—The Rev. J. Myers, jun. M.A. rector of Sowerby, and Ruſkington, in this county, and late chaplain to the Dragon ſhip of war, to Miſs M. Cheney, of Langley-hall, near Derby, and ſiſter to Colonel Cheney, of the Guards. — Mr. Aldcock, blackſmith, of Melton, to Miſs E. Picard, of Whiſſendine, Rutland.

G. Hart, jun. eſq. to Miſs Whiſton, daughter of the late Rev. T. Whiſton, of Ramſay, county of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Bennett, a widow lady.

At Stamford, aged 86, Mrs. Browne, mother of Mrs. Edwards, on Barn-hill. — Aged 37, Mr. Speed, maſter of the George and Angel inn. — Mr. W. Hibbins, many years book-keeper to Mr. Hunt, carrier, of this town.

At Boſton, Mr. W. Robinſon, butcher.

At Gainſborough, aged 51, Mr. W. Hopkinſon, brazier. — Aged 42, Mr. R. Wilſon, baſket-maker. — Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Joſeph Taylor.

At Louth, Mr. Gee, an opulent miller and Baker, of Hornecaſtle.—Aged 54, Mrs. Simmons. Without any other previous ſymptom of illneſs, ſhe complained of a pain in her ſide, and died in about two minutes after.

At Spilſby, aged 66, Mrs. M. Patman, a maiden lady.—Aged 26, Miſs R. Sleddall.

At Bolingbroke, Mr. D. Spurr, ſen. a reſpectable victualler and butcher, but who had lately retired from buſineſs.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. E. Ruſhton.

At Spalding, Mr. H. Bennett.

At Croft, Mr. G. Richardſon. —Aged 84, Mrs. Cole, a widow lady, of Langham, Rutland. — Mrs. Walker, widow of the late J. Walker, gent. of Long Sutton.

At Scottowe, near Gainſborough, Mr. W Hewſon, miller. He was cruſhed to death in his mill, in conſequence of being caught by one of the main wheels, which accidentally laid hold of his ſmock-frock.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Intended incloſure, Burbage, in this county.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Wells, grocer, of Humberſtone, to Mrs. Thompſon, widow.—Mr. Gilford, grazier, to Miſs Laxton, both of Owſton.— Mr. T. Moore, draper, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, to Miſs A. Power, of Atherſtone.

At Polebrook, in Northamptonſhire, E Saffery, eſq. of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs M. A. Morris, ſecond daughter of the late C. Morris, eſq. of Loddington-hall, in this county.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Warner, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Hill.—In his 76th year, Mr. Alderman Watts, brewer. In early life he quitted his rural occupations for the field of glory, and ſerved not leſs than twelve years in the province of Canada, North America, when he was engaged in ſeveral conſiderable actions. He was on the field when General Wolfe fell, and preſent at the taking of Quebec, the capital of the province. On his return to this country, he became a publican, and by perſeverance, and diligent attention to buſineſs, acquired a competent property, with an unimpeachable character for ſtrict honour and integrity.

Mr. Alderman Pocklington, auctioneer, and mayor of this borough in the year 1778. His life was greatly chequered by the viciſſitudes of fortune; and the wants of the latter part were conſiderably alleviated by the bounties of particular friends, and the occaſional liberalities of the corporation.

At Hinckley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Cotterell, mother of Mr. Cotterell, ſurgeon.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, aged 72, Mr. T. Brewin, inn-keeper.—Mrs. Woodhouſe.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 84, Mrs. M. Huddleſtone, widow.—Mr. Marriott.

At Blaby, Mrs. Glover

At Arnſby, Mr. J. Blackwall, farmer and grazier.

At Loweſby-hall, on the 25th Nov. Lady Fowkes, relict of the late Sir Thomas Fowkes, bart. and one of the co-heireſſes and only ſurviving daughter of the late Sir Iſaac Woollaſton, bart. of the ſame place.

At Spaniſh Town, in the Iſland of Jamaica, after a few days illneſs, Mr. W. Welby Vaughan, fifth ſon of Dr. Vaughan, of Leiceſter.

In Ireland, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. William Pero, formerly manager of the Stamford, Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, &c. theatres.

Of a decline, Miſs Aſtley, of Odſtone.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to build a new bridge over the river Trent, at or near the village of Radford, near Stafford, in this county.

Married.] At Colwich, J. Hare, eſq. to Miſs L. Brome, youngeſt daughter of T. S. Brome, eſq.

At Walſall, Mr. E. Adkins, ſteel-worker, of Aſton, to Mrs. Vernon.

Died.] At Walſall, Mr. R. Middlemore, ſadler's ironmonger.

At Tamworth, Miſs Parr — Mrs. Greenwood, late of Eccleſhall, and daughter of the late J. Lycett, eſq. of Weeping Croſs, near Stafford.

At Halmerend, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Alſager.

Mr. J. Herrick, ſon of T. Herrick, eſq. of Merridale.

At his lodgings, in Bath, Lieutenant Colonel R. Dawes, of Almington-hall, in this county.

At Llancroft-houſe, near Litchfield, aged 70, Mr. Padmore, ſen.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Lately, at Penzance, in Cornwall, Mr. S. Rock, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs Downie.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Barnett, coal-merchant, to Miſs M. Evans —Mr. S. M. Solomon, to Mrs. Salmon, ſiſter to Al. Lindo, eſq. of Finſbury ſquare, London.

At Dudley, the Rev. E. Dudley, of Broome, to Miſs Amphlett.

At Mancetter, W. H Bracebridge, eſq. of the firſt regiment of dragoon-guards, to Miſs Bracebridge, of Atherſtone-hall.

Mr. Worceſter, grocer. of Coventry, to Miſs Carver, of Wilford, in Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. J. Taylor, exciſe-officer, of Aſton, to Miſs M. Watkins, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 44, Mr. R. Bindon, ironmonger.—Aged 55, Mr. J Heape, plumber and glazier. — Aged 92, Mr. S. Waddams, formerly of Walſall. — Mr. J. Baker, bridle-bit maker. — Mrs. E. Cooke, late of Morton, near Wolſeley-bridge, Staffordſhire —Mrs Wood.—Aged 59, Mrs. Simons, relict of the late Mr. J. Simons, formerly a buckle-maker in this town. — S. Garbett, eſq. formerly an eminent merchant. Mr. J Robins, button-maker.—Mr. J Jones. —Mrs Richards.—After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Palmer.

At Coventry, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Pickering. —Mr. J. Thorniwork, clerk to the collector of exciſe.—Mr. Hudſon, taylor.

At Sutton Colfield, aged 78, Mr. J. March.

At Handſworth, Mrs. Exeter, ſiſter to Mr. T. Short, of Aſton-hall, near Stone, in Staffordſhire.

At Coleſhill, Mr. J Stretton.

At Atherſtone, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. Leigh, bookſeller.

At Hodſon, near Atherſtone, of a decline, Miſs Aſtley.

At Solihull, aged 80, Mr. G. Banniſter.

At Deritend, Mrs M. Walford, eldeſt ſiſter of the late T. Walford, eſq.—Mr. J. Parker, wire-drawer.

At Witchall, Joſ. Jenkins, gent. of Alvechurch.

At Hales Owen, aged 69, Mr. H. Green, formerly a merchant of Birmingham.—Mr. Brinton, ſadler, of Dudley.

At Smethwick, Mrs Hanſon, widow.

At Tipton, Mr. J. Fiſher, ſon of Mr J. Fiſher, ironmaſter.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Blunt, to Mrs. Wall. — Mr Cartwright, of the Queen's Head inn, to Miſs Ward, of Cruckton.

At Ludlow, Mr. Smith, mercer, to Miſs Onions, of Rowton.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Cottom, of the Trumpet public-houſe.— Mr. R. Cope, baker. — Aged 91, Mr. G. Crank, formerly a cloth-worker. He was a very abſtemious man, living principally on vegetables, and drinking nothing but water and milk, from his earlieſt years. He had ſome innocent peculiarities, one of which was, that he never wore a hat but when going to church, at which place he was a regular and devout attendant. His opinion, whenever it was aſked, was always received with great attention and reſpect, ſo general and deeply rooted was the opinion of his unbiaſſed judgment and integrity. He was a warm friend, and juſtly merited the character of a truly "honeſt man," ſo emphatically and properly termed, by Pope, "the nobleſt work of God."

At Welſhpool, in his 77th year, J. Pugh eſq. of the firm of the Welſhpool bank.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Bates, banker.

Mr. Cureton, of Hordley. This gentleman, returning from Elleſmere, in a very dark evening, his horſe ran furiouſly away with him, and forcing him againſt the wheel of a waggon, in a very narrow part of the road, Mr. Cureton was unfortunately killed on the ſpot. Being a lieutenant in the corps of Shropſhire volunteers, his remains were attended to the grave, and interred with every military form uſual on ſuch occaſions. As Mr. Cureton was highly and juſtly reſpected, a large body of his friends, on horſeback, cloſed the above proceſſion of volunteers.

At Byton, near Baſſechurch, Mr. T. Williams. The death of this young man was unfortunately occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog, ſome weeks before, as the patient died with all the dreadful ſymptoms uſually attendant on the hydrophobia. At the time he was bitten, he was anxiouſly and ſucceſsfully endeavouring to reſcue a child from the threatened fury of the dog.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It is intended to eſtabliſh a regular paſſage-boat, or covered packet, fitted up with elegant accommodations for the purpoſe, to be drawn by a horſe, every day, between Worceſter and Stourport, for the conveyance of paſſengers and parcels, &c.

Married.] The Rev. M. C. Goodwyn, of Cambridge, to Mrs. S. Grainger.

At Tenbury, Mr. M. Newton, of King's Norton, to Miſs Swan, of Sutton-houſe.

At Upton Biſhop, near Roſs, in Herefordſhire, the Rev. J. Jenks, of Thornbury, to Miſs M. Pearce, third daughter of Mr. Pearce, farmer.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. C. Parry, formerly a carpet-manufacturer of this city.—Mr. E. Davis, glover, of Sidbury.—Mr. R. Taſker, ſhoemaker.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Morris, wife of T. Morris, gent.—Mr. W. Ruſſell, mercer, but had retired from buſineſs.—Mrs. Everitt.

At Kidderminſter, Joſeph Lea, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of the borough, and chief magiſtrate in the years 1782, 1784, and 1801.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The annual and public examination, at the Rev. Dr. Jones's ſchool, Redland, near Briſtol, took place on the Monday previous to the receſs. The ſenior boy having delivered an appropriate and elegant addreſs, in Latin verſe, the higher claſſes were critically examined in the following authors, by the Rev. Dr. Drought, S. T. P. Trin. Col. Dub. and the Rev. Thomas Johnes, A. M.; and in juſtice to the young gentlemen, we add, that they acquitted themſelves with much credit. Crooke, in Demoſthenes de Corona, and Odes of Pindar. Williams, Farquarſon, Wood, and Lloyd, in Demoſthenes, Phillippic the 1ſt. and Odes of Horace, lib. 2. Saluſbury, Monck, Ward, Groſett, Davies, W. Williams, Yorke, and Needham, in Homer Il. lib. 2 and Virgil, Æn. lib. 6. J. Needham, Gollop, Rolph, H. Williams, and Montgomery, in Collectanea Græca Minora, and Virgil's Bucolics.

Married. At Shroud, Mr. Chalk, of the Ham, to Miſs Chambers, of the Thrupp

At Berkeley, Mr. G. Paradiſe, to Miſs M. James.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Dolphin, to Miſs Rawlings; — Alſo, Mr. J. Wildey, to Miſs Gaby.

Died] At Glouceſter, J. Pyrke, eſq. of Little Deane, juſtice of the peace for the county, and one of the verdurers of the foreſt of Deane.—Mrs. Triggey, confectioner.

At Newent, the Rev. J. Foley, vicar of the pariſh, and juſtice of the peace.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Three new profeſſorſhips are about to be eſtabliſhed in the univerſity of Oxford, under the will of the late Dr. Aldrich, a phyſician, of the county of Nottingham. Two of them will comprehend lectures on the ſtudy of anatomy and chemiſtry, and the third will embrace the practice of phyſic.

The tythe cauſe which has for ſome time been depending in the court of Exchequer, between the rector and the inhabitants of the pariſh of Middleton Stones, in this county, was lately determined in favour of the rector, the judges being unanimous in their deciſion of ſetting aſide the compoſition in lieu of tythes, made by agreement, under a decree of the court of Chancery, which deciſion will intitle the rector to an account of tythes in kind, from the time of the expiration of the notice which he gave to determine the compoſition.

Married.] At Oxford, J. Winſtanley, eſq. of Lincoln college, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Winſtanley, principal of St. Alban hall, to Miſs Southby —Mr. T. Newman, draper, to Miſs M. Mayow.

In London, the Rev. D. Wilſon, of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, to Miſs Wilſon, eldeſt daughter of W. Wilſon, eſq. of Nether Worton, in this county.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. Dolphin, to Miſs M. Rollinſon, of Chadlington, in this county.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Tomkyns, relict of the late H. Tomkyns, eſq. of Neachell's-houſe, Staffordſhire.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Wharton, apothecary.— Aged 71, Mrs. Maxey, wife of Mr. Maxey, cabinet-maker, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Wilder, thirty years rector of the pariſh of St. Algate.

At Woodperry-houſe, aged 83, J. Pears, eſq. one of the aſſiſtants of the corporation of the city of Oxford, and mayor in the year 1793.

Aged 49, Mrs. E. Stephens, of Hinckley ferry-houſe, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On Thurſday, Sept 17, at the annual meeting of the truſtees of the charity eſtates of the late Sir E. Nichols, bart. ſeveral payments were ordered to be made to the eight incumbents appointed by his will, and it appearing that there was a ſurplus, amounting to the ſum of 154l. the ſame, agreeably to an injunction in the ſaid will, was appropriated to the aid of four other clergymen.

Intended incloſure — Hanſlope, county of Buckingham.

Married] Mr. R. Varney, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Jenkins, both of Braunſtone.—Mr. W. Lucy, of London, to Miſs M. Partridge, of Wellingborough.—Mr. J. Pickering, butcher, of Broughton, in the county of Bucks, to Miſs J. Barker, of Denton, in this county.

At Caſtle Aſhby, Mr. Wildgooſe, ſurgeon, of Daventry, to Miſs M. Scriven. — The Rev. T. N. Toller, Diſſenting miniſter at Kettering, to Miſs Wilkinſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Wilkinſon, draper, of Northampton.

At Welford, Mr. T. Biggs, grazier, to Miſs E. Burbage.

At Croredy, near Banbury, Mr. W. Penn, aged 42, to Mrs. M. Kelcher, aged 83. The bride has previouſly attended four times at the altar of hymen. More than one thouſand perſons, from motives of curioſity, had aſſembled from that and the neighbouring villages, to witneſs the celebration of the nuptial rite. After the ceremony was over, the parties adjourned to a public-houſe, where a hogſhead of ale was drank on the occaſion.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 78, Mr. J. Clarke, ſupervisor in the exciſe for fifty years, with a high character for the ſtricteſt integrity.

Aged 25, Mr. T. Taylor, ſon of Mr. J. F. Taylor.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Baker, woolſtapler, a man juſtly eſteemed for his chearful unaffected piety and ſterling integrity of conduct.

Suddenly, Mrs. Brailey, of the Recruiting Serjeant public-houſe.

At Oundle, aged 33, Mr. S. Tookey, jun.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Clayton, of Linton, to Miſs A. Cockerton, of Weſton Colville.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Curtis, of the Hoops inn, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. R. Robinſon, diſſenting miniſter at this place.—In her 68th year, Mrs. F. Todd, late miſtreſs of the White Swan public houſe.

At Whitchford, near Ely, Mr. Jer. Slack.

At Therfield, near Royſton, in her 77th year Mrs. Wedd, mother of Mr. Wedd, merchant, of Cambridge.—Mrs. Ingle, widow, of Willingham, and mother of Mrs. Mann, of Rampton.

At the houſe of Mr. R. Smart, in Upwell Fen, aged 25, Mr. J. Saunders. He lingered for more than two years in a conſumptive ſtate, but ſtill he ever appeared with his natural cheerfulneſs, and though he could not but, in ſecret, lament his premature diſſolution, he ſeemed, to his friends, triumphant even in death.

At Welney, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. G. Scott, farmer and grazier.

NORFOLK.

Propoſed Manufactures.

We copy the following article from the Norwich Newſpaper, entitled, *The Iris.* Although it is peculiarly calculated for the circumſtances of one turn, yet it contains ſo much curious information and ſenſible remarks concerning manufactures, that we are perſuaded our readers in general will peruſe it with intereſt. EDIT.

According to the Population-Abſtract Norwich contained in 1800 about 36,800 inhabitants. According to a previous, but perhaps a leſs accurate, enumeration, it contained in 1785 more than 40,400 inhabitants. The latter eſtimate is corroborated by the diminution of the baptiſms, which in 1785 were 1230, but in 1800 only 1025. It has decreaſed therefore one tenth in fifteen years. Can this progreſſive decay be reverſed by induſtry or by enterprize; or muſt the bat continue to houſe in our empty workrooms, and the ſpider ſtrain his web athwart the loom? Norwich has hitherto ſubſiſted chiefly by its manufactures. A principal cauſe of their declenſion is the habitual warfare, which ſince 1792 has rendered the European market in many parts inacceſſible, in all inſecure. Much, however, muſt be aſcribed to the paſſing faſhion of the textures themſelves, which are ſuperſeded abroad as at home by cotton-ſtuffs. Let us enumerate the articles which there is moſt chance of manufacturing here with a probability of progreſſive demand: while the ſpirit of the country is on its march againſt danger, the induſtry of the country ſhould be deviſing the means of ſupplying a no leſs eſſential ſupport. Canada is one of the few growing markets for Norwich goods. It conſumes ſome calamancoes manufactured of materials embezzled here; and many fearnoughts and duffields. Probably the ſale of all theſe articles could be much extended through the channels which export goods to North America. It is not unlikely that blankets could alſo be made here with advantage, and diſpoſed of through the ſame outlet. The government might recommend officially the inſtitution of fairs in Canada. They are the natural reſort of a country too thinly peopled for the eſtabliſhment of permanent ſtores. They would convene the Indians, as formerly the northern barbarians of Europe, and promote the diſperſion of Engliſh commodities among the wandering tribes of the lakes. Lille in Flanders, and Leyden in Holland, are ſinking into ruin under the anti-commercial ſway of Bonaparte. In both theſe towns many mohair camblets, and hairbines, and prunels were manufactured of high price and exquiſite beauty, which found a narrow market in the court-towns of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and which were carried in conſiderable quantities to China by the Dutch and Daniſh India Companies. 2. Theſe ſtuffs could certainly be imitated in Norwich, and might probably be vended through the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and captains in important quantities. In dark blue, blue, black, and ſcarlet they ſerved for the robes of the more luxurious mandarins. The ſhawl manufacture ſeems to have reached its *acmé*; for the difficulty of ſale already tempts the makers to give raſh credit, which is a miſchievous policy. Yet the cheapneſs of theſe ſhawls compared with what are manufactured in Kaſhmire, from the wool of Tibet, would perhaps facilitate their diſperſion in the eaſt. The Levant, Perſia, and Hindoſtan, where the finer ſhawls are much coveted, may one day offer to theſe goods an immeaſurable demand. The firſt ſtep is to make them known there. It deſerves notice that the tawny wool of the Peruvian vicuna has been applied here to the make of ſhawls of exquiſite ſoftneſs. It is known in commerce by the name of *red wool*, and is not unfrequenrly imported from the Spaniſh main through the American ſmugglers, and even from Peru or its neighbourhood by South-Sea whalers. It may be had alſo from Cadiz, and has long been regularly converted, at Louviers in

France, into the fineſt broad cloths of Europe. A ſumptuary law of the late Ruſſian Emperor Paul, which prohibited ſtriped ſtuffs, has aboliſhed among the Tartars the uſe of Norwich calamanco ſaſhes. Surely it would be poſſible, if the proper hint was given to an ambaſſador or ſecretary of ſtate, to get ſo capricious a law reſcinded, without awaiting the formal epocha of a new treaty of commerce. Lord Hawkeſbury's father was not inattentive to ſuch things; but now-a-days miniſters aſpire to no higher praiſe than that of the owls in the eaſtern apologue, who glorify their ſultan for ſtocking his country with ruined villages. In the whole north of Europe a number of camblet pelices are made up every winter. The French camblets, although dearer than our own, are commonly preferred; becauſe they are ſofter to the touch, and leſs apt to chafe aſunder at the folds and ſeams. Theſe flexible and durable French camblets are dyed in the piece, not in the yarn; and are made not of the long wool of the Lincolnſhire breed of ſheep, but of the ſhort wool of a breed reſembling the South Down. Ferrets, bindings, worſtead-ribbands and livery-lace were formerly made here to conſiderable extent. The trade is well adapted to conſume waſte and refuſe yarns: it has been uſurped by Mancheſter; chiefly, it may be ſuſpected, becauſe thoſe who ſend travellers over the home-market have not thought it an object to accompany their other patterns with ſamples of ſuch petty wares as haberdaſhery and tailor's trimmings. Of the ſtaple-articles of this city it is uſeleſs to ſpeak. No endeavour has been wanting in the makers to provide them well, in the merchants to explore the furtheſt markets, or in the government to protect and extend their diſtribution. If bombycines and bedſatins have ceaſed to pleaſe, it is not to the negligence of man but to the caprice of woman, not to the deficiences of art but to the laws of nature, that the calamity muſt be aſcribed; and we ought to recollect that the ſame hand which wounds, atones, and that to the taſte of the fair ſex we are principally indebted for the increaſing barter of broad whites for tea. Our manufactures, as Dr. Johnſon obſerves, have always been limited not by the poſſibility of make but by the poſſibility of ſale. To the patriot it is no object, but it is ſome to the citizen, to transfer hither any branch of manufacture which is already carried on ſucceſsfully elſewhere. Pluſhes and carpets might no doubt be made here to ſome extent: ſo might ſome other ſtuffs analogous to our own. But manufactures tend to ſettle in the coal-counties. In the dying and dreſſing of all ſorts of goods much fire is uſed: in the movement of thoſe machineries which eventually undertake all the ſimpler operations of labor, fire is the prime agent: it is not likely, therefore, that any manufactures already domeſticated in coal-counties ſhould remove hither ſo as to thrive remarkably. The cotton-manufactory ſeems to form an exception. Thoſe ſtriped cottons, of which ſailors ſhirts and trowſers are made, thoſe bed and apron checks, thoſe twiſted cottons, which ſerve for landſmen's ſhirts, many hucker-back napkins and table-cloths, ſome calicoes, a few counterpanes are regularly made and ſold by the cotton-manufacturers of Norwich. Indeed the demand for theſe commodities is ſo unlimited, and the wages of labour are ſo often lower here than at Mancheſter, where they fluctuate greatly, that it is probable a conſiderable branch of the cotton-trade may eventually take root here; although the tranſplanters hitherto have rather acquired a title to the gratitude than to the gratulation of their fellow-citizens. Another new branch of manufacture has lately ſhot forth in this town which promiſes to become durably important—the make of *hempen cloth.* Under this deſignation are comprehended as well the courſer ſorts uſed for ſacking and packing as the finer ſorts uſed for ſhirting and ſheeting, and alſo many linens in which flax is mixed or even excluſively uſed. The linen trade of Norwich is at preſent favoured by the unſettled ſtate of Ireland, by the increaſed expence of importation from the Baltic, by the decay of manufactures in Flanders and near the ſeat of war, aided by a demand really progreſſive both in this country and North America. The courſe of this manufactory hither may be inferred from the denomination *Suffolk hempen cloth* being ſtill applied to the moſt uſual quality. One reads on many boards "Suffolk Hempen Cloth made here;" but the manufacture arrived at Norwich in a comparatively rude ſtate of its progreſs; and has here derived from the recent adoption of various proceſſes, eſpecially of ſuch as the cotton-weavers had introduced, a marked acceleration and improvement of its creative powers. It is, however, ſtill capable of further refinement and extenſion. It might probably embrace the make of damaſk table-cloths, ſuch as are now imported from Sileſia. The art of *mounting* is well underſtood here: the tying up of that ſtring-work or flaxen machinery, by means of which the tire-drawers produce flowerage and figures in apparent baſso-relievo on the white ſurface, is already uſed in the make of the worſtead ſatins: it can be transferred without difficulty to the threads of flax. With cotton ſhoots ſuch table cloths would ſurely be cheaper, and certainly more beautiful, becauſe more diſtinct in their deſign, than thoſe of Germany. The fabrication of Cambricks is itſelf not impoſſible here: but this general objection lies againſt attempting articles of a refined luxury—that the demand is always ſmall, and therefore comparatively inſignificant to the public proſperity, and that in periods of public diſtreſs, and conſequently of general economy, it always fails. But theſe are preciſely the times when employment can leaſt be diſpenſed with. The linen trade would not improbably be favoured by the inſtitution of a linen-cloth-hall, where the ſmall makers could on regular days expoſe piece-goods for ſale. Something of the kind takes place in the weaver's-lane, as it is called, near St. Peter's church; but there are other cloth-halls in the county, as at Diſs for inſtance, where more buſineſs is done, and on a better plan. Piece-goods are in moſt country towns bought up by the contiguous ſhopkeepers, partly to be retailed in the neighbourhood, partly to be diſtributed more extenſively through the London wholeſale buyers. This branch of buſineſs might paſs into the hands of our own linen-drapers. The church in the Madder-market is well ſituate for ſuch a hall: could not the pariſhioners ſpare it, and find room in St. Andrew's and St. Gregory's? A ſteam-mill for ſpinning flax might, perhaps, with advantage to the city, be erected on that ſubſcription-plan, which uſually expoſes the original ſhareholders to a loſs not very formidable, but which leaves behind a ſubſtitute for much labor, and a creative ſource of much productive commodity. Such foundations are uſually brought to bear by a coalition between the voluntary blindneſs of the patriotic ſpeculator, and the raſh confidence of the avaritious multitude. It is worth the while of bankers, for the ſake of the eventual circulation of property; of manufacturers, for the ſake of a contiguous ſupply of material; of fathers of families, for the ſake of recommending their ſons to ſalaried ſituations, as clerks and managers; of maſons, carpenters, coal-merchants, for the ſake of the job, &c. —to become adventurers in ſuch mills: even if the fixed property is to coſt more than, after a while, it will be worth. Add to this, that there is uſually a period of temporary gain and ſanguine expectation, which enables the judicious and obſerving to transfer their ſhares at a profit, although the concern be radically diſadvantageous.

Married.] At North Walſham, Mr. Chalker, attorney, to Miſs Colk.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Grimwood, woollen-draper, to Miſs Crowe, niece of Mr. J. Waters, bricklayer.—H. Oxenham, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs A. Hubbard, of Yarmouth.

In London, Mr. Fred. Buſh, printer, formerly of Yarmouth, to Miſs Buck, of Mountneſſing, in Eſſex.

At Catton, the Hon. F. P. Irby, ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Boſton, and a Capt. in the navy to Miſs E J. Drake.—W. Wilcox, eſq. of Norwich to Mrs. Chollett, of Croham, in Surrey.—Mr. J. Hill, grocer, of Hempton, to Miſs S. Caſe, of Pinkney.

At Yarmouth, Capt. S. Rainer, to Miſs M. Smith, daughter of Mr. W. Smith, corn-merchant.

At Lynn, Mr. Putterell, ironmonger, to Miſs Collers.

At Thetford, Mr. G. Burrell, plumber and glazier, to Miſs E. Snare, formerly of Brandon.—Mr. Gregory, of Albion-place, London, to Miſs S. E. Drew, eldeſt daughter of J. Drew, eſq. in this county.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. N. Olvett, many years clerk to Mr. Lay, attorney.—Aged 84, James Smith, gent. late ſword-bearer to the corporation of this city.—Mr. R. Burrell, hot-preſſer; of late he had retired from buſineſs.—In his 18th year, of a decline, Mr. J. Lea, ſon of Mr. J. Lea, of the Waggon and Horſe inn.—Aged 55, Mr. W. Overton, ſhopkeeper.—Aged 64, Mrs. Bunn.—Aged 42, Mr. P. Thompſon.—Mr. Oſbourne, ſhoemaker.—Aged 39, Mr. A. M. Leland.—Aged 48, J. B. Burrowes, eſq. and acting magiſtrate for this county, and Capt. of the Blofield and Walſham troop of yeomanry cavalry; a gentleman equally reſpected, as a magiſtrate, in his military capacity, and in the humbler paths of life.

Aged 71, the Rev. S. Storey, rector of St. Michael's Coſtang, in this city.

At Yarmouth, in his 25th year, Mr. W. Jacobſon, lieutenant in the corps of Yarmouth volunteer infantry.

At Swaffham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Croſs, widow.—Aged 81, Mr. H. Fowell. His death was accelerated by the unfortunate circumſtance of having been moſt terribly goared by a cow at his farm in Mileham.

At Ayleſham, aged 87, Mrs. S Shaw, wife of Mr. S. J. Shaw, attorney.

At Great Dunham, Mr. J. King, formerly of the Bull inn, Litcham.

At Reepham, Mr. J. Copeman, tanner.

At Notherold, in his 68th year Mr. E. Slade, ſhopkeeper and malſter.

Aged 57, Mr. R. Waites, of Runhall.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. A. Millett, widow, of Kirby.

At Wimbotſham, near Market Downham, aged 98, W. Mooney, gent.

At North Elmham, aged 55, Mr. J. Billing, formerly a general ſhopkeeper at Litcham.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. W. Large.

Mr. W. Simpſon, farmer, of Whipſtead, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. Simpſon, of Newton.

Miſs Mereſt, of Wortham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Hurrell, eldeſt ſon of C. Hurrell, eſq. of Brunden Hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Gainſborough, of Ballingdon.

At Barton Mills, Mr. T. Archer, attorney, to Miſs Balls.

At Nottinghan, Mr. French, of Eye, to Miſs Day, daughter of the late R. Day, gent. of St. John's, Ilketſhall, near Bungay.—Mr. C. Bird, draper, of Eaſton, to Miſs White, daughter of Jer. White, gent, of Mendleſham.—Mr. Owers, farmer, of Toſtock, to Miſs Grimwade, of Norton.

At Brandon, Mr. T. Currey, to Miſs Tetſell.—Captain Sterry, of Loweſtofft, to Miſs M. Kiddle, of Norwich.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. T. Singleton.—Aged 48, Mr. J. Beſt, broker.

At Loweſtofft, in his 65th year, Mr. Arnold, ſurgeon.

At Brandon, aged 58, Miſs H. Baldwyn. —Aged 34, Mr. J. Prentice, farrier.

At Bocking, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Andreas, butcher.

At Mildenhall, in the prime of life, Mrs. Doughty, wife of Mr. Doughty, baker.

At Freckenham, in his 38th year, of a mortification in his foot, Mr. T. Pate, farmer. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that Mr. Pate, father of the above Mr. T. Pate, died of the very ſame diſorder, aged 56 years, about four years ago.

At Beccles, aged 60, Mr. Berry, bricklayer.

Miſs A. M. Marriotts, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Marriotts, of Thorney Hall, in Stow Upland.—Mr. J. Rogers, farmer, of Pentlow. —Aged 55, Mr. E. Evans, of Hintleſham, thirty-nine years a ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh.

At Bath, aged nearly 90, Mrs. Collett, widow of the late H. Collett, eſq. of Weſterfield, many years clerk of the peace for this county. The above lady, on croſſing Guinea-lane, in that city, was unhappily encountered by an over-driven ox, which literally toſſed and gored her to death.

At Stowmarket, aged 65, ſuddenly, Mr. Dodgſon, auctioneer.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in his 65th year, the Rev. R. Moſeley, rector of Drinkſtone. The urbanity, benevolence, and charity that adorned the character of this gentleman, were the conſtant theme of admiration with all the ſurrounding neighbourhood.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Newman, wife of the Rev. J. Newman.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Shenfield, R. M. Robinſon, eſq. of Witham, to Miſs Salter.

In London, Mr. Taylor, draper, to Miſs Carter, both of Southend.

At Layton, W. Curtis, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Lear.—Mr. R. Sayer Manning, merchant of Wivenhoe, to Miſs Maples, of Colcheſter.—C. Hippaff, eſq. of Sion Houſe, to Miſs C. Bingham, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger.

Died.] Mr. Buckle, many years landlord of the Bull inn, at Corringham.—Mr. J. Murrell, farmer, of Orſet.—Mr. W. Dixon, of Steeple Bumſted.—Mr. J. Day, ſchoolmaſter, of Great Bardfield.—In his 22d year, Mr J. Barnard, eldeſt ſon of Mr. J. Barnard, of Thaxſtead Parſonage.—Mr. G. Mickley, of Berden Priory.—Mrs. Woods, relict of the late Mr. J. Woods, coach-maſter, of Great Baddard.—Mrs. Poole, of Springfield.

KENT.

Married.] At Headcorne, the Rev. D. Evans, vicar, to Miſs Brooke, of Betherſden.

At St. Lawrence, iſle of Thanet, Mr. J. H. Mathews, ſon of the late J. Mathews, eſq. of Rocheſter, to Miſs M. Frend, third daughter of Mr. J. Frend, of Ramſgate.

At Deal Caſtle, Lord Viſcount Mahon, eldeſt ſon of Earl Stanhope, to the Hon. Miſs Catharine Lucy Smith, third daughter of Lord Carrington.

At Upper Deal, Mr. C. Urbaine, ſteward to Rear Admiral Montague, to Miſs C. Cunningham.

At Margate, Mr. Z. Warren, to Miſs Johnſon, of Sandwich.

At Canterbury, Captain Lynch, of the 95th regiment, to Miſs Finnis, of Hythe.—Mr. J. Roberts, woolſtapler, to Miſs M. Hills, of Bridge.—Mr. J. Warner, linen-draper, to Miſs Townſhend, of Margate — Mr. Jarratt, hatter, of St. James's-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Nicholls. — Mr. C. Sankey, grocer, to Miſs Price.

Died.] At Canterbury, in his 84th year, Mr. G. Heron.—In his 22d year, Mr. T. Bridger, youngeſt ſon of Mr Bridger, of Lympne. — Mr. W. Crawford, late a midſhipman in the royal navy. This gentleman, who appeared to be about twenty-ſix years of age, and was a fine young man in perſon, ſhot himſelf through the head, in a fit of mental derangement, in his chamber, at the White Horſe inn, in this city.

At Tenterden, in her 73d year, Mrs. Treſs, widow.

At Old Romney, Mr. G. Blackhurſt.

At Deal, in her 73d year, Mrs. Lawrie, relict of the late Rev. J. Lawrie, prebendary of Rocheſter.—Aged 80, Mrs. Barkham.

At Upper Deal, Mrs. Watts.

At Graveſend, Mrs S. Dominy, wife of Mr. J. Dominy, and in a few days after, her huſband, the ſaid Mr. J. Dominy.

At Aſhford, aged 73, H. Fairbrace, eſq — Mrs. Stroud.

At Dartford, Mr. W. Dorman, of Tooley-ſtreet, London.

At Appledore, Mr. J. Boone, ſen.—Aged 84, Mr. T. Hinty.

At Sandwich, in his 30th year, Mr. J. White, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. White, formerly of Marſhborough, in the pariſh of Woodenſborough.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Welſh.

At Feverſham, Mrs. Feakins, of the Flower-de-Luce inn.

At Sandgate, Mr. R. Marſh, of the New inn.—Mr. J Queſted, of Sandgate caſtle.

At Egerton, Mrs. Harriſon, of Branſcombe-farm. — Mrs. Buchan, wife of Mr. Buchan, gardener to Sir Horace Mann.

At Boughton Bleane, aged 80, Mr. G. Boulden, 40 years a reſident ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh, and 41 years pariſh-clerk.

At Brompton, in her 78th year, Mrs. E. Weſton, widow. — Mr. R. Martin, ſuperannuated quarterman of the dock-yard. — Mrs. Hoar, wife of Mr. J. Hoar, ſen. of the Chatham canteen in the upper barracks.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Dawes, of Hern-hill, near Boughton.—Mrs. Marriott, ſen. of Sydenham.—After three days illneſs, Mrs. Woodgate, of Summer-hill.

At Walmer, Mrs. Simmons, of the Lord Nelſon public-houſe.

Of an inflammation in the bowels, J. Cole, eſq. of Spivers, Horſemonden.

At Kenardington, Mr. B. Downe, ſen.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Lamb, to Miſs King, both of Wilmington.—Mr. J. C. Willard, of Eaſt Bourne, to Miſs Ade, of Alfriſton. — Mr. Murrell, plumber and glazier, of Horſham, to Miſs Batchelor, of Weſt Grinſtead.

At Chiltington chapel, Mr. J. Newland, of Broadwater, to Miſs H. Payne, of Hurſt Barns, near Lewes.

Died.] At Lewes, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Sawyer. — Mr. G. Palmer, hat-manufacturer.

At Chicheſter, Mr. J. Hardham, grazier. The deceaſed was found drowned in the Levant-water, near this city, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen into the ſtream in an epileptic fit, as he was known to have been, for ſome years paſt, afflicted at times with that diſeaſe.

Aged 24, Mr. T. Warter, mate of the Falcon cutter, of this port.

At Rye, aged 61, Mr. Baker, landlord of the King's Head inn; — and aged 24, in a few hours after, Miſs Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker.

At Eaſt Grinſtead, Mr. T. Wykehall. He had acquired ſome celebrity, in early life, by his ſcientific and mechanical purſuits.

At Mayfield, Miſs A. Baker, ſecond daughter of the late S. Baker, eſq.

At Midhurſt, W. Pruett, eſq.; a liberal and unoſtentatious benefactor to the poor.

At Henfield, Mrs Becket, an elderly lady. —Aged 80, Mrs. E. Eversfield, a maiden lady, and the laſt remaining ſiſter of the late Sir Charles Eversfield, bart. of Den-park, near Horſham.

At Glyndebourne, aged 66, Mrs. F. Hay, ſiſter of the late Colonel Hay, and the laſt of a family that had enjoyed the poſſeſſion of that eſtate ſince the times of the commonwealth.

At Tarring, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. T. Laidler, officiating miniſter at Newhaven and Denton.

At Teſtwood, near Southampton, T. Hooker, eſq. of Balſdean, in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Saturday, December 3, the workmen commenced their labours upon the intended improvements of enlarging the quay, &c. at the port of Southampton. Some were employed to try the depth of the mud, and others to examine the ſoundneſs of the bottom, &c. &c.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Fox, grocer, to Miſs Whicher.—Mr. Rogers, exciſe-officer, of Lymington, to Miſs A. Richardſon.—Major Ware, of the 26th light dragoons, to Miſs Harriet Robins.—Sidney Foſter, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Bruguier.

The Rev. J. Hollis, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miſs Godwyn, of Week, near Wincheſter.—Mr. T. Bernard, to Miſs H. Cooke, grand-daughter of Caleb Smyth, eſq.

At Portſmouth, Major General Lloyd, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Beaumy, ſiſter to the lady of Admiral Holloway.

At Northwood, Iſle of Wight, Captain Hodges, of the Oxford militia, to Miſs Green.

At Romſey, the Rev. James Bennett, to Miſs Sarah Comley.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Edwards, ſhoemaker.—At an advanced age, Mrs Shaw. —Mrs. White, relict of the late Mr. W. White, ſhoemaker.—Mr. Downham, maſter of the Chequers public-houſe.

At Southampton, Mr. A. Chandler, landlord of the Queen Charlotte inn.—Mrs. Duſantoy.

At Lymington, Mrs. Lyons, who has left a tender huſband, and twelve children, (the laſt not a month old,) to bewail her loſs.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Francis Parry, eſq. vice-admiral of the red.

At Little Teſtwood, Mr. Hooker, a gentleman whoſe kindneſs of heart and affability of manners made him reſpected and beloved by a numerous acquaintance.

At Romſey, Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon, maſter of the grammar-ſchool.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Daly, publican, on the Point.

At Nutley, in very advanced ages, Mr. and Mrs. Crawte, formerly of Brown Candover. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that this couple had always expreſſed a wiſh not to ſurvive each other; and it is no leſs true, that while the company were gone to bury Mr. Crawte, Mrs. Crawte was ſuddenly taken ill, and died.

At Leyway, in the pariſh of Ropley, Mr. J. Budd, an opulent farmer.

At Hooke, W. Hornby, eſq.

Mrs. Lyons, wife of John Lyons, eſq. of St. Auſtin's, near Lymington.

At Niton, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Markett, lady of Auguſtus Markett, eſq.

At Whitcombe, Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, (late of the 29th foot,) ſecond in command of the military depot, at Parkhurſt barracks, in this iſland.

At Ride, C. Horlock, eſq. barrack-maſter.

At Woottonbridge, ſuddenly, the Rev. Mr. Walton, aged 73.

At Newport, Mr. Dowling, jun. late of the North Hants militia.—Mrs. Robertſon.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Lieutenant John De La Touche, fifty years in the navy ſervice. He was preſent with Hawke at the defeat of Conflans.

At Laycock-abbey, on the 31ſt of October, in his 33th year, Sir Walter Blount, bart.

BERKSHIRE.

According to the report of the *Reading Medical Diſpenſary,* delivered at the late annual meeting, it appears that the total number of patients admitted within the year, is 296: of which there had been diſcharged cured, 194; relieved and incurable, taken together, 21; died, 10; diſmiſſed for non-attendance, 18; and remain on the books, 53; total number, 296. The treaſurers account was alſo audited, and the balance, conſiſting of the ſum of 44l. 0s. 9d. was ordered to be carried forward to meet the expences of the next year. The above charitable and very uſeful eſtabliſhment is only of one year's ſtanding. It is further intended by the committee, to provide a houſe, and employ a reſident aſſiſtant, to diſpenſe the medicines, &c. &c. The execution of this extended plan will, no doubt, add conſiderably to the beneficial effects that have already been derived to the public, from this excellent charity.

Married.] Mr. Smallbones, of Early Lodge, near Reading, to Miſs Bromfield, of Henley upon Thames.

At Eton, the Rev. G. Thackeray, one of the maſters of the college, to Miſs Carbonnel.

At Hillingdon, in Middleſex, Mr J. Aſtill, of the White Horſe Inn, Uxbridge, to Miſs M. Tinſon, late of the Red Lyon inn, High Wycombe.

Mr. Monckton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Knight, both of Pangbourn.

At Reading, Mr. J. Mills, Millwright, to Miſs Walland.—Mr. Foley, of the Grammar School, to Miſs Silveſter, daughter of Mr. Silveſter, timber merchant.

Died.] At Reading, aged 77, G. Courtop, eſq.

At Strathfieldſay, in her 82d year, Mrs. Simms.—The Rev. W. Robinſon, late rector of Burghfield.

At Aldemaſton, in her 68th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Legge, widow of the late Mr. T. Legge, nurſeryman.

At Newmer hill, at Mr. Creſſals, aged 91, Mr. T. Harriſon.

At Egham, aged 65, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. B. Andrews, ſen.

At Strude, near Egham, Mr. R. Wye, farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The *Grateful Society* of Briſtol, by annual ſubſcriptions, &c. in the courſe of the laſt 41 years, the term of the Societies eſtabliſhment, have put out apprentices 184 boys, with a premium of 10l. each, and have relieved 3542 lying-in women, many of whom, though, otherwiſe, deſerving objects, were abſolutely deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life. Another benevolent inſtitution of the ſame city, called the *Anchor Society,* have relieved (as appears by certain advertiſements lately publiſhed in the Briſtol papers,) not leſs than 526 diſtreſſed families, in which are included 97 lying-in women.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Baker, of Bath Eaſton, to Miſs Cheppett.—Mr. B. L. Reilly, to Miſs Grimes.

At Clifton, Mr. Burroughs, to Miſs Beames.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Morgan, watchmaker. — W. Briſtowe, eſq —In his 34th year, Edw. Applewhayte, eſq. late an eminent barriſter in the iſland of Barbadoes.—Mr. W. Bowden, brother to Mr. S. Bowden, wine-merchant. — Mr. C. Ruſſell, bruſh-maker, and many years clerk of the Abbey church. His loſs will be long regretted by the harmonic ſocieties of this city, to whom he was ever a valuable aſſiſtant, from the acknowledged powers of a truly excellent voice.

Major General Ellis, of Kempſey, Worceſterſhire, firſt lieutenant-colonel in the 23d regiment of Welſh fuſileers —Mr. A. Shedden, druggiſt. — In the prime of life, Mrs. Acraman.—Aged 22, Mr. N. Bartley, ſecond ſon of Mr. W. Bartley.

At Stapleton, Mr. W. Baylis, formerly a currier in Briſtol.—In his 77th year, Mr. J. Colmer, ſtationer.

At Bleadon, Miſs Tripp, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Tripp, grocer; her cloaths, by ſome accident, having unfortunately catched fire, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt, that ſhe expired on the ſpot, in the greateſt torments. Her couſin, Mr W. Tripp, aged about twenty, was ſo deeply affected by the melancholy accident, that in a violent paroxyſm of phrenzy, he put an end to his exiſtence.

Near London, Mr. W. Smith, haberdaſher, of Bath.

Miſs E. Elton, of Hill-houſe, near Briſtol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Danſey, eſq. of Blandford, to Miſs H. Heywood, youngeſt daughter of W. H. Heywood, eſq. of Hungiſt-houſe, Devon.

At Weymouth, Mr. Hilary, ſail-cloth manufacturer, to Miſs S. Garland.—Mr. B. Haydon, of Winterſlow, to Mrs. Munday, of Winterbourne.

At Sherbourne, Mr. T. Bickham, wholeſale linen draper, of Exeter, to Miſs C. Pope.

Died] G. Baker, eſq. of Frome St. Quinton.

At Dewliſh, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Davis, an eminent farmer.—Mr. Blandy, farmer.

At Wimbourne Minſter, in his 78th year, Mr. J. Bowles, watchmaker, and bell-hanger; generally reſpected for his ſincere piety, mechanical abilities, and uſeful life.

Mrs. Luttrell, widow of the late H. F. Luttrell, eſq. of Dunſter-caſtle.

In an advanced age, Mr. W. Barrett, of Bailey ridge, near Sherborne.

At Cerne Abbas, aged 63, Mr. W. Sheppard, collar-maker.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tiverton, Mr. Jabeſh Dunsford, cutler, of Exeter, to Miſs F. Richards, of Clift Honiton.

At Heavytree, near Exeter, Mr. Gullet, attorney, to Miſs Phillip.

At Exeter, Mr. R Sharland, harneſs maker, to Miſs D. Woodman, youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. Woodman, coach ſign painter.—Mr. J. Hayman, accomptant, to Miſs M. Manning.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cocke, widow of the late Rev. G. Cooke, of Clyſt, St. Mary, juſtice of peace for the county.—Mr. J White, ſen. hair dreſſer.

At Plymouth, at the dock, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Lyon, a maſter in the Royal Navy;—alſo at the dock, Mr. W. Hearne, formerly a builder and auctioneer of Exeter.

At Plympton, aged 55, Mr. Arſcott, ſurgeon and apothecary, and alderman of that borough.

At Weſt Monkton, at the Rectory Houſe, the Rev. G. Croſsman, L. L D. prebendary of Wells, &c. and juſtice of the peace.

At Chardſtock, in her 82d year, Mrs. Bond, mother of Mr. Bond, ſurveyor.

At Exmouth, aged 34, Mrs. L. Harford, wife of H. Harford, eſq. of Hampton Court, Surry.

At Alphington, Mr. W. Blatchford, many years maſter of the Admiral Vernon public houſe.

In the iſland of Jamaica, aged 22, of the yellow fever, Cap. G. Bent, of the 60th regiment of foot, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. G. Bent, of Sandford, in this county.

At Liſbon, in his 19th year, Mr. T. Featherſtone Leigh, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Leigh, of Torr, in this county.

By an accidental ſhot from a double barrelled gun, while on a ſhooting party, W. Wheadon, eſq. of Farway, and captain of the Farway volunteers. One of the barrels going off, lodged the whole charge in his ſide. While reclining on the graſs, and the blood guſhing profuſely from the wounds, he ſketched his will on the back of a letter. He died in about 24 hours after, as the ableſt ſurgeons could render him no aſſiſtance. Mr. Wheadon was univerſally reſpected, and had, generally, been very cautious in the uſe of the fowling piece.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helſtone, F. Vyvian, eſq. capt. in the Meneage volunteers, to Miſs H. Johns.

At Falmouth, Capt. Kirkneſs, to Miſs J. Saunders.

At Madron, Mr. H. P. Tremenheere, of the Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. A. Williams, of Trenear Houſe, in this county.

At Truro, Mr. Warren, ſurgeon, to Miſs Gurney.

Mr. Sampſon, engineer, of Gwentrap, to Miſs Hearle, of Helſtone.

At St. Agnes, W. Sandys, eſq. of Helſtone, major in the Hon. Eaſt India company's ſervice, to Miſs E. James, ſecond daughter of J. James, eſq of Roſemunda.

At Penryn, Capt. New, of the royal navy, to Miſs Thomas.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. Patrick Croſſman.

At Padſtow, Lieut. J Retallic, of the royal navy. He had received a wound in the action off Camperdown, under Admiral Duncan, which had ever ſince deprived him of the uſe of his right hand.

Aged 83, Mr. R. Kendall, farmer.

At St. Ives, aged 76, Mrs. M. Quick.

At Chyandower, Mr. H. Thomas, aſſayer at the ſmelting houſe.

At Looe, Mrs. Poddicombe.—Mrs. Arthur, wife of Mr. Arthur, attorney, of Roſewaſty, near St. Columb.

WALES.

Of Mr. Stock's annual donation of ten pounds each, to ten poor curates, of the church of England, the following diſtributions of the ſame have been made in Wales: The Rev. Maurice Anwyl, of Towyn, Merionethſhire, aged fifty years, five children, income 35l. The Rev. David Davies, of Llanthoyſaint, Carmarthenſhire, aged forty-ſeven years, ſeven children, income 20l. The Rev. Howell Davies, of Puncheſton, Pembrokeſhire, aged forty-three years, eight children, income 40l. The Rev. John Hughes, of Llandrillo, Merionethſhire, aged forty-four years, eight children, income 40l. The Rev. John Jones, (blind) of Llaniſhen, Glamorganſhire, aged ſeventy-two years eleven children, income 22l. and one in Monmouthſhire, viz the Rev. Hezekiah Jones, of St. Brides and Coedkernew, aged fifty-two years, ſix children, income 30l. The other four, in England, are the Rev. Cornelius Cooper, of Powick, in Worceſterſhire, aged forty-three years, nine children, income 60*l.* The Rev. James Marſhall, of Ireby, Cumberland, aged fifty, ten children, income 25l. The Rev. Joſeph Rooke, of Barmby on the Marſh, Yorkſhire, aged thirty-ſix years, four children, income 20l. The Rev. Joſeph Rogers, of Caldbeck, in Cumberland, aged forty-ſeven years, eight children, income 40l.

Married.] At Swanſea, Capt. W. Hawkins, to Mrs. Brown, of Briſtol—H. Setree, eſq of Finſbury Terrace, London, to Miſs Lynch, eldeſt daughter of T. Lynch, eſq.

Died.] At Coedriglan Houſe, near Cardiff, Mrs. A. Wood, widow of the late R. Wood, eſq. of Putney, near London.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Morgan Lewis, eſq.

At Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire, Mr. R. Williams, ſkinner.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Inverneſs, G. Forbes, M. D. to Miſs M. Welſh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. A. Rollo, widow of the late J. Dundas, eſq. advocate, of Phillipſtown.—T. Pringle, eſq. vice admiral of the blue.—At his apartments in this city, Mr R. Wilſon, late of London, but formerly an eminent printer of this city.—Of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. A. Ramſay, keeper of John's coffee-houſe.

At his ſeat of Balbithan, aged 84, General Benjamin Gordon, lieutenant-colonel of the 48th regiment of foot. The general was many years abroad, in actual ſervice, often in very perilous ſituations, and always conducted himſelf with ſingular propriety.

At Leith, Capt. J. Thompſon, late of the Indefatigable, ſhip of war. He was promoted to the rank of maſter and commander, for his active and ſucceſsful ſervices when under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.

At Aberdeen, in his 76th year, Mr. J. Copland, merchant, and one of the bailies of that city.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Cork, S. Penroſe, jun. eſq. to C. Harman.—I. J. Cox, eſq. late of the royal navy, to Miſs J. Travers, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Travers.—J. Maccartey, eſq of Newcaſtle, county of Limerick, to Miſs Allen, daughter of C. Allen, eſq. mayor of Cork.

Died.] Sir Thomas Eſmond, bart. of Ballynaſtra, in the county of Wexford. Sir Thomas was deſcended from a very ancient Roman Catholic family, and was one of the oldeſt baronets in that kingdom.

At Dunany, county of Louth, aged 94, R. Jones, eſq late of Iſland Bridge, the oldeſt magiſtrate of the county of Dublin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 28th of Auguſt laſt, died at Barbadoes, Capt John Edward Bonner, of the 64th regiment, aged 22. This gallant young officer fell a victim to a moſt violent and malignant fever, in conſequence of exceſſive exertion, in the late expedition againſt St. Lucia, under the command of General Grinfield: he poſſeſſed many amiable and eſtimable qualities, and, whether conſidered as a man, a ſoldier, a relative, or friend, his early loſs will long be affectionately regretted by thoſe who were beſt acquainted with his worth.

On the 12th of March laſt, near Kulckourah Fort, in the northern part of Bengal, Major R. Nairne, of the Hon. Eaſt India company's 8th native cavalry, and ſon of the late R. Nairne, eſq. formerly ſecond in council at Fort Marlborough. He was killed by a ſhot from a matchlock, while leading on his regiment againſt a rebel Zemindar. He was generally conſidered as a moſt excellent officer.

At Sydney, New South Wales, Mrs. Atkins, wife of R. B. Atkins, eſq. deputy judge-advocate of that colony. This lady had a little before joined her huſband, from England, where ſhe remained, at home, ſome time behind him. She was conſidered as a very fine woman, and generally reſpected by all who knew her.

On the 5th of September, at Tarento M. Lacles, inſpector of artillery in the Neapolitan ſervice, and known in the literary world, as the author of the novel entitled Les Liaiſons Dangereuſes.

At Ceylon, Eaſt Indies, Captain Paul Carrington, brother to Sir Edmund Carrington, Chief Juſtice of the iſland.

In the month of September laſt at Savannah La Mar, Mr. J. Lindſay, ſurgeon, F. R. S. E. and author of ſeveral ingenious botanical papers in the tranſactions of the Edinburgh Society, and in the tranſactions of the Linnæan Society, London.

On the 22d of September, 1802, at Piſa, Angiolo Fabroni, curator of the univerſity, &c. and generally known in the literary world by his biographies of Italian literati of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries; of which work, eighteen volumes have already appeared, and the nineteenth had been prepared for the preſs by the author. Fabroni was born at Marradi, in Tuſcany, on the 7th of February, 1732. He acquired the firſt rudiments of ſcience at Faenza, and afterwards in the college of Bandinelli, at Rome, where he continued to purſue his ſtudies, and at laſt obtained a canonry. A vacancy occurring of the office of prior of the church of St. Lorenzo, at Florence, he was appointed to fill that place by the Duke Peter Leopold: here he remained two years, till he was called to Piſa. Fabroni was highly eſteemed by the above-mentioned Grand Duke and his ſucceſſors, and availed themſelves of his advice relative to the affairs and adminiſtration of the univerſity; and likewiſe enabled him to travel, for the purpoſe of enlarging of his knowledge. He carried on an extenſive epiſtolary correſpondence with foreign literati, and was much valued by many princes. He had begun his great biographical work before he left Rome. Beſides this work, he likewiſe wrote ſeparate biographies of Coſmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other diſtinguiſhed Princes of the houſe of Medici, and many panegyricks on celebrated learned men, partly in the Latin, and partly in the Italian language. To theſe may likewiſe be added the *Giornale de Letterati*, which he had begun to edit at Piſa in 1771, and which he continued till the 102d volume. Two years before his death, he publiſhed ſome devotional tracts, with which he declared himſelf to be better ſatisfied than with all his preceding works. He left the bulk of his property, amounting to about fifteen hundred ſcudi, to the poor, or to public charitable inſtitutions; and all the claſſics in his library, conſiſting of the beſt editions, to his nephew, Raphael Fabroni.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE bankruptcies of laſt month have been more numerous than in proportion to the extent and riſks of the trade of this country, if it were not under conſiderable temporary diſadvantages. Enterprize is checked by the range of French uſurpation on the Continent, by the rapacity of the French exactions, by the impoveriſhment of the Dutch, by the inſecurity of a great part of Germany, by the alarm of war to the very heart of Ruſſia, by the dangers of Portugal and Spain, and by the predominancy of the French power in Italy. The uſual inclemency of the ſeaſon puts our Baltic trade at a pauſe for ſome months; and, the fear of invaſion, though never deep, and though now no longer acknowledged, has, however, not yet ceaſed to be felt in its effects, to diminiſh mercantile confidence, and to diſorder the courſe of commercial correſpondence.

The internal trade of this country, at the ſame time, languiſhes in ſome degree, ſo far as it reſpects the ſupply of the conveniencies and luxuries, rather than the abſolute neceſſaries, of life. People ſubtract, almoſt every where, ſomething from their luxuries, or even comforts, on account of the preſſure of the taxes, and the decreaſe in the orders of foreign trade. A little for almoſt every one, becoming a great deal for the whole community, produces a diminution in the demands for home conſumption from the manufacturer and the merchant. Hence the complaint, ſo general among the ſhopkeepers in every great town, that trade is dead; that their daily ſales are much ſmaller than formerly; that they find it difficult to diſpoſe of their goods for ready money, and ſtill more difficult to obtain payment for what they have once given out upon credit.

Beſides, in the preſent, as in all times of war, there is an increaſe in the conſumption of the eſſential neceſſaries of ſubſiſtence, and a conſequent riſe in their prices, diſcouraging to manufacturing and commercial undertakings, and tending to diſable us from meeting, with advantage, the competition in foreign markets. Butchers' meat is, notwithſtanding the late abundant produce of almoſt all articles for the nouriſhment of cattle, exceſſively dear. Wheat and flour are at prices, comparatively with the produce, very high. Coals are (though the navigation between Newcaſtle and London be not, either by ſtorms or hoſtile cruizers, juſt now very perilous,) yet ſo extremely dear, that a poor family can ſcarce know the comfort of a good fire once a week. Oats, and the other coarſer grains, are far from cheap. Above 25,000 quarters of oats were laſt week imported from the Continent into the port of London: but ſuch a ſupply, however often repeated, is very ſmall in compariſon with the prodigious and conſtant conſumption of horſes' food. Sugar, now, in fact, a neceſſary, (and one of the moſt ſalutary neceſſaries) of ſubſiſtence, is to the retail-cuſtomer in internal trade, alſo dear. Porter, when of proper ſtrength and age, ſo excellent a beverage for the labourer, is, by the impoſts levied on it and on malt, now ſo poor a ſtuff, that a working man thinks it often neceſſary to ſwallow, immediately after his beer, a glaſs of poiſonous gin, to hinder the former from doing him harm!

The difficulty of the want of gold and ſilver for the change of notes, in retail-trade, embarraſſes buſineſs, and even impedes the circulation of paper-money, more than is eaſily to be imagined. If all the miſchiefs to trade from every inſtance of inconvenience by ſcarcity of ſilver-money, were taken in an eſtimate together, we ſhould certainly find, that, merely by this ſmall matter, the loſs to Great Britain and Ireland is not leſs than 1000*l.* a-day.

Yet there are not wanting many encouraging appearances in the preſent condition of the trade of this country. The total produce of the taxes for 1803, has been no leſs than £.30,801,011 2*s.* 6½*d.* ſterling, a produce remarkably exceeding that of former years. If theſe taxes had preſſed too ſeverely upon the ſprings of wealth and induſtry, it is impoſſible that they ſhould have been paid—impoſſible that they ſhould not have diminiſhed, in their produce, much under the produce of former years. They are levied chiefly upon the conſumption of the country, on its labour and produce, and upon the tranſferrence of commodities—*not* upon mere inert wealth. And they could not, then, have given ſo much more, if trade, manufactures, domeſtic comforts, and general produce, had been, in the whole, and in every branch, diminiſhed.

The prices of all public ſtocks have riſen in the courſe of laſt month. The 3 per cents are between 56 and 57. Exchequer Bills are in eager demand: and, in general, as to the trade in money, there is abundance of the article in the market, if not for the uſes of trade, yet to be laid out in the purchaſe of Government Securities.

The following account of the notes iſſued by the Bank of England, or in circulation on its credit at certain remarkable periods in 1803, evinces that body to have continued its accommodations to Government and trade, without any prodigal abuſe of its liberty to make payments in paper money.

Amount of Bank of England Notes of £.5 each, and upwards, including Bank Poſt-bills, payable Seven Days after Sight.

On the 1st. of June	1803.	£.12,847,540.
1st. of Auguſt	1803,	13,013,180.
1st. of October	1803,	12,570,500.
25th. of November	1803,	13,520,690.

Amount of Bank of England Notes of £.2 and £.1 each.

On the 1st. of June	1803,	£.3,253,600.
1st. of Auguſt	1803,	3,721,380.
1st. of October	1803,	4,052,010.
25th. of November	1803,	4,429,240.

From this account, the circulation of Bank of England Notes appears to have increaſed in the month of November. This may have been occaſioned by the concealment of gold and ſilver, by a temporary diminution of the public confidence in the notes of certain Country Banks, by an augmentation of the payments in trade, or by the ſlowneſs of returns from the ſales in our foreign trade.

Works of inland improvement proceeding, in many inſtances, without interruption from the war, are giving, every day, new facilities to internal trade. £.500,000 were granted, in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to the Directors of Inland Navigation in Ireland. Of this ſum £.22,669 5*s.* 6¾*d.* have been iſſued to the Royal Canal Company, for the completion of a canal from Dublin to Coolnahay in Weſtmeath, for the execution of certain works at Dublin, and adjoining to the Liffey, and for the reduction of the tolls on that whole navigation. £.22,890 12*s.* 1¼*d.* have been iſſued, upon contract for improvements and the reduction of tolls, to the Barrow Navigation Company. Other ſmaller ſums have been expended upon ſurveys: and, in general, the progreſs of canal-improvement is, by the effect of the grant, now exceedingly active in Ireland.

The Eaſt India Company have obtained an Act to enable them to borrow money upon bond, on terms as favourable to the lender, as in the caſe of Exchequer bills. Both Exchequer bills and India bonds are favourable to trade, inaſmuch as they act, in great tranſactions, as a ſpecies of paper-money, while they yield, in the intereſt upon them, a profit independent of any that may be gained by their circulation in the payments of trade.

The Dutch have lately made ſome regulations to encourage the acceſs of the Swedes, and other neutral nations, to their ports. But they complain, that in regard to many of the commodities which they chiefly want, the effect of their regulations is anticipated and diſappointed by the conſequences of the late convention between England and Sweden. The expenditure of the Dutch Government for the current year amounts to ſixty-four millions of florins. Its receipts do not exceed thirty-three millions.

The damage by the late ſtorm, at Teneriffe, is much leſs than it was repreſented in the accounts tranſmitted amidſt the firſt terror and diſtreſs that it occaſioned. The Ruſſian frigates of diſcovery arrived ſafe at that place on the 22d of October laſt.

The Anglo-American traders carry on, juſt now, a very briſk and flouriſhing trade to the Eaſt Indies. The ſhips in the trade are from 200 to 500 tons burthen, each. They ſail with ballaſt only, and caſh to the amount of from 150,000 to 300,000 dollars. The cargoes of India goods brought in return, are ſold to great advantage. The expenditure of the American Government was, in 1802, 9,800,000 dollars—its income from the ordinary reſources 10,400,000 dollars. The imports of the United States to Louiſiana are eſtimated at 2,500,000 dollars a-year. The purchaſe-money of that territory conſiſts of 3,750,000 dollars, payable in 1803, and 11,250,000 dollars, not payable till 1818, but bearing intereſt at 6 per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſnow and froſt in the beginning of the preſent month, was of conſiderable utility in checking the too forward and luxuriant growth of the more early ſown Wheat crops, which in many caſes were becoming too rank, on account of the uncommon mildneſs and warmth of the ſeaſon before they took place. The great quantity of rain that has fallen ſince the thaw, has, however, again proved unfavourable in the above view, as well as for the operations of the plough in breaking up and preparing land for different ſorts of ſpring crops. The average prices of grain are—Wheat, 53s. 8d. Barley, 25s. 4d. Oats, 22s. 11d.

From the frequent rains during the latter part of this month, it is probable that much of the drillings for graſs lands, eſpecially thoſe of the more wet kinds, muſt remain to be put on in the early ſpring months, except froſt ſhould ſoon ſet in.

Winter Turnips will alſo, in ſome caſes, probably ſuffer from the great degree of wet, ſince the diſappearance of the froſt and ſnow.

The openneſs of the ſeaſon, as well as other cauſes, have tended, in ſome meaſure, to lower the prices of Hay, which in St. James's Market averages five guineas.

Fat and lean ſtock are likewiſe both ſomewhat on the decline. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d. and Mutton, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December, incluſive, 1803, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30. 49.	Dec. 1.	Wind S W.	Higheſt 54°.	Dec 21 4.	Wind S.W.W.
Loweſt 29. 10.	Dec. 14 & 15.	Wind S.E.	Loweſt 14°.	Dec. 9.	Wind N.E.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	75 hundredths of an inch	From the middle of the day on the 29th of November to the ſame hour on the 30th, the mercury roſe from 29 60. to 30. 35.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	16°.	In the morning of the 8th inſtant, the thermometer ſtood at 30°, two degrees below the freezing point; and at the ſame hour on the 9th, it was no higher than 14° or 18° below the freezing point.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.768. inches in depth.

Two things are worthy of notice ſince our laſt Report: Firſt, a very conſiderable ſtorm on the 29th ult. after which the barometer roſe with unuſual rapidity: and, Secondly,—for the ſeaſon, a ſeverer froſt than is uſual before Chriſtmas; it laſted a full week. Between the 5th and 6th we had a heavy fall of ſnow, which might be reckoned equal to ſix or ſeven inches in depth. The coldeſt day was the 14th, in the morning of which the mercury in the thermometer, as is noticed above, was 18° below the freezing-point. For the laſt week the weather has been unuſually mild; the thermometer has frequently been nearly as high as temperate, and never once lower than 43° or 44°.

The mean height of the thermometer for the whole month is 40°.394, and that of the barometer 29.64.

At Norwich, we are informed that the Aurora Borealis was obſerved on the 29th of November, with diſtinguiſhed brilliancy: the light was not variable, as it uſually is, and of different priſmatic colours, but of a pale gold colour, frequently approaching to the white. The form was ſometimes round, but it generally reſembled the tail of a comet. South of Libra, and below that conſtellation, was a bright-coloured meteor, reſembling Jupiter; it was viſible only a few ſeconds, and was ſucceeded by another in about an hour afterwards. Theſe, and ſeveral meteors leſs remarkable, generally denominated ſhooting-ſtars, and ſome faint lightning, appeared ſoutherly, and ſeemed to approach the magnetic meridian.

General Summary of the State of the Weather from Chriſmas Day 1802, *to Chriſmas Day* 1803.

The mean height of the barometer for the year is 29.778: that of the thermometer is 50.309. The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 26.395 in depth.

We have had 98 days in which there has been rain: 16 others in which it has ſnowed or hailed. Of the remaining, 155 have been remarkably brilliant, in which the ſun's rays have ſcarcely been hidden with a ſingle cloud: 52 may be called fair, and 36 completely cloudy.

The ſtate of the wind has been as follows:—29 north; 11 eaſt; 9 ſouth; 67 weſt: 68 N.E. 39 N.W. 39 S.E. and 103 S.W.

From the above Account, compared with the laſt annual Report, (ſee Monthly Magazine, vol. xiv, p. 570) it will be found, that notwithſtanding the complaints of great drought, there has been full three inches of depth in rain more during the preſent year, than there was in the preceding. The ſtate of the atmoſphere, with regard to heat and denſity, has been nearly the ſame for both years.

ERRATA *in the Account of Mr. Prior, p.* 489.—For the ſentence which is incomplete by a wrong punctuation, read "The inconveniencies, however, which were ſuſtained by his immaturity of age, were of no long duration; and, being compenſated by a maturity of intellect, and an unremitted attention to the improvement of his pupils, the ſchool was never in a more flouriſhing ſtate than when under his direction."

For "incompetable," read "incompatible;" and for "nine years," read "eleven years."

C. D's Subſcription of One Guinea is received for the Poor Boy at Ednam, as well as ſome other ſmall Sums, for the ſame benevolent Object.

Various Names continue to be received, of Gentlemen diſpoſed to become Members of the Society for Scientific Information. *Others are ſolicited; and a particular Communication will be made in our next, or next following Magazine, on the Subject.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

MR. ADOLPHUS, concerning whoſe Hiſtory of the Reign of George the Third we ſpoke with merited encomium, has recently publiſhed, in two large octavo volumes, "*The Hiſtory of France from the Year* 1790 *to the Peace concluded at Amiens in* 1802."

In connection with the three volumes which this gentleman publiſhed ſome time ago, of the Hiſtory of France from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the monarchy to the year 1790, theſe make a complete hiſtory of that country from the earlieſt periods to the year 1802.

As Mr. Adolphus has acquitted himſelf ſo reſpectably in the arduous and critical taſk of eſtimating the merits of living characters, and of recording the contemporary events of his own country, we expected that he might have preſerved the ſame equanimity, and have held the ſame even ſcale of juſtice, when employed in the hiſtory of another nation. The ſubject, however, is certainly much more ſtimulant; and many a man may record with temper the tranquil intrigues and bloodleſs diſputes of a Britiſh cabinet, whoſe breaſt would ſwell with the mingled feelings of indignation and horror as he related the dreadful conteſts of Pariſian clubs, and the ſanguinary faction of a convention or a directory.

To have been a republican, and to have voted for the abolition of royalty, is a deadly ſin in the eyes of Mr. Adolphus, who overwhelms, with too little diſcrimination of cenſure, the *Right* Side and the *Left*, the *Jacobins* and the *Girondiſts*, the *Mountain* and the *Plain*. Little leſs mercy is ſhown to individuals than to bodies: M. and Madame Roland, Briſſot, Neckar, Fayette, Gregoire, and many others, are pourtrayed with an unjuſt ſeverity of pencil. The artiſt has had ſo many ruffian portraits to draw, that he becomes a manneriſt, and gives the features of perfidy and atrocity to honourable and humane characters.

It is a great fault in this work that there are no ſtate papers; the reader ſi referred to Annual Regiſters, Statec-ollections, and ſo on, for circular letters, treaties, proclamations, &c. which unqueſtionably ought to have been inſerted. Some intereſting events in the revolution are hurried over in a very ſuperficial manner: this is the caſe with the affair at Nancy, ſo amply detailed by the Marquis de Bouillé in his Memoirs of the Revolution; the Queen's trial and execution are begun and ended in about three pages, and thoſe of Louis himſelf are meagrely and unintereſtingly related. The hiſtory of the campaigns is, in general, given in a conciſe, but, generally ſpeaking, in a lucid and intelligible manner: we felt at once ſurpriſed and diſguſted that in the account of the invaſion of Switzerland, ſo much credit ſhould have been given to the proud, unbending ariſtocrat of Berne, the Avoyer Steiguer, whilſt the immortal name of ALOYS REDING is not once mentioned! This is the more unaccountable, as Mr. Adolphus, among other very reſpectable authorities for his account of this atrocious invaſion, tells us that he conſulted the intereſting and faithful Hiſtory of M. Zſchokke, where the name of that patriot hero very often occurs, and where that homage is paid to his noble conduct to which it is ſo amply entitled.

The work to which we have juſt alluded was originally written in German, from which language it was tranſlated into French by M. Breatte, ſecretary of legation to the Helvetic Republic at Paris; and it has very lately been tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Aikin. It is entitled "*An Hiſtory of the Invaſion of Switzerland by the French, and the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden.*"

The author, M. Zſchokke, was national prefect of the canton of Baſil, and nominated, in the year 1798, by the Helvetic Directory, commiſſioner of government in the ſmall cantons, and charged with the office of healing, as much as lay in his power, the wounds inflicted by war. In the courſe of his miſſion, we are informed by his Engliſh tranſlator, that he collected all the materials neceſſary for the hiſtory, and that he drew from the archives of the country all the documents which might contribute to render it exact and authentic. Previouſly to the narrative of thoſe events which brought on the fall of the Helvetic Republic, the author caſts a rapid glance over the picture of what it was antecedent to this cataſtrophe. He gives an hiſtoric ſketch, geographical, political, and religious, of thoſe high-ſpirited Mountaineers whoſe ſubſequent misfortunes he is about to detail, and inveſtigates the prediſpoſing cauſes which led to them.

We have all of us heard a great deal about the harmony and happineſs of the Swiſs Cantons: "the mountain-nymph, ſweet Liberty," is always repreſented as having taken her abode among theſe hills, and as having been driven from her ancient habitation by the barbarian violence of the French. Far be it from us—very far indeed—to juſtify their infamous irruption over an independent republic: but let it be known, that the Swiſs were far from enjoying that freedom of which it has been ſo much the faſhion to boaſt. All the peaſantry of the canton of Baſil, according to Miſs William's Account, with only the exception of the little town of Lieſtal, wer eliterally ſerfs, and annexed to the ſoil. Three fourths of the inhabitants of this canton were abſolute ſlaves; a ſtill greater proportion were in a ſtate of vaſſalage in Zurich; nor did Lucerne, the Bœotia of Switzerland, wear leſs heavy or leſs galling chains than either. Berne was governed by a haughty domineering ariſtocracy, which had excited the moſt ſerious diſcontents in the Pays de Vaud, by the infringement of immemorial franchiſes. If there was not much of that boaſted happineſs and freedom among the inhabitants of Switzerland, neither was there much of that boaſted harmony among the confederate cantons. We are informed in the publication before us, that the Helvetic confederacy, incoherent in its parts, had long been threatened with diſſolution. Different kinds of inteſtine diſturbance: the remonſtrances of the governed; the blind haughtineſs of the governors; the mutual rivalſhip between the cantons—all united in the work of deſtruction. France, ſeeing with pleaſure the diſſentions which tore the confederates, did not delay to profit by them. She fomented the diſcord, fed the hatred and the hopes of parties, excited the cantons againſt each other, and thus made way for the revolution in Helvetia which was ſoon to break out.

Berne refuſed to the Vaudois the reſtitution of thoſe rights which they demanded as an inheritance bequeathed to them from their forefathers. Diſaffection was the conſequence, and ſome individuals were impriſoned by the government for the intemperance of their language. France had the effrontery to aſſume the right of mediation, and declared by her Chargé d'Affaires, that Berne ſhould be reſponſible for the life and ſafety of theſe perſons. Berne now felt alarmed, and had actually ſent two deputies of a general diet to propoſe conceſſions to the Vaudois, when the Avoyer Steiguer, raſhly exerciſed his fatal influence, and when they were on the point of concluding matters amicably, had them recalled, becauſe it was underſtood that ſome communities remained faithful to the government, which was deſirous of employing them in ſubduing the others. France loſt not this opportunity of entering the Swiſs territories, and Berne, reduced to deſpair, when ſhe ſolicited aſſiſtance from all her allies, found that they were employed in ſecuring their own cantons; and it is a fact that Zurich and Schwitz were the only two which ſent to her a ſingle battalion! Aloys Reding commanded that of Schwitz, the conſequence of which was, that this canton ſupported the brave ſtruggle with the greateſt obſtinacy, and was the laſt to conclude a treaty with the too powerful invader. Notwithſtanding the numerous defections of thoſe who ought to have been as firm in the cauſe of liberty as the canton of Schwitz, notwithſtanding the treacherous and diſcouraging violations of the moſt ſolemn promiſes of ſupport, Aloys Reding and his ſmall band of followers kept alive in their boſoms the noble enthuſiaſm of independence. Previouſly to battle, well aſſured of the diſpoſition of his ſoldiers, and of their wiſh "to renew upon the green heights of Morgarten the ſacred monument of the ancient valour of the Swiſs, and to leave to their poſterity, if not freedom, at leaſt a memorable example

ample of what a free people can do in its defence," Aloys Reding thus addreſſed them: "Brave comrades, dear fellow citizens, the deciſive moment is now at hand! Surrounded with enemies, abandoned by our friends, it remains for us only to know if we can bravely follow the example which our anceſtors left us at Morgarten. An almoſt certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; no reproaches on our part ſhall attend him. Let us not mutually deceive ourſelves at this ſolemn hour. I had rather have a hundred men prepared for every event, and upon whom I can rely, than five hundred who would ſpread confuſion by their flight, and by a perfidious retreat would fruitleſsly ſacrifice the brave men who ſtill reſiſted. As to myſelf, I promiſe not to forſake you, even in the greateſt peril. DEATH AND NO RETREAT! If you ſhare my reſolution, let two men come forth from your ranks and ſwear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your words."

"The ſoldiers," ſays M. Zſchokke, "reſting on their arms, heard, in a kind of religious ſilence, the words of their chief, and ſome of theſe hardy warriors were ſeen melted to tears: when he had ceaſed, a thouſand voices were heard: and *We will ſhare your fate! we will never forſake you!* reſounded on all ſides. Two men then came from the ranks, and extended their hands to Reding, in ſign of fidelity for life and death. This treaty between the chief and his ſoldiers was ſworn in the open air, and in the face of heaven, and bears the ſtamp of patriarchal manners worthy of the golden age." The fate of this patriot band, ſo worthy of the commander who led them into battle, is well known: overrun with numbers, after many hard-fought ſtruggles, they ſubmitted to an inevitable and honourable capitulation; receiving from the General in Chief of the Helvetic army that homage which he acknowledged to be ſo juſtly due to their valour. General Schauenburg rendered them juſtice in ſeveral letters publiſhed at that time, and, much to his own honour, became the friend of Aloys Reding, "the general of an army of herdſmen whom he could never conquer." With this capitulation the eloquent and moſt intereſting narrative of our author ends, but Dr. Aikin has very properly carried the hiſtory down to the preſent time in an appendix. We cannot ſketch the ſubſequent events within the brief limits which confine us; ſuffice it to ſay, that the revival of the democratic cantons evinces the ſucceſs which may fairly be expected at all times from determined valour and perſeverance when animated by an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of patriotiſm, and of reſiſtance againſt an unprincipled and inſolent invader.

"*An Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government from the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Revolution in* 1688. *To which are ſubjoined, ſome Diſſertations connected with the Hiſtory of the Government, from the Revolution to the Preſent Time, by* JOHN MILLAR, ESQ. *Profeſſor of Law, &c.* 4 vols."

In his life-time Profeſſor Millar announced his intention of bringing down the Hiſtory of the Engliſh Government from the Revolution to the preſent times. The editor of this poſthumous publication has informed us, that the manuſcript of this portion of the work was not left in ſuch a finiſhed and correct ſtate as to be laid entire before the public. The Hiſtorical View, therefore, is only brought down to the revolution of 1688, and a ſelection from the materials for the ſubſequent period is given in the dry form of ſeparate diſſertations. The two firſt volumes contain that portion of the work which was publiſhed in 1786, including the Hiſtory of the Government previous to the acceſſion of the houſe of Stuart; and the two latter, the hiſtory and diſſertations that belong to the ſubſequent period.

It was Mr. Millar's deſign to exhibit an Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government from the earlieſt periods of its independent exiſtence to the preſent times. This ſubject he has divided into three parts: the firſt comprehends the Hiſtory of the Form of Government which prevailed from the Eſtabliſhment of the Saxons down to the Norman Conqueſt. During this period the ſcattered tribes and families of barbarians ſeem to have gradually arranged themſelves under the protection of a few great leaders, and the government came gradually to be adminiſtered by a great feudal *ariſtocracy*. The ſecond period extends from the Conqueſt to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart, and is diſtinguiſhed by the ſtruggles which took place between the Nobles and the Sovereign, and the gradual predominancy of the latter in conſequence of the diviſions which took place among the ariſtocracy, and the authority that was acquired by a common leader after the nation begun to engage in more extenſive enterpriſes. In this period, therefore, Mr. Millar conſiders the government to have attained the condition of a *feudal monarchy*. About the period of the acceſſion of James I. the introduction of arts and manufactures made a material alteration in the ſtate of ſociety. The lower orders began to riſe into conſequence, while the increaſing expence of the government made it more neceſſary that they ſhould contribute to the ſupport of it. The ſtruggles which thence aroſe between the commons and the prerogative terminated in what Mr. Millar calls the *commercial government*, which was eſtabliſhed by the Revolution of 1688. The third portion of the plan is left unexecuted, but the diſſertations which would have been incorporated in the work, had the Profeſſor lived, are extremely curious and valuable, and leave us to regret that he was not ſpared for the completion of his projected inquiries. Profeſſor Millar was a very decided Whig in his politics; indeed he rather leaned towards republicaniſm, which he conceives is the beſt form of government either for a very extenſive or a very limited empire. When he comes to the ſtate of the Engliſh government under the houſe of Stuart, we find a very elaborate reply to Mr. Hume's partial and mutilated hiſtory of that period : Mr. Millar has very little tenderneſs towards the firſt Charles, and does not heſitate to ſay, that he deſerved death upon every principle of juſtice, although he is inclined to think that it was not expedient to take away his life againſt the general voice and inclination of the community. Charles the Second is treated with as little lenity; and concerning James the Second it is ſaid that "impartial juſtice, perhaps, would determine that he was far from ſuffering according to his demerits; that he was guilty of crimes, which in their nature and conſequences infer the higheſt enormity, and that, inſtead of forfeiting his crown, *he well deſerved the higheſt puniſhment which the law can inflict*."

Another volume has made its appearance of the "*Aſiatic Annual Regiſter*." The Chronicle reaches to April 1082, and compriſes the events of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, in ſeparate ſections. We noticed the arrangement of the Aſiatic Regiſter on a former occaſion, and have only to obſerve that the preſent volume is no leſs intereſting and valuable than thoſe which have preceeded it.

Mr. Plowden has publiſhed in three quarto volumes "*An Hiſtorical Review of the State of Ireland, from the Invaſion of that Country under Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain on the firſt of January* 1802."

The gentleman whoſe name is affixed to this work is well known and reſpected in the Republic of Letters: on more occaſions than one he has evinced an extent and accuracy of hiſtorical and legal knowledge, a ſpirit of reſearch, a ſolidity of judgment, and an impartiality of narration, which would qualify him for ſuch an arduous undertaking as the preſent. We muſt content ourſelves, for the preſent, with merely announcing this valuable and authentic publication.

The only remaining work which we have to notice under this diviſion of our compendium is "*The Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Ruſſia to the Acceſſion of Catherine the Firſt: including a Conciſe Review of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, by* Henry Card, A. B. *&c.*"

"From the various ſubjects adapted for hiſtorical compoſition I have been inclined to ſelect thoſe revolutions," ſays Mr. C. "which have as deeply ſhaken as they have now firmly eſtabliſhed the maſſy fabric of the Ruſſian Empire." A narrative of thoſe occurrences which ſerve to point out and explain the domeſtic cauſes which prevented Ruſſia from aſſuming, until ſo late a period, her proper ſtation in the balance of Europe, is unqueſtionably well entitled to attention. Mr. Card has diſtinguiſhed no leſs than eight important revolutions in the Ruſſian Empire. The *firſt* is the introduction of the Varagians, and the foundation of the monarchy by their leader Rurik. This occurred in ſo remote a period as the ninth century. Without inveſtigating the numerous fables which have been forged reſpecting the Ruſſian origin, Mr. Card contents himſelf with fixing it as a fact that at this time dwelt a race of people whoſe geneaology was venerable, along the ſhores of the Dnieper, the Neva, and the Volkhof, forming the republic of the Novgorodians. The *ſecond* revolution is the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the reign of Vladimir I. Sviatoſlavitz, ſurnamed the Great. In the inveſtigation of the Pagan rites of the Ruſſians, Mr. Card evinces conſiderable learning; in conformity to their ancient barbarian ſuperſtitions was the introduction of Chriſtianity itſelf; for Vladimir, diſdaining the ordinary modes of receiving miſſionaries and making converts, obtained prieſts for the propagation of the new faith by the ſiege and capture of the city anciently called Theodoſia, now Kaffa. The powerful and uniform tendency, however, of Chriſtianity to improve the morals of thoſe who honeſtly embrace it, marks this period not merely as the æra of Ruſſian Chriſtianity, but as the commencement of Ruſſian civilization. The *third* revolution is that of the invaſion, conqueſt, and tribute of the Tartars: a revolution to be ranked among the moſt diſgraceful, grievous, and intolerable, which are to be found in the hiſtory of the world! "It preſents ſuch a vaſt theatre of horrors," ſays Mr. Card, "ſuch a tragical uniformity of havoc and murder as might ſerve to obliterate the memory of all former devaſtations. Ruſſia for the ſpace of two hundred years (from an early period of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century) proſtrated herſelf at the feet of this invincible hoſt of oppreſſors; while its wretched inhabitants, during this ignominious period, were overſhadowed in hopeleſs ſlavery and profound ignorance. The unexpected invaſion of theſe deſperate enemies plunged them again into the moſt lamentable barbariſm, out of which they were juſt beginning to riſe by the benign and civilizing influence of Chriſtianity.

The *three* ſucceeding ſections (4, 5, and 6) are devoted to the narrative of the gradual emancipation of Ruſſia from the galling yoke of the Tartars, under the reign of Ivan III. Vaſſilievitz; Vaſſili IV. Ivanovitz; and Ivan IV. Vaſſilivitz, ſurnamed, by the Ruſſians, *the Terrible*, by foreigners, *the Tyrant*. This compriſes an intereſting period of one hundred and twenty years; from 1462 to 1582. Having brought his narrative to this period, the author reviews, at the cloſe of his ſixth ſection, the internal ſtate of Ruſſia; and traces "the dawnings of ſcience and literature which were to ſhine with ſuch glory on the revolutions of Peter the Great, and the ſecond Catherine." The events to which the general improvement of Ruſſia is attributed are the conqueſt of Siberia, the Code of Ivan, the progreſs of commerce, which familiarized the people with the manners of other nations, and the conſequent introduction of the arts. The *ſeventh* ſection gives a full and intereſting account of "the extinction of the houſe of Rurik, the uſurpation of Boris and Demetrius, and the eſtabliſhment of the houſe of Romanof."

The laſt revolution, compriſed in the eighth ſection of this work, is the "acceſſion of Peter the Great." The martial achievements of this celebrated character have been repeated by ſuch a variety of hiſtorians, that Mr. Card has contented himſelf with ſlightly touching upon the military and naval events of his reign, and has rather choſen to contemplate him in the ſhades of his private life, and in his more amiable character of legiſlator and reformer of his country; which glorious titles, obſerves Mr. Card, he juſtly claims from his works, his genius, and his judgment.

The information contained in this volume is ſo induſtriouſly ſelected, ſo judiciouſly arranged, and ſo impartially related, that we ſincerely hope Mr. Card will be prompted by the encouragement it meets with, to perform his promiſe, that, ſhould the public opinion prove auſpicious to his preſent attempt, he would add the modern revolution of the ſecond Catharine, as the laſt link of the chain.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Fraſer has publiſhed "*A Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; containing an Inquiry into the moſt effectual Means of the Improvement of the Coaſts and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, and the Extenſion of the Fiſheries*," a ſubject which certainly has not obtained that attention which its importance demands.

The immediate object of this addreſs to Mr. Abbot is to invite the legiſlature to adopt a more enlightened and liberal mode of conduct with regard to the inhabitants of the Highlands and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, who are reſtrained by the preſent ſalt-duties from reaping any benefit from the ſeas, although they abound in fiſh, which would ſupply their own wants, and furniſh an important article of commerce. It is ſaid that 25,000 people are likely to leave theſe countries in the courſe of the preſent year in order to tranſport themſelves to America; the diſpoſition to emigration indeed is ſo prevalent as to threaten, in ſome parts, a complete depopulation! "It is not to the want of fertility in the ſoil, it is not to the diſadvantage of climate, it is not from the want of ſubſiſtence that the inhabitants of theſe countries have determined to tranſport themſelves to America: it is high rents, the want of leaſes, the want of ſecurity for their property and the fruits of their labour, to which their poverty, want of induſtry, and their diſcontents are uniformly aſcribed, and added to theſe, the oppreſſive operations of the duties upon ſalt." If proper ſteps are taken, Mr. Fraſer feels confident that the maritime parts of Scotland will ſuſtain a population increaſed ten fold: and to the fiſheries he looks for the principal means of ſupply. It appears, from the adduction of many melancholy examples, that the preſent reſtrictions operate, in many inſtances, as a complete prohibition of the fiſheries, which will never be proſecuted with ſpirit and energy without the total abolition of the ſalt-duties. An object of ſuch national importance would be worth attainment, were there even a poſitive diminution of revenue; but the loſs would be abſolutely nothing. Thoſe parts of Scotland denominated the Highlands, and the Weſtern Iſles, comprehend the counties of Argyle, Inverneſs, Roſs, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Orkney, and Shetland; and from theſe ſix counties, which include the whole of the Weſtern Iſles, and form an extent of territory equal to more than one ſixth of Great Britain, the net produce annually accruing from the duties on ſalt, on an average of ten years, amounted to no more than the ſum of 172l. 6s. To the abolition of the ſalt-duty, Mr. Fraſer would add that of the expences on the importation of coals: this duty, indeed, has been aboliſhed, but the maſter of the veſſel is obliged, according to the forms of the cuſtom-houſe, to return a certificate that his coal has been landed according to the entry: this certificate muſt be made by a cuſtom-houſe officer. Therefore, ſays Mr. Fraſer, inſtead of going along the coaſt, and ſelling a few barrels at one creek and a few at another, the maſter muſt either go where there is a cuſtom-houſe, or wait until an officer comes to ſee the veſſel break bulk, and this officer it may be neceſſary to ſend for at the diſtance of an hundred or an hundred and fifty miles, and his expence, beſides his fees, paid by the importer, which together may be more than the value of the cargo, operates as an effectual prohibition for the greateſt part of the country, and prevents any conſiderable advantage from the indulgence to the lower claſs of people, for whoſe relief this regulation was chiefly intended.

In a letter, addreſſed to Mr. Fraſer, by Dr. Anderſon, it is ſtated to have been fully aſcertained, notwithſtanding the abolition of the coal-duty, that in ſeveral caſes the Highlanders have been reduced to the neceſſity of ſtripping the thatch from their houſes, and thus expoſing themſelves to the danger of periſhing from the inclemency of weather, becauſe no coals, *on account of the cuſtom-houſe clearances*, could poſſibly be ſent to them!

Mr. WHATELY has publiſhed ſome very valuable "*Hints for the Improvement of the Iriſh Fiſhery*.

The two-fold object of this excellent pamphlet is to recommend the uſe of the trammel-net, in hake fiſhing, inſtead of the hook, and the protection of government over the trammel-fiſhery againſt the crews of the hookers,* who, jealous of the aſtoniſhing ſuperiority of the trammel-net, have committed the moſt malicious and deſtructive depredations.

"*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Pelham, on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis, by* MATTHEW MARTIN, Eſq."

This gentleman has for ſeveral years employed himſelf in making inquiries concerning the ſituation of the mendicants in London, and the means of aſſiſtance: for this purpoſe he inſtituted an office, and twice has had a grant from government of 500l. In the preſent Letter he gives the reſult of his inquiries into 2000 caſes, and propoſes a plan for relieving the town from the alarming number of beggars which infeſt it. Mr. Colquhoun eſtimated their number at 3000; Mr. Martin, *including their children*, at no leſs than 15,288, for ſcarcely any of whom has the country provided any relief whatever!

"*An Eſſay on the Principle of Population; or, a View on its Paſt and Preſent Effects on Human Happineſs; with an Enquiry into our Proſpects reſpecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occaſions, by* T. R. MALTHUS, A. M. *Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge.*"

About five years ago Mr. Malthus publiſhed, anonymouſly, an Eſſay on the Principle of Population, in reply to the theory which Mr. Godwin, Condorcet, and others endeavoured to eſtabliſh of the immortality and perfectibility of man. In the courſe of the diſcuſſion Mr. Malthus was led into an examination of the effects of this principle on the exiſting ſtate of ſociety; and it appeared to account, in a great meaſure, for the poverty and miſery which affect the lower claſſes in every nation, and for the inefficacy of the meaſures which the higher orders have ſo repeatedly adopted for their relief. In this point of view the ſubject acquired additional importance; and as the Eſſay excited a conſiderable ſhare of public attention, the author was ſtimulated to proſecute his inquiries towards an hiſtorical examination of the effects of the principle of population on the paſt and preſent ſtate of ſociety, in order that, by illuſtrating the ſubject more generally, and drawing thoſe inferences from it in application to the actual ſtate of things which experience ſeemed to warrant, he might give it a more practical and permanent intereſt.

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* A hooker is a ſmall veſſel, with one maſt, built for the purpoſe of fiſhing.

When this anonymous Eſſay firſt appeared, we noticed it very curſorily: as an opportunity now offers to make amends for the inattention, we ſhall ſtate the principles which Mr. Malthus has laid down, and notice the application of it at conſiderable length, truſting that the intereſt of the ſubject will plead our apology for that diſproportionate ſhare of room which we ſhall be induced to give it.

In an inquiry concerning the future improvement of ſociety, Mr. Malthus remarks, that the mode of conducting the ſubject which naturally preſents itſelf is, firſt, an inveſtigation of the cauſes that have hitherto impeded the progreſs of mankind towards happineſs; and, ſecondly, an examination into the probability of the total or partial removal of thoſe cauſes in future. But as it would be beyond the power of an individual to enter fully into this queſtion, and to enumerate all the cauſes which have hitherto influenced human improvement, he has, in a great meaſure, confined himſelf to an examination of the effects produced by one great cauſe only, which is intimately united with the very nature of man, and which, from the commencement of ſociety, has exerted one conſtant and powerful operation. *This cauſe is the tendency in all animated life to increaſe beyond the nouriſhment prepared for its ſupport.*

Man, in common with all animals and plants, is excited by a powerful inſtinct to increaſe his ſpecies; if the germs of animal and vegetable exiſtence contained in this ſpot of earth had ample room for expanſion, and ample food for ſubſiſtence, millions of worlds would be filled in the ſpace of a few thouſand years with animal and vegetable exiſtencies. This natural fecundity is repreſſed by want of room and want of nouriſhment; and that it muſt ever be ſo repreſſed, will appear from a compariſon of the two rules of increaſe, that of the productions of the earth under the moſt favourable circumſtances of human induſtry, and that of the increaſe of population when left to exert itſelf with perfect freedom. In the northern ſtates of America population was found to double itſelf for ſome ſucceſſive periods every twenty-five years: in the back ſettlements, it has been found to double itſelf in fifteen; and Sir William Petty ſuppoſes a doubling poſſible within ten years. Mr. Malthus takes the largeſt of theſe terms, and he is unqueſtionably juſtified in pronouncing that population, when unchecked, goes on doubling itſelf every twenty-five years, and thus increaſes in a geometrical ratio.

The rate according to which the productions of the earth may be ſuppoſed to increaſe, it will not be ſo eaſy to determine; when acre has been added to acre till all the fertile land is occupied, the yearly increaſe of food muſt depend upon the amelioration of the land already in poſſeſſion. "This is a ſtream," ſays Mr. Malthus, "which, from the nature of all ſoils, inſtead of increaſing, muſt be gradually diminiſhing. But population, could it be ſupplied with food, would go on with unexhauſted vigour, and the increaſe of one period would furniſh the powers of a greater increaſe to the next, and this without any limit." Japan and China are already ſo highly cultivated that perhaps no human induſtry could double the produce of theſe countries even in any given number of years. Were there, however, ſufficient food and ſufficient room in China and Japan; in other words, were the natural tendency to population to meet with no interruption, no check, thoſe countries would be doubled in as ſhort a time as the back ſettlements of America. But to place the argument on its moſt advantageous ground, we muſt come home to Europe, where there is a larger proportion of ground uncultivated than in Japan and China, and where the ſcience of agriculture is ſo well underſtood, that human induſtry has the faireſt chance of receiving its beſt direction. Let it be be granted, then, that by the beſt poſſible policy, and by great encouragements to agriculture, the average produce of Great Britain, for inſtance, might be doubled, together with its population, in the firſt twenty-five years. Population goes on uninterruptedly, and in the ſecond twenty-five years, becomes quadrupled. But can it be ſuppoſed, that by any ſyſtem of policy and encouragement the produce of the ſoil of Great Britain could alſo be quadrupled in the ſecond twenty-five years? On the contrary, is it not almoſt a ſelf-evident propoſition, "that in proportion as cultivation is extended, the addition that could yearly be made to the former average produce muſt be gradually and regularly diminiſhing?" Mr. Malthus, however, gives the vantage ground to his antagoniſt, and conſiders that the yearly additions which might be made to the former average produce inſtead of decreaſing, as they certainly would do, will remain the ſame; that is to ſay, that the produce of this iſland might be increaſed every twenty-five years by a quantity equal to what it at preſent produces. "The moſt enthuſiaſtic ſpeculator," ſays he, "cannot ſuppoſe a greater increaſe than this: in a few centuries it would make every acre of land like a garden. Apply this to the whole earth; allow that its produce ſhall every twenty-five years be increaſed by a quantity equal to what it at preſent produces, and this will be ſuppoſing a rate of increaſe much greater than we can imagine that any poſſible exertions of mankind could make it. The means of ſubſiſtence, therefore, under the moſt favourable circumſtances, cannot poſſibly be made to increaſe faſter than in an *arithmetical* ratio, while human population, under the moſt favourable circumſtances, would increaſe in a *geometrical* ratio. "The neceſſary effect of theſe two different rates of increaſe," ſays Mr. Malthus, "when brought together, will be very ſtriking. Let us call the population of this iſland eleven millions; and ſuppoſe the preſent produce equal to the eaſy ſupport of ſuch a number. In the firſt twenty-five years the population would be twenty-two millions; and the food being alſo doubled, the means of ſubſiſtence would be equal to this increaſe. In the next twenty-five years the population would be forty-four millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence only equal to the ſupport of thirty-three millions. In the next period the population would be eigthy-eight millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence juſt equal to the ſupport of half that number. And at the concluſion of the firſt century, the population would be a hundred and ſeventy-ſix millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence only equal to the ſupport of fifty-five millions; leaving a population of a hundred and twenty-one millions totally unprovided for.

"Taking the whole earth, inſtead of this iſland, emigration would of courſe be excluded; and ſuppoſing the preſent population equal to a thouſand millions, the human ſpecies would increaſe as the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and ſubſiſtence as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In two centuries the population would be to the means of ſubſiſtence as 256 to 9; in three centuries as 4096 to 13, and in two thouſand years the difference would be almoſt incalculable. In this ſuppoſition no limits whatever are placed to the produce of the earth. It may increaſe for ever, and be greater than any aſſignable quantity; yet ſtill the power of population being in every period ſo much ſuperior, the increaſe of the human ſpecies can only be kept down to the level of the means of ſubſiſtence by the conſtant operation of the ſtrong law of neceſſity acting as a check upon the greater power."

Having thus ſtated the argument, Mr. Malthus proceeds to notice general checks to population and the mode of their operation. Theſe checks he claſſes under two general heads, the preventive and poſitive; the former is peculiar to man, and ariſes from that diſtinctive ſuperiority in his reaſoning faculties, which enables him to calculate diſtant conſequences. Man, before he enters into the conjugal ſtate, ponders upon the probability or the improbability that his earnings, now perhaps little more than adequate to his comfortable ſubſiſtence, will be ſufficent, when divided among a wife and half a dozen children, of ſupporting them at all: he foreſees that he muſt work harder and fare worſe. He reflects that perhaps his offspring as well as himſelf, muſt be half-ſtarved and half naked. Theſe and many ſimilar conſiderations do certainly prevent a great number of perſons in all civilized nations from purſuing the dictates of nature in early attachment to one woman. The conſequence of this reſtraint is at leaſt a certain degree of temporary unhappineſs: it very generally produces vice; becauſe it produces that promiſcuous intercourſe of the ſexes which again produces a corruption of morals, and of courſe introduces the diverſified catalogue of human crimes.

"The poſitive checks to population are extremely various, and include every cauſe, whether ariſing from vice or miſery, which in any degree contributes to ſhorten the natural duration of human life. Under this head, therefore, may be enumerated all unwholeſome occupations, ſevere labour, and expoſure to the ſeaſons, extreme poverty, bad nurſing of children, great towns, exceſſes of all kinds, the whole train of common diſeaſes and epidemics, wars, peſtilence, plague, and famine. On examining theſe obſtacles to the increaſe of population, which are here claſſed under the heads of preventive and poſitive checks, it will appear that they are reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery.

"Of the preventive checks, that which is not followed by irregular gratifications may properly be termed *moral reſtraint.*

"Promiſcuous intercourſe, unnatural paſſions, violations of the marriage-bed, and improper arts to conceal the conſequences of irregular connections, clearly come under the head of *vice.*

"Of the poſitive checks, thoſe which appear to ariſe unavoidably from the laws of nature may be called excluſively miſery; and thoſe which we obviouſly bring upon ourſelves, ſuch as wars, exceſſes, and many others which it would be in our power to avoid, are of a mixed nature. They are brought upon us by vice, and their conſequences are *miſery.*

"In every country ſome of theſe checks are with more or leſs force in conſtant operation; yet notwithſtanding their general prevalence, there are few ſtates in which there is not a conſtant effort in the population to increaſe beyond the means of ſubſiſtence. This conſtant effort as conſtantly tends to ſubject the lower claſſes of ſociety to diſtreſs, and to prevent any great permanent amelioration of their conditions."

This conflict between the uniform tendency to increaſe population on the one hand, and the checks which reſtrain it on the other, produces an oſcillation in the ſtate of ſociety—an alternation of retrogade and progreſſive movements dependent on the degree of comforts or miſery, vice or morality, which prevails. Without attempting to eſtabliſh in all caſes theſe progreſſive or retrogade movements in different countries, Mr. Malthus contents himſelf with proving the following propoſitions. 1. That population is neceſſarily limited by the means of ſubſiſtence. 2. That population invariably increaſes when the means of ſubſiſtence increaſe, unleſs prevented by ſome very powerful and obvious checks; and (3) that theſe checks, and the checks which repreſs the ſuperior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of ſubſiſtence, are all reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery.

The firſt of theſe propoſitions is obvious; the ſecond and third are eſtabliſhed by a review of the paſt and preſent ſtate of ſociety. He begins by conſidering the checks to population which operated in the leſs civilized parts of the world, and in paſt times, and devotes ſeparate chapters to an inveſtigation of the checks among the American Indians, the South Sea Iſlanders, the ancient inhabitants of the north of Europe, modern paſtoral nations, different parts of Africa, Siberia, northern and ſouthern; the Turkiſh dominions and Perſia; Indoſtan and Tibet; China and Japan; the Greeks and the Romans.

Mr. Malthus proceeds, in the ſecond book, to conſider the checks to population in the different ſtates of modern Europe—Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, the middle parts of Europe, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland; and from this extenſive view of ſociety draws ſome general deductions, illuſtrating the truth of his three propoſitions.

The third book treats of the different ſyſtems or expedients which have been propoſed or have prevailed in ſociety, as they affect the evils ariſing from the principle of population. The ſyſtems which come firſt under diſcuſſion are thoſe of M. Condorcet and Mr. Godwin. In theſe flattering viſions of beatitude and equality, their reſpective authors appear to be ſenſible that when all the obſtructions to population, or, as Mr. Malthus would denominate them, the preventive and poſitive checks, are removed (and the removal of theſe obſtructions is the very eſſence of their ſyſtem), that the increaſe of the number of men may ſurpaſs their means of ſubſiſtence, and of courſe that this period is the limit when all further amelioration in ſociety will be impoſſible. But they look upon this period as being at ſo remote a diſtance that it cannot poſſibly be allowed to have the leaſt perceptible weight as an argument in oppoſition to their ſcheme. Now, if the principles laid down by Mr. Malthus are juſt; if the ratio which he lays down between the unreſtricted increaſe of population and food be correct, it is obvious that the period when the number of men ſurpaſs their means of ſubſiſtence is already arrived; or, to adopt a favourite expreſſion of Mr. Malthus, that the population is already preſſing hard againſt the limits of the means of ſubſiſtence: that this preſſure has exiſted ever ſince we have had any hiſtories of mankind, does exiſt at preſent, and will for ever continue to exiſt unleſs ſome decided change takes place in the phyſical conſtitution of our nature. M. Condorcet proceeds to argue on the organic perfectibility of man: we are ſorry that ſo delightful a theory has met with a deciſive and utter overthrow. It would occupy too much ſpace to enter into Mr. Malthus's arguments, particularly as we are deſirous of exhibiting, briefly indeed, the application of his principle to the theory of our countryman, Mr. Godwin. According to the beautiful ſyſtem which this ingenious viſionary propoſes, Peace is to dwell upon earth, and good-will to be univerſally diffuſed among men; the condition of every man is to be equal to that of his neighbour; benevolence is to be ſubſtituted for ſelf-love, as the grand principle of action; reaſon and juſtice are to hold an unbounded ſway; moral reſtraint is entirely to ſuperſede the neceſſity of political regulations; and chains and dungeons are to be no more heard of. Mr. Godwin, as he attributes almoſt all the vice and miſery which now prevail in civil ſociety to human inſtitutions, by ſweeping from the face of the earth all theſe "ſyſtems of fraud and oppreſſion," flatters himſelf, of courſe, that vice and miſery will be ſwept off with them. Mr. Malthus conſiders the mal-influence of human inſtitutions as perfectly inſignificant, compared with "thoſe deeper-ſeated cauſes of evil, which reſult from the laws of nature;" from the principle, in ſhort, of population. The difficulty to Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem ariſing from an overcharged population did not eſcape him; but, like Condorcet, he aſſerts that the evil is too remote to be dreaded. "Three-fourths of the habitable globe is now uncultivated. The parts already cultivated are capable of immeaſurable improvement: myriads of centuries of ſtill increaſing population may paſs away, and the earth be ſtill found ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants." In order to ſhew the error of this opinion and the fragility of Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem, Mr. Malthus ſuppoſes it to be realized in its utmoſt extent. All the cauſes of vice and miſery in this iſland are removed; "war and contention ceaſe; unwholeſome trades and manufactories do not exiſt; crouds no longer collect together in great and peſtilential cities, for purpoſes of court intrigue, of commerce, and vicious gratification; ſimple, healthy, and rational amuſements take place of drinking, gaming, and debauchery; there are no towns ſufficiently large to have any prejudicial effects on the human conſtitution; the greater part of the happy inhabitants of this terreſtial paradiſe live in hamlets and farm-houſes, ſcattered over the face of the country; all men are equal; the labours of luxury are at an end, and the neceſſary labours of agriculture are ſhared amicably among all; the number of perſons and the produce of the iſland we ſuppoſe to be the ſame as at preſent; the ſpirit of benevolence, guided by impartial juſtice, will divide the produce among all the members of ſociety according to their wants. Though it would be impoſſible that they ſhould all have animal food every day, yet vegetable food, with meat occaſionally, would ſatisfy the deſires of a frugal people, and would be ſufficient to preſerve them in health, ſtrength, and ſpirits."

The commerce of the ſexes is to be eſtabliſhed upon principles of perfect freedom; but Mr. Godwin is of opinion, and he is very probably right, that population would not be impeded by promiſcuous intercourſe, which, as it is the reſult of a vicious and unnatural taſte, could not generally prevail; and as nobody could be deterred from ſexual intercourſe in a ſtate where "proviſions and aſſiſtance would ſpontaneouſly flow from the quarter in which they abounded to the quarter in which they were deficient," almoſt every woman would be a mother, and every man a father. With ſuch extraordinary encouragements to population, the numbers would increaſe faſter than in any ſociety that has ever yet been known. The inhabitants of the back ſettlements of America double their number in fifteen years: but not to take advantage of an extreme caſe, Mr. Malthus ſuppoſes that England would in ſuch circumſtances only double its population in twenty-five years, the ratio of increaſe which prevails throughout the Northern States of America. Now bringing together the ratios of increaſe of food and population, Mr. Godwin's myriads of centuries, which are to elapſe before the earth is ſo ſuperſaturated with men as to afford them inſufficient ſuſtenance, will be found to dwindle into thirty or forty years. In twenty-five years England is to have a population of twenty-two millions; and according to hypotheſis, by the careful cultivation of the ſoil, it is alſo to yield a double increaſe of food: take the next period, in fifty years we are to have forty-four millions of mouths: but where is the freſh land to be turned up? if the grazing ground had in the firſt period been converted into corn-fields, whence to come the manure for improving the cultivation? To any man who reflects upon the ſubject, it is obviouſly impoſſible that the average produce of the country could be increaſed during the ſecond twenty-five years by a quantity equal to what it at preſent yields. Mr. Malthus, however, has already allowed it in his hypotheſis, the exuberant ſtrength of his argument allowing of almoſt any conceſſion: grant it then—but at the end of the ſecond period only, here are eleven millions of people unprovided for! The whole population of England, as it ſtands at preſent! "Alas, what becomes of the picture," exclaims Mr. Malthus, in a burſt of eloquence, "where men lived in the midſt of plenty, where no man was obliged to provide with anxiety and pain for his reſtleſs wants; where the narrow principle of ſelfiſhneſs did not exiſt; where the mind was delivered from her perpetual anxiety about corporeal ſupport, and free to expatiate in the field of thought which is congenial to her? This beautiful fabric of the imagination vaniſhes at the ſevere touch of truth. The ſpirit of benevolence, cheriſhed and invigorated by plenty, is repreſſed by the chilling breath of want. The hateful paſſions that had vaniſhed re-appear. The mighty law of ſelf-preſervation expels all the ſofter and more exalted emotions of the ſoul. The temptations to evil are too ſtrong for human nature to reſiſt. The corn is plucked before it is ripe, or ſecreted in unfair proportions; and the whole black train of vices that belong to falſehood are immediately generated. Proviſions no longer flow in for the ſupport of a mother with a large family. The children are ſickly from inſufficient food. The roſy fluſh of health gives place to the pallid cheek and hollow eye of miſery. Benevolence, ſtill lingering in a few boſoms, makes ſome faint expiring ſtruggles, till at length ſelf-love reſumes his wonted empire, and lords it triumphant over the world."

Mr. Godwin, in his "Reply to the Attack of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintoſh, the Author of an Eſſay on Population, and others," animadverted to thoſe parts of that Eſſay which bear hardeſt upon his ſyſtem. In the preſent republication, Mr. Malthus has made ſome obſervations on that reply. Mr. Godwin, with the provoking ingenuity of a practiſed dialectician, has inferred from the poſitions of Mr. Malthus, that, as the evils of exceſſive population are ſo formidable; as the ratio of its increaſe is ſo rapid; and as vice and miſery are the only checks which keep this mighty power within bounds; that it is incumbent on the rulers of a country to promote vice and miſery as the guardians of human happineſs, and that no evil is more to be dreaded than that we ſhould have too little of them in the world! Mr. Malthus has certainly ſucceeded in proving that vice and miſery confines the principle of population within due bounds, and that without theſe checks exceſſive population would lead to vice and miſery. The ſole queſtion then is reſpecting the magnitude of the evil. A certain portion of vice, miſery, or *moral reſtraint*,* are avowedly neceſſary to confine the principle of population within due bounds: but Mr. Malthus objects to Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem, from a full conviction that that ſyſtem, which allows the principle of population its unoppoſed career, would very greatly increaſe the ſum of vice and miſery in ſociety.

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* Mr. Malthus, in his former Eſſay, had omitted moral reſtraint, and reſolved all the reſiſtances to ſuperabundant population into vice and miſery. The addition of this third check, indeed, ſeems unneceſſary: if a young man and a young woman, attached to

"If Mr. Godwin (ſays he) will undo this conviction and prove to me, though it be only in theory, provided that theory be conſiſtent, and founded on a knowledge of human nature, that his ſyſtem will really tend to drive vice and miſery from the earth, he may depend upon having me one of its ſteadieſt and warmeſt advocates."

Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem would have been leſs expoſed to objection, if in his victory of mind over matter, he had alſo contrived to extinguiſh the paſſion between the ſexes—if he had made the intercourſe a mere matter of duty. The conſequence to which his ſyſtem now leads, would have been avoided.—Moral reſtraint would alone have regulated the proportion of population to the means of ſuſtenance, and neither vice nor miſery would have been called in to prevent a diſproportioned population, or to thin it. Moral reſtraint, in this caſe, would have been as nothing; for the paſſion being extinguiſhed, *per hypotheſin*, there would have been no deprivation of indulgence, no ſenſual deſiderata.

Mr. Malthus proceeds to notice the operation of the poor-laws, of emigration, of the agricultural and commercial ſyſtems, and of the exportation of corn, on the condition of the poor; and he throws conſiderable light on theſe intricate queſtions.

The fourth and laſt book treats of our future proſpects reſpecting the removal or mitigation of the evils ariſing from the principle of population. As it appears that in the actual ſtate of every ſociety, the natural progreſs of population has been conſtantly and powerfully checked; and as it appears, after a careful and candid examination of the different ſyſtems which have been ſuggeſted or adopted for mitigating the evil ariſing from this principle of population, that no form of government, however excellent, no plans of emigration, no benevolent inſtitutions, no degree or direction of national induſtry, can prevent the action of a great check to increaſe in ſome form or other; as we muſt ſubmit to it as an inevitable law of nature, the only inquiry that remains is, how it may take place with the leaſt poſſible prejudice to the virtue and happineſs of human ſociety. The checks to population are all reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery, the two latter being poſitive, the former a preventive, check. Now, as it is clearly better that the check to population ſhould ariſe from a foreſight of the difficulty of rearing a family and the fear of dependent poverty, than from the actual preſence of pain and ſickneſs, moral reſtraint is that virtue the practice of which is moſt earneſtly to be encouraged. If no man were to marry who had not a fair proſpect of providing for the preſumptive iſſue of his marriage, population would be kept within bounds by the preventive check: men and women would marry later in life, but, on the full hope of their reward, they would acquire habits of induſtry and frugality, and inculcate leſſons of them in the minds of their children.* But it will be objected, is the iron hand of law to op-

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each other, are prohibited from marrying from the fear of being unable to ſupport a family, this moral reſtraint to their virtuous inclinations is a palpable infelicity, and is certainly a ſhade of miſery.

* The only forcible objection againſt urging this duty of moral reſtraint upon the poor is, that the promiſcuous intercourſe between the ſexes would be increaſed. Powerful as may be the temptations to a breach of chaſtity, (ſays Mr. Malthus,) I am inclined to think they are impotent in compariſon of the temptations ariſing from continued diſtreſs.—Mr. Malthus's reaſoning on this head is not quite ſatisfactory. There is an objection againſt marriages late in life, which does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Malthus: if a woman of twenty marries a man two or three years older than herſelf, the couple may fairly expect to live and enjoy the delight of ſeeing their family all ſettled in life, married perhaps, and rearing a ſecond family. He may addreſs his Winifreda in the words of that beautiful addreſs to conjugal love:

> And when with envy Time tranſported,
> Shall think to rob us of our joys,
> You'll in your girls again be courted,
> And I'll go wooing in my boys.

A man who delays the matrimonial connection till forty, has certainly a leſs diſtinct view of this ſecond ſpring-time of life, and is more likely to leave a young, unſettled, unprovided, family behind him.

poſe the dictates of nature, and forbid the contract of a marriage between two perſons of full age? Certainly not, (ſays Mr. Malthus); but let not the contract of marriages between perſons who have no other proſpect of providing for their offspring than by throwing them on a pariſh, be, as it is now, encouraged by law. One of the effects of the poor-laws is to encourage marriage between perſons of this deſcription, who well know that, if they cannot provide for their own children, the pariſh muſt take them off their hands. Theſe laws create much more mendicity than they relieve; they create mouths, but are perfectly incompetent to procure food for them. Inſtead of raiſing the real price of labour, by increaſing the demand for labourers, they tend to overſtock the market, to reduce the demand, and diminiſh the value. They raiſe the price of proviſions by increaſing the demand for them, and by ſupplying the parochial penſioners with the means of obtaining them. In conſequence of this, that claſs of induſtrious labourers who have too generous a pride to ſolicit aſſiſtance, are oftentimes ſunk in the ſcale of miſery much lower than others who have thrown off all ſenſe of ſhame and all the honeſt feelings of independence. Taken in a moral as well as in a political view, theſe laws are equally bad: the pariſh tells a huſband, he may forſake a wife with impunity—tells a mother, that, if ſhe deſerts her children, they will be taken care of in her abſence: to uſe the words of Mr. Malthus, we take all poſſible pains to weaken and render null the ties of nature, and then ſay that men are unnatural: the fact is, that the ſociety itſelf, in its body politic, is the unnatural character for framing laws that thus counteract the laws of nature, and give premiums to the violation of the beſt and moſt honourable feelings of the human heart. Mr. Malthus, however, is too wiſe and humane to propoſe that a ſyſtem ſhould immediately and abruptly be aboliſhed, the abolition of which, however beneficial it would eventually prove, muſt be attended with much preſent diſtreſs. He has, therefore, propoſed a plan for the gradual abolition of theſe laws, which, to us at leaſt, does not lie open to any ſerious objection. He propoſes that no child born from any marriage taking place after the expiration of a year from the date of the law, and no illegitimate child born two years from the ſame date, ſhould be intitled to pariſh aſſiſtance. This, he remarks, would operate as a fair, diſtinct, and preciſe, notice, which no man could miſtake; and without preſſing hard on any particular individual, would at once throw off the riſing generation from that miſerable and helpleſs dependence upon the Government and the rich, the moral as well as the phyſical conſequences of which are almoſt incalculable.

We had noted down a few general remarks on the gloom which this ſyſtem of Mr. Malthus throws over every proſpect of ameliorating the condition of man; but on caſting our eye back on the number of columns we have written, it is with regret that we ſubmit to the neceſſity of cloſing this intereſting ſubject.

"*Remarks on Currency and Commerce. By* J. Wheatley, *Eſq.*"

In theſe remarks there is diſplayed a great deal of ſound ſenſe, judgment, and information. Some of the doctrines laid down differ materially from thoſe which are generally received; but Wheatley is not raſh in his theories; he ſtates his caſe with fairneſs, and argues it with acuteneſs and accuracy.—In ſix ſucceſſive chapters are diſcuſſed the utility of money, the balance of trade, commerce, the depreciation of money, the reformation of the paper-currency of this country, and the reduction of the national debt by the depreſſion of money. In the firſt chapter we find an ingenious and well-illuſtrated diſtinction between capital and currency, which are uſually conſidered as ſynonymous: here, however, it is very clearly ſhown, that an increaſe of the national ſtock of ſpecie is an increaſe of currency, and not of capital; that an increaſe of currency is not an increaſe of wealth; and that no one nation can poſſeſs a greater relative currency than another, or accumulate a greater ſtock of ſpecie than that proportion which is adequate to circulate its produce. In another chapter we find the theory of the balance of trade attacked with great vigour. A merchant calculates his gains not on the exceſs of his exports, but on that of his imports. Mr. Wheatley contends, that the ſtatement of the exceſs of exports above imports, diſplayed with ſuch ſatisfaction as indicative of an annual

nual gain from other nations by means of our commerce, originates in error, and has a tendency to miſlead. If the theory had been true, the quantity of bullion now in this country muſt be enormous; but the reverſe of this is the fact. The excluſive criterion of a favourable balance is a favourable courſe of exchange; for though it be true, that a favourable balance cannot exiſt without an exceſs of exports, yet an exceſs of exports may exiſt without a favourable balance. Mr. Wheatley endeavours, too ſucceſsfully, to prove that, notwithſtanding there has uniformly been, of late years, an enormous exceſs of exports above imports, the balance of trade, that is to ſay, a favourable exchange, has been with foreign nations, and has led to the clandeſtine exportation of our ſpecie."

Mr. Howison's "*Inveſtigation into the Principles and Credit of the Circulation of Paper Money in Great Britain,*" contains ſome ſtrong truths, although they are not conveyed in the moſt courteous and conciliatory manner.

Mr. Montefiore has publiſhed "*A Commercial Dictionary, containing the preſent State of Mercantile Law, Practice, and Cuſtom.*"

Although defective in many particulars, and not ſtrictly accurate in ſome others, this may be conſidered, generally, as a valuable book of reference.

POLITICS, FINANCE, &C.

"*The Political and Confidential Correſpondence of Louis the Sixteenth; with Obſervations on each Letter. By* Helen Maria Williams."

An odious ſpecimen of book making.—Firſt, we have the ſimple, the intereſting, and pathetic letters of the unhappy Louis; ſecondly, we have the taſteleſs, the frippery, the gewgaw tranſlation of Miſs Williams's; and, laſtly, we ſicken, and turn with diſguſt from many of the pert, conceited, cold-hearted obſervations of the refugee authoreſs. The firſt inquiry one makes on taking up theſe volumes, is reſpecting the genuineneſs of the letters; were they written by the King of France? Has Miſs Williams told us how they came into her poſſeſſion? She has not. The ſtory in the preface, when tranſlated into Engliſh, a language which Miſs Williams ſeems almoſt to have forgotten, is, that a French edition of theſe papers was prepared for the preſs by certain friends of the late King; that it would have conſiſted of two volumes, one containing his Majeſty's private letters, and the other, his compoſitions on public and general ſubjects; that in the preface of this intended edition, it was ſtated that the originals "are depoſited in the hands of a perſonage who will think it a pleaſure and a duty to communicate them to ſuch as are curious or incredulous." By what means theſe MSS. volumes fell into the hands of Miſs Williams, ſhe ſays, very coolly, it is unneceſſary to mention! As to the genuineneſs of the papers, Miſs Williams tells us, that ſhe has obtained ſuch proofs from men who now fill eminent offices under the Republic, and from others who exerciſed the higheſt functions under Louis XVI. and who were conſequently inſtructed both as to the ſpirit and the letter, as to leave no doubt whatever on the ſubject. It ſhould be mentioned that Miſs Williams herſelf does not appear to have ſeen the originals themſelves. The internal evidence, however, is ſo ſtrong, as to leave little doubt that the greater part of them at leaſt are genuine.—They were many of them written in ſcenes of the greateſt trouble and affliction; they have that turn of ſentiment and expreſſion which were peculiar to the Monarch's character; they have that maſculine good ſenſe and mature judgment which he always diſplayed in converſation on general ſubjects; that ſagacity and foreſight which he is known to have poſſeſſed in political affairs; that humanity and benevolence of heart, that paternal tenderneſs and ſolicitude, which he felt for his people; and that general affection which bound him ſo cloſely to his relatives and friends.

"*An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers. By* Henry Brougham, *Jun. Eſq.*"

We conſider this as a work of very great ability: the ſubjects are diſcuſſed with ingenuity and force of argument; and the facts adduced are relevant and well authenticated. In the firſt book Mr. Brougham conſiders the political relations which exiſt between the ſtate and its colony, and commences with a review of the colonies of antiquity.—He proceeds to conſider the cauſes which produced the colonization of modern times, and draws a picture of the ſtate of manners in thoſe colonies, and of the effects produced upon the preſent ſtate by "the circulation of inhabitants".

inhabitants." In this part of his ſubject, Mr. Brougham oppoſes the idea of the Economiſts, that colonies ought to be conſidered as foreign ſtates, and argues that they ſhould be looked upon merely as extenſions of the parent ſtate into regions adapted to the production of articles which cannot be raiſed at home. This connection is kept up by the circulation of the principal inhabitants, by the commercial intercourſe, by the weakneſs incident to parts remote from the ſeat of government, and above all, by the relation of a common origin, ſimilar habits, and identity of language. The manner in which colonies contribute to the political force of an empire is next conſidered. It has generally been imagined that the poſſeſſion of colonies is an additional cauſe of war; but from an ample review of the political events of the laſt century, this does not appear to be true; and Mr. Brougham even thinks that, as they increaſe the frontier to be defended, and offer of courſe a greater number of vulnerable points, that the poſſeſſors of them are leſs willing to engage in conteſt; at any rate they occaſion a diverſion which contributes to the tranquillity of thoſe ſtates. Their political utility, however, Mr. Brougham ſhows, is not confined to warding off the miſeries of war from the parent empire, but they pay their own expences, and even furniſh a ſurplus revenue for general uſes. Moſt of the rich proprietors alſo living in the parent-ſtate, thus contribute a further ſhare to its revenues. A comprehenſive review is now taken of the commercial relations of colonies, in which Mr. Brougham endeavours to prove that the trade with them is in fact a home-trade. After having laid down ſome general principles as to monopoly, and the regulation of commercial intercourſe, he concludes the firſt book by applying theſe principles to the American colonies of the Europeans.

The ſecond book is taken up with the foreign relations of the colonies, as connected with their dependence on their parent-ſtates, the re-eſtabliſhment of the French power in the Weſt Indies, and the conſequence of the Africans becoming independent in St. Domingo. The third book treats of the foreign relations of ſtates poſſeſſing colonies, in which Mr. Brougham makes uſe of many arguments to ſhow that all thoſe powers are under an abſolute neceſſity to unite in ſtopping the diſorders which have ravaged the French iſlands. He even thinks that if France, by the aſſiſtance afforded her, might by degrees get the whole of the colony into her hands, that even that would be preferable to ſuffering the Africans to form an independent ſtate. This caſe, however, is not very ſatisfactorily made out. Mr. Brougham ſuppoſes that France would withdraw her attention from England, if allowed to turn her forces to the reduction of her rebellious ſubjects, and that the improvement of that country would enable its poſſeſſors to underſell the produce of the Weſt Indies in all the markets of Europe, thus occaſioning what he calls the natural death of the old colonial ſyſtem, whilſt the ſucceſs of the Africans would occaſion what he conſiders as its violent death. If France ſhould get poſſeſſion of England, he propoſes that Great Britain ſhould ſeize on Syria as an equivalent. The domeſtic police of the colonies occupies the fourth book. Here Mr. Brougham contends that the free-negro ſyſtem, as ſtated in the "Criſis of the Sugar Colonies," is more dangerous and leſs uſeful than the preſent ſyſtem. He prefers the intire abolition of the ſlave-trade, which would force the planter to attend to his preſent ſtock. The information contained in theſe volumes is various, and the ſuggeſtions on colonial politics, for the moſt part, wiſe and ſalutary.

Till within the laſt ſix months we have remarked a dearth of political pamphlets, which, in ſeaſons of high national intereſt and emergency, is very unuſual. The Britiſh preſs, indeed, has teemed with penny patriotic tracts, calculated to rouſe the ſpirit of the country in oppoſition to an invading foe; but a perfect apathy ſeemed to have fallen on us as to more general politics, and during the receſs of Parliament we ſeemed to be very indifferent as to the meaſures which Government were purſuing. We have been revived from this torpor by the appearance of two or three pamphlets, which have excited an animated and well-managed controverſy. A pamphlet intitled, "*Curſory Remarks upon the State of Parties,*" is aſcribed to a member of the Houſe of Addington, and is underſtood to ſpeak the ſentiments of

Miniſters concerning their antagoniſts and their rivals. It had long been reported that when the old Miniſtry was deſired to reſign, each of its members was ſuffered to name his *double*, on the condition of continuing to prop the new puppet-adminiſtration, which was ſuppoſed fitter to negotiate a peace, becauſe it had been guarded in its public language concerning the rulers of France. "I muſt take upon me (ſays the author of this pamphlet,) to aver that his Majeſty's moſt gracious offer of his confidence to Mr. Addington could not have been, and *was not*, definitively accepted, until a ſolemn authentic pledge of honour had been given by the late Miniſters for their "*conſtant, active, and zealous ſupport.*" I do aſſert that Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville did ſacredly and ſolemnly enter into this exact engagement, and in this preciſe form of words." How long theſe honourable Gentlemen kept to their engagement, is very well known to the public! They ſeem to have had a mental reſervation at the time of this ſolemn, but proſtituted, contract, that the ſupport required ſhould never ceaſe to be neceſſary, that they ſhould be ſupported "juſt as long as they could be conſidered weak, incapable, and deciduous; as long as they could be hourly diſplaced, they ſhould be hourly upheld; but if they ſhould attempt to walk without the leading-ſtring—if they ſhould have the preſumption to appear qualified for their offices, or to be ſucceſsful in any of their meaſures, the agreement ſhould be cancelled, as contrary to its ſpirit and true meaning, and they ſhould inſtantly be treated as rivals and enemies." Theſe miſerable equivocations are in the true ſtyle of the countryman who, to avoid the crime of taking a falſe oath, kiſſes his thumb inſtead of the Teſtament, and triumphs in the ſucceſs of his trick.

"*A Brief Anſwer*" is publiſhed to the laſt-mentioned pamphlet. The author diſclaims "any knowledge of ſecret hiſtory, or any ſources of information but thoſe which are open to every one of his countrymen," and yet has the preſumption to oppoſe his idle ſuppoſition to the ſolemn averment of his antagoniſt reſpecting the promiſe of ſupport; the anſwerer chooſes to *ſuppoſe*, truly; that the only promiſe muſt have been "to throw no impediment in the way of the preſent Miniſters while they acted upon principles, and adopted the line of conduct, which their predeceſſors had purſued.

An "*Anxious Spectator*" has alſo publiſhed ſome "*Obſervations on the Curſory Remarks.*" They contain nothing worth noticing.

A ſhilling pamphlet, ſaid, upon what authority we know not, to be the production of Mr. GEORGE FOX, intitled, "*The Queſtion, Why do we go to War? temperately diſcuſſed, according to the Official Correſpondence,*" has excited a great deal of public attention, and provoked ſeveral reſpondents to refute the odious charge which Mr. Fox alleges againſt his own country, of having, by its precipitancy, hurried into a war which might and ought to have been avoided. "Why go we to war?" In ſuch a ſtate of things, it is truly obſerved, "the cauſe ſhould be the moſt obvious, the moſt ſtriking to the ſenſes of every individual in the kingdom, from the well-informed politician to the meaneſt mechanic—the ſimpleſt peaſant of the land; a cauſe that ſhould urge him to ſnatch the firſt hedge-ſtake in his way—*furor arma miniſtret*—to oppoſe an inſulting and aggreſſive foe. We are told it is to repel aggreſſion and inſult; aggreſſion and inſult are re-echoed from the ſhores of France. Who then ſhall decide?—Shall we vaguely ſay, the Chief Conſul has been impertinent; or, that he declines our trade, wants plans of our ports, and ſoundings of our harbours, which he may buy in any map-ſhop in London—that he aſked us to ſend away the Bourbon Princes, which we refuſe, and he urges it no more—that he does not like to be abuſed, and wants us to ſuppreſs the ſcurrility of our newſpapers, which we refuſe to do, and he is ſilent—that he declares we cannot fight him ſingle-handed, which we have a mind to try—that we inſiſt upon retaining Malta, which we had ſpecifically agreed to evacuate in three months after the concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens; or that it is for the land of Egypt, for Malabar and Coromandel, for the territories of the Grand Turk and the Great Mogul? At ſuch an anſwer (and it is the trueſt and moſt conciſe that can be given,) would not the ruſtic ſtare, the mechanic wonder, and the better-informed be confounded!"

Mr. Fox brings forward from the

Official Correſpondence, all the charges brought againſt the French, which he reduces to eight, and examines ſeparately and minutely, endeavouring to ſhow that France had withdrawn all thoſe imperious demands upon this country which gave ſo juſt offence, and therefore that we had no right to quarrel with her. "The French ſend commercial agents into the country; we turn them out again, and ſay, No, they ſhall not come here. They aſk, Will you ſend away the emigrants, and deſire the Bourbons to retire? We anſwer, No.—Will you ſuppreſs the abuſe of us in your newſpapers, and put a ſtop to theſe ſcandalous publications? We repeat, No. And are we not content? Are we ſo teſty and ſo quarrelſome, we will not ſubmit to be ſolicited, but muſt accompany our refuſal with a blow—enforce our negative with war? then call ourſelves degraded, vilified, and inſulted—our laws and conſtitution endangered—the liberty of our preſs invaded? Haughty Britons! beware how ye merit the name too often applied, of proud, overbearing, inſolent, iſlanders."

To this pamphlet two very able replies have been given; one ſaid to be written by Mr. BRAGGE, intitled, "*The Reaſon why*," in which, whatever ſophiſtry there may be in Mr. Fox's "Queſtion," is detected and expoſed. Mr. Bragge meets his antagoniſt with great vigour, contends with great ſkill, and has defended the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry with much ability.

Some "*Obſervations*" on Mr. Fox's pamphlet, in a Letter to a Friend, are exceedingly well worthy of peruſal, although the author has not the gladiatorial powers of his opponent.

To theſe replies a very acute, if not ſatisfactory, rejoinder has been given by the original interrogator. Indeed the whole controverſy is conducted with unuſual ſpirit and ability.

"*Elements of Oppoſition,*" an ironical attack upon all thoſe who have waged parliamentary, or extra-parliamentary, war againſt the preſent Adminiſtration. About half a hundred rules are laid down for conducting an Oppoſition, profeſſed to be drawn from the ſpeeches or writings of the perſons above-mentioned, ſome of whom, particularly the Windham party, are caſtigated with deſerved ſeverity. It is altogether well done; the ſatire is humourous, but the humour is always ſatirical.

An anonymous author has given us ſome very ſpirited "*Reflections on the Cauſes of the War, and on the Conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters.*"

"*A ſummary Account of Leibnitz's Memoir addreſſed to Louis XIV.*" &c.

The original of this curious Memoir was written in Latin, and we are not informed by what means the editor obtained it. The philoſopher Leibnitz ſaw diſtinctly the immenſe importance which the poſſeſſion of Egypt would be to France; and when Louis XIV. whoſe ambition, he thought, would be gratified by the conqueſt, had prepared an expedition againſt Holland, he endeavoured to perſuade him to change its deſtination, and employ it againſt that country. In a Memoir addreſſed to that Monarch, Leibnitz pointed out all the advantages which would reſult from the expedition, and the facility with which the country might be conquered. The expedition which, in the year 1798, ſailed under Bonaparte, was only the eventual accompliſhment and exact execution of this plan—of a plan ſuggeſted by a German philoſopher to a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon, and which had been treaſured for more than a century among the ſecrets of ſtate at Verſailles—waiting for its accompliſhment in the perſon of a Corſican Uſurper of his hereditary throne!

"*Sketches on the intrinſic Strength, Military and Naval Force, of France and Ruſſia; with Remarks on their preſent Connection, political Influence, and future Projects. Part I.*"

The author of theſe valuable Sketches ſeems to have made himſelf accurately acquainted with the reſources, ſituations, and eſtabliſhments, relative and intrinſic, of moſt of the European Powers; he throws a retroſpective glance on their paſt meaſures, and points out, what he conceives to be, their line of policy for the future.—He looks upon the political power and military force of continental Europe as concentered in the Governments of France and Ruſſia. North of the Danube and the Elbe to the Frozen Ocean is under the dominion of Ruſſia, and continental Europe to the ſouth of thoſe rivers is directly or indirectly ſubject to France. When theſe two mighty States, therefore, are in good underſtanding with each other, he is of opinion that no power, or combinations of powers, can check or interrupt the operations of either of them. At the time we are writing this ſentence, it is rumoured that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador is recalled from Paris: for the ultimate peace and independence of Europe, we hope it is true! But our author ridicules the idea that Ruſſia and France will quarrel and fight.—Quarrel they certainly will, ſays he, but when that event takes place, woe to their neighbours. While at peace, their mutual preponderance requires only dependency and obedience: at war, their hoſtilities will impoſe upon the Eaſtern continent ſubmiſſion and ſlavery. The ſecond part of theſe boldly-outlined ſketches, it is ſaid, will contain a general view of the politics and diplomatic hiſtory of Great Britain, from the peace of Utrecht to the preſent year. We know not the author, but from his confuſed and indiſcriminate uſe of the *would* and the *ſhould*, we conjecture him to be an Iriſhman or a Scotchman.

We cannot attempt an enumeration of the political pamphlets with which the Britiſh preſs has teemed during the laſt ſix months; and ſhall conclude this diviſion of our Retroſpect with mentioning a few which have extrordinary merit or intereſt to recommend them.

Lord KING's "*Thoughts on the Reſtriction of Payments in Specie at the Bank of England and Ireland,*" have already been *ſtudied* by every man who concerns himſelf in the financial affairs of his country. A pamphlet diſplaying more acuteneſs, intelligence, and judgment, has rarely come before us.

Governor POWNALL's "*Memorial, addreſſed to the Sovereigns of Europe and the Atlantic,*" is a ſingular production, and the importance of the ſubjects on which it treats intitles it to attention.

Mr. FOX's "*Speech*" on the renewal of the war, is publiſhed, together with a brief ſummary of the proceedings on the 27th May, on his motion to addreſs his Majeſty to accept the mediation of Ruſſia.

Mr. PITT's "*Speech*" on the renewal of the war is alſo publiſhed.

A partizan of the Miniſter has publiſhed "*Brief Memoirs*" of the firſt fifteen months of his adminiſtration.

"*Hints on the Policy of making a Proviſion for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, as a neceſſary Means of ameliorating the State of the Peaſantry.*"

PELTIER's "*Trial,*" for a libel on Bonaparte, including the elaborate and eloquent defence of Mr. Mackintoſh.

Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM's "*Letters to Lord Pelham,*" and his "*Plea for the Conſtitution,*" &c. diſplay that judgment and ingenuity for which this able defender of uſury has always been diſtinguiſhed.

Colonel CHALMERS's "*Remarks on the late War in St. Domingo,*" are curious and worth attention.

A Member of the laſt Iriſh Parliament has written ſome "*Eſſays on the Population of Ireland, and the Character of the Iriſh,*" which evince an acquaintance with the men and manners he deſcribes, and which will not be peruſed without advantage.

Without increaſing this long catalogue, we proceed immediately to

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Mr. ROBINSON's "*Inquiry into the Neceſſity, Nature, and Evidences, of Revealed Religion,*" is conducted with a great deal of care and caution: the intent of the work is to ſhow the neceſſity, nature, and evidences, of revelation in a plain and popular manner, and to point out the incompetency of reaſon as a religious inſtructor. This is one among the numerous and excellent publications which have been preſented, within theſe few years, for the inſtruction of that large claſs of perſons who have no opportunity of conſulting more voluminous works.

"*The divine Inſpiration of the Jewiſh Scriptures, or Old Teſtament, aſſerted by St. Paul, 2 Timothy, iii. 16.; and Dr.* GEDDES'*s Reaſons againſt this Senſe of his Words examined. By* R. FINDLAY, *D. D.*"

The plenary inſpiration of the Scriptures is argued with great ability from the paſſage in St. Paul juſt quoted, and Dr. Geddes is attacked with a degree of warmth which is ſcarcely neceſſary. Dr. Geddes profeſſed himſelf to be a ſincere and zealous Chriſtian, he nevertheleſs denied a divine origin to the Hebrew Scriptures; and although the words themſelves of St. Paul here referred to, admit of little diſpute, they may and do admit of very different interpretations.

Dr. RENNEL has publiſhed a volume of "*Diſcourſes on various Subjects,*" in which abuſe is ſubſtituted for perſuaſion, violent declamation for temperate argument, and prieſtly bigotry for Chriſtian tolerance. A wilder hodgepodge of politics and religion was never put together! Dr. Rennel, however, is a learned man, and his learning often diſplays itſelf.

"*The mild Tenor of Chriſtianity, an Eſſay.*"

This tract is ſaid to be the production of Mr. JERNINGHAM, the elegant tranſlator of Select Sermons of Boſſuet. The object of it is to ſhow that the yoke of Chriſt is eaſy and his burden light; that the ways of wiſdom are ways of pleaſantneſs, and that all her paths are peace.

The moſt learned and venerable JACOD BRYANT has publiſhed his "*Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages in Scripture which the Enemies to Religion have thought moſt obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be ſurmounted.*"

Mr. Bryant has confined himſelf to four paſſages which have been ſtanding objects of ridicule to infidels, and of difficulty to many believers. The firſt article undertaken to be explained is, the account given of Balaam, who was reproved by the animal he rode.—The ſecond relates to Samſon, who is deſcribed as defeating a hoſt of Philiſtines with the jaw-bone of an aſs.—The third hiſtory is of the Sun and Moon, which are ſaid to have ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua. The fourth and laſt is the account of the prophet Jonah, and particularly of his having been entombed in a large fiſh, which is ſuppoſed to have been a whale.

"*Song of Songs; or, Sacred Idylls: tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with Notes critical and explanatory, by* JOHN MASON GOOD."

Mr. Good obſerves that the "Song of Songs has hitherto been generally regarded as one continued and individual poem; either as an epithalamium accompanied in its recitation with appropriate muſic, or elſe as a regular drama, diviſible, and at firſt clearly divided, into diſtinct acts or parts;" and he adds, that "ſince the commentary of the learned and elegant Boſſuet upon this admirable paſtoral, and more eſpecially by that excellent critic Biſhop Lowth, the latter opinion has more generally prevailed." The poem has, in conſequence, been arranged into ſeven parts, each being appropriated to a diſtinct day in the bridal week, for to ſuch a period of time the bridal celebration extended. Mr. Good gives us his reaſons for differing from this opinion: he conſiders the whole as a collection of diſtinct idylls upon one common ſubject, and that the loves of the Hebrew monarch and his fair bride. Mr. Good has preſented us with a double tranſlation of theſe ſacred idylls, one in proſe and one in verſe; the former preſerving the diviſions of the Bible tranſlation, and the latter references to the notes, which conſtitute the greater portion of the volume, and every where diſplay erudition, taſte, and feeling. Our readers will thank us for giving them a ſpecimen of the tranſlation; we ſhall take the proſe verſion of the fifth idyll:

"ROYAL BRIDE, *attendant* VIRGINS,
KING SOLOMAN, (*afterwards.*)
Scene—A Chioſk, or Pavilion.

VIRGINS.

Ch. iii. 6.—What is this coming forth from the wilderneſs
Like columns of ſmoke perfumed with myrrh,
With frankincenſe, and all the powders of the merchant?

Other VIRGINS.

— 7. Behold! it is the palanquin of Soloman:
Threeſcore valiant men are about it,
Of the valiant of Iſrael.
— 8. They all bear ſwords, being expert in war;
Each hath his ſword upon his thigh
Againſt the peril of the night.
— 9. King Soloman hath made for himſelf
"This bridal" couch of the wood of Lebanon;
— 10. Its pillars hath he formed of ſilver,
Its inſide of gold, its hangings of purple;
Its covering is paved "with needlework"
By his beſt-beloved among the daughters of Jeruſalem.

ROYAL BRIDE.

— 11. Go forth, O ye daughters of Zion!
And behold King Soloman,
With the crown with which his mother crowned him
On the day of his eſpouſals,
On the day of the gladneſs of his heart.

KING SOLOMAN, (*introduced.*)

Ch. iv. 1.—Behold! thou art fair, my love! behold, thou art fair!
Thine eyes are as "the eyes of" doves beneath thy locks;
Thy hair is as a flock of goats
That browſe about Mount Gilead.

— 2. Thy teeth are like the ſhorn flock
Which come up from the waſhing-pool,
All of which have twins,
And none is bereaved among them.
— 3. Thy lips are like a brede of ſcarlet,
And thy ſpeech is delicious.
As the bloſſom of the pomegranate,
So are thy cheeks beneath thy locks.
— 4. Thy neck is like the tower of David
Conſtructed for an armoury:
A thouſand ſhields are hung up againſt it,
All bucklers of the mighty.
— 5. Thy two breaſts are like two young fawns,
Twins of the roe, and feeding among lilies.
— 6. Till the day breathe and the ſhades flee away
I will betake me to "this" mountain of myrrh,
To "this" hill of frankincenſe.
— 6. Thou art all beautiful, my love!
There is no defect in thee."

"*Rural Philoſophy; or, Reflections on Knowledge, Virtue, and Happineſs; chiefly in reference to a Life of Retirement. By* ELY BATES, *Eſq.*"

These reflections flow from a pious and well-regulated mind, and are ſtrongly recommendatory of that philoſophic retirement which is ſhown to be eminently conducive to the enjoyment of happineſs and health, and to the purſuits of ſcience and of virtue.

"*Reflections on the Reſurrection and Aſcenſion of Chriſt; and of the probable Conſequences of a public Exhibition of his Aſcenſion, which ſome think neceſſary to the Credibility of the Fact. By* JOHN BIGLAND."

In this pamphlet the ampleſt evidence is exhibited of the fact of our Saviour's reſurrection and aſcenſion, and that the manner in which it took place was beſt adapted to eſtabliſh the truth of them, and to make a laſting impreſſion on the human mind.

Mr. HERBERT MARSH has publiſhed a ſecond edition of the "*Authenticity of the Five Books of Moſes vindicated.*"

We ought to have noticed before that Mr. CLAPHAM has rendered an important ſervice to Chriſtianity by an "*Abridgment of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln's Elements of Chriſtian Theology, for the Uſe of Families, &c. &c. &c.*"

The following is an uſeful work for young perſons: "*The Sacred Mirror; or, compendious View of Scripture Hiſtory; containing a faithful Narrative of all the principal Events recorded in the Old and New Teſtaments, from the Creation of the World to the Death of St. Paul; with a Continuation from that Period to the final Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by the Romans. By the Rev.* THOMAS SMITH."

The Biſhop of Lincoln has publiſhed his "*Charge*" to the clergy of his dioceſe at the triennial viſitation in May and June 1803. The ſubject of this particular Charge is directed to the miſchievous effects of what are miſcalled "evangelical preachers," who pretend alone to be conſidered as true members of the Church of England; who maintain the doctrines of Calvin, and aſſert that they are founded in Scripture.

Mr. BUCK has publiſhed a very excellent and uſeful book, the reſult of much labour and inveſtigation, and which evinces a remarkable clearneſs of definition and deſcription, intitled, "*A Theological Dictionary; containing Definitions of all religious Terms; a comprehenſive View of every Article in the Syſtem of Divinity; an impartial Account of all the principal Denominations which have ſubſiſted in the religious World, from the Birth of Chriſt to the preſent Day; together with an accurate Statement of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions and Events recorded in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.*"

Dr. LAURENCE BROWN, Principal of Mariſchall College and Univerſity, has publiſhed a volume of Sermons which do great credit to his underſtanding and his heart.

The ſame commendation may very juſtly be extended to a volume of "*Practical Sermons on ſeveral important Subjects, by the Rev.* THEOPHILUS ST. JOHN."

Dr. HILL, Principal of Mary's College, and Primarius Profeſſor of Theology in the Univerſity of St. Andrew's, has publiſhed a volume of "*Theological Inſtitutes,*" in three parts.—1. Heads of Lectures in Divinity.—2. View of the Conſtitution of the Church of Scotland.—3. Counſels reſpecting the Duties of the Paſtoral Office. The learning and abilities of Dr. Hill are well known, and the preſent volume will increaſe his reputation for both.

A liſt of Faſt Sermons, Conſecration Sermons, and Sermons which have a mere local intereſt, would, of neceſſity, be barren; we ſhall decline it altogether, and proceed to the ſubjects of

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

In our fourteenth volume, page 583, we gave an account of Dr. GARNETT's "*Annals of Philoſophy, &c.*"

Since the death of that gentleman, this very intereſting work has been conducted under the united auſpices of Meſſrs. ARTHUR and CHARLES AIKIN. Some trifling alterations have been made in the arrangement of the materials, which are mentioned in the preface. The ſecond volume commences with the hiſtory of Galvaniſm; it proceeds with magnetiſm, with Dr. Herſchell's remarks on the nature of the ſun, and with a ſketch of miſcellaneous matters. The ſecond ſection of the firſt chapter is dedicated to natural hiſtory, and treats of the following ſubjects: another ſavage man; the American elk; an attempt to domeſticate the wild gooſe; Mus Malabaricus; Teſtudo rugoſa; Rana Leveriana; Lacerta acanthura; coluber maculatus, &c. &c. Hydrus major, &c. &c. Acrocordus dubius; anatomy of the rhinoceros; Proteus Anguinus; diſtinguiſhing characters of the crocodile and caiman; two new ſpecies of oviparous quadrupeds; a new genus of inſects; monoculus pulex; a new inteſtinal worm; a parrot hatched in Rome.

To zoology ſucceeds botany, mineralogy, and chemiſtry, which conclude the firſt diviſion of the work. The ſecond part, entitled Miſcellaneous, preſents the reader with the improvements in agriculture, in the uſeful and elegant arts; which ſection is followed by a ſupplement to part I. containing ſome aſtronomical diſcoveries.

The third part, entitled Literature, contains a copious liſt of books in all modern languages, illuſtrated occaſionally by remarks. This large diviſion of the volume is ſucceeded by an obituary. We ſee with great pleaſure that this work will be regularly continued.

"*Animal Biography; or, Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation, arranged according to the Linnean Syſtem, by the* REV. W. BINGLEY."

This is a curious and amuſing compilation; the object which Mr. Bingley had in view was to awaken the curioſity of youth and ſtimulate them, by allurement, to engage in the delightful ſcience of natural hiſtory. 'Youth are caught by anecdote; and from this peep into nature, many may be induced to look further than they at firſt intended, and to enter with ſpirit into the ſtudy of ſuch more abſtruſe books as would at firſt ſight have alarmed them.' This is quite true, and Mr. Bingley has conferred on young perſons in particular an obligation of no inconſiderable value.

Mr. CAVALLO has publiſhed, in four octavo volumes, "*The Elements of Natural or Experimental Philoſophy.*"—A work executed with great ſkill and ſcience; and which ſtudents who are deſirous of becoming initiated into the various branches of natural philoſophy will conſult with advantage. The typographical errors, we are ſorry to ſay, are very numerous and important.

The ſecond part to the fifth volume of the "*Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,*" has appeared, containing, as uſual, a variety of intereſting articles.

Dr. JOHNSTONE has publiſhed "*An Account of the Diſcovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to deſtroy Contagion,*" in which he has decidedly ſhown that it is due to his father, Dr. James Johnſtone, of Worceſter, who employed the muriatic vapor evolved from common ſalt by means of vitriolic acid, before the year 1756.

The efficacy of this practice was communicated to the world in the year 1758, in a work entitled "An Hiſtorical Diſſertation concerning the Malignant Epidemical Fever of 1756, with ſome acconnt of the Malignant Diſeaſes prevailing, ſince the year 1752, in Kidderminſter." It appears, from this, that Dr. Carmichael Smyth's claim upon Parliament for remuneration was not valid on the ſcore of originality. Dr. Johnſtone mentions a number of facts, from which he infers that the muriatic acid is equally efficacious, and may be uſed with at leaſt equal convenience, with the nitrous; that it is equally mild and equally ſafe in like quantities.

"*Lectures on the Elements of Chemiſtry, delivered in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, by the late* Mr. JOSEPH BLACK, M. D. *&c. now publiſhed from his MSS. by* JOHN ROBISON, *Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.*"

In the editing of theſe poſthumous labours of one of the greateſt philoſophers which this country ever produced, Profeſſor Robiſon has conferred on the ſcientific world a moſt valuable obligation.

ligation. The Lectures of Dr. Black, it ſeems, were left, with few exceptions, in a very diſordered and imperfect ſtate, generally written indiſtinctly upon ſcraps of paper; often in the form of notes or memorandums from which he had ſpoken extempore; and frequently conſiſting of references to the experiments that went on during the leſſon. Mr. Robiſon, however, enjoyed ſeveral facilities and qualifications to counterbalance theſe diſadvantages, and he has been enabled to preſent us with a very full, and probably a very accurate, collection of the moſt valuable parts of the Lectures, as nearly as poſſible in the very words of the teacher. As a ſyſtem of chemical inſtruction, the Lectures of Dr. Black poſſeſs very peculiar merits: although they are in many important reſpects, of neceſſity, far behind the more recent ſyſtematical works upon this ſubject, they may fairly be admitted to contain the moſt acceſſible ſtores of information, which perſons ignorant of the ſcience can at preſent command; they are delivered as much as poſſible in the analytical mode; they take for granted no previous acquaintance with ſcience in the learner, and they require leſs, perhaps, than any other rank, the aſſiſtance of apparatus.

The two grand diſcoveries of Dr. Black are thoſe of latent heat, and of the nature of alkaline earths, and fixed air; the preſent publication contains the only hiſtory we have of the former, and a more copious account of the diſcovery of the latter than that which the author publiſhed during his life.

Reſpecting the former of theſe diſcoveries, the united indolence and modeſty of Dr. Black prevented him from making his claim, and the honour of the diſcovery was arrogated by others. *Sic vos non vobis!* MS. copies of Dr. Black's Lectures were ſo freely circulated among his ſtudents, that they were even ſold at a moderate price; and in the year 1790 a ſurreptitious publication of them appeared in London. In the year 1772, M. De Luc publiſhed his "Recherches ſur les Modifications de l'Atmoſphere," in which Dr. Black's doctrine of latent heat is employed to explain ſome meteorological facts. About ten years afterwards Dr. Black was informed, that M. De Luc wiſhed to become the editor of his Obſervations on Latent Heat, in order to ſecure Dr. Black's claim to the diſcovery from the attempts of others to appropriate it. At length Dr. Black conſented, and gave his friend, M. Watt, permiſſion to communicate the leading points of his theory, and inſtruction to perform the experiments before M. DeLuc. The publication of the Geneveſe Philoſopher at laſt made its appearance; but what was the ſurpriſe of Dr. Black and his friends, when they found that he had, indeed, refuted the claims which *others* had urged to the diſcovery—and appropriated it to himſelf! Mr. Watt then wrote a letter to M. De Luc, containing a full explanation of Dr. Black's diſcovery, and inſiſted that this ſhould be publiſhed in the next volume of the work. It appeared accordingly, but it was only accompanied by an acknowledgement of the ſatisfaction which M. De Luc received from learning that his own ſyſtem had ſo able a defender as Dr. Black; a circumſtance, he adds, which will give him new confidence in the doctrine!!

Mr. Robiſon's notes confer great additional value on this publication: they illuſtrate the hiſtory of Dr. Black's diſcoveries, and contain diſcuſſions upon various points of modern chemiſtry of the greateſt importance.

The Linnean Society proceeds in the periodical publication of its "*Tranſactions*;" and the firſt part is publiſhed of "*The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for* 1803."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A new edition is juſt publiſhed of the "*Edinburgh Practice of Phyſic, &c.*" This is ſo much enlarged as to embrace five volumes: the two firſt treat on Medicine, the third and fourth on Surgery, and the fifth on Midwifery.

Dr. Gibbes has publiſhed "*A Second Treatiſe on the Bath Waters, comprehending their Medicinal Powers in general, and particularly as they relate to the Cure of Dyſpepſia, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints, Chloroſis, Cutaneous Eruptions, Palſy, &c.*"

It will be remembered that Dr. Gibbes's firſt treatiſe exhibited a very careful and ſatisfactory analyſis of this celebrated ſpring: in the preſent he proceeds to its application in thoſe diſeaſes for the cure of which it has been recommended. The efficacy of the Bath waters has been a ſubject of conſiderable controverſy; the preſent publication contains an able defence of them againſt the attack of Drs. Heberden and Saunders, the former of whom, particularly, conſidered them as inveſted ed with ſcarcely more medicinal virtue than common water heated to the ſame temperature.

The medical directors of the Vaccine Pock Inſtitution have publiſhed their "*Report*" for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. The grand objects of this inſtitution were the preſervation of the ſucceſſion of matter for the public at large, and the aſcertainment of the laws of action of the vaccine poiſon by accurate regiſters of obſervations. Both theſe important objects appear to have been fully accompliſhed; and the fairneſs with which the caſes are here ſtated, will, if poſſible, give additional confidence in the vaccina. The benefits of this inſtitution have not been confined to our own country; for France, Germany, Ruſſia, Portugal, Italy, different parts of Aſia, Africa, and America, have all been furniſhed with matter from this ſource.

Mr. DEWAR, has publiſhed ſome intereſting "*Obſervations on Diarrhœa and Dyſentery, as thoſe Diſeaſes appeared in the Britiſh Army, during the Campaign in Egypt, in* 1801:" they evince a conſiderable ſhare of medical knowledge, ſound judgment, and accurate remark.

Mr. KERRISON has tranſlated from the French of M. RICHERAUD "*The Elements of Phyſiology, &c. &c.*" in which the modern improvements in chemiſtry, Galvaniſm, and other ſciences are applied to explain the actions of the animal economy. This work is, upon the whole, well executed, containing much information, and not abounding with frivolous or irrelevant matter.

"*Facts and Obſervations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever, with ſome Remarks on the Origin of Acute Contagion in general, by* W. BLACKBURNE, M. D.

Dr. Blackburne has given a ſeries of facts to ſerve as a foundation for his inferences, and made a number of valuable obſervations on the medical treatment of *ſcarlatina anginoſa*; he then proceeds to inquire by what variety of modes the infection of ſcarlatina may be introduced into the human body. Theſe he reduces to three, viz. 1ſt. Simple contact alone, of which, however, he expreſſes conſiderable doubt. 2dly, Inoculation, which certainly communicates the ſpecific diſeaſe, when properly performed; and 3dly, Inhalation, to which the author is deſirous of calling the attention of the profeſſion in particular, and on which he founds his peculiar opinions reſpecting the origin of acute contagious diſeaſes.

Dr. VAUGHAN has publiſhed "*A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Autumnal Fever which prevailed in the Borough of Wilmington in North America, in the year* 1802."

It is a valuable piece of local medical hiſtory, drawn up by a phyſician, who deſcribes what he ſaw, and who lived through the ſcenes of calamity and terror which he witneſſed.

Dr. DAVID RAMSAY has commenced a publication which it is very deſirable to be continued "*The Charleſtown Medical Regiſter, for the Year* 1802."

If medical practitioners throughout the United States would combine their labours; if one ſkillful phyſician in every each of the towns and cities would give an annual account of the ſtate of diſeaſes, and of the circumſtances connected with them, there would, in time, be an accumulation of materals which would much enlarge the knowledge of the diſeaſes in the United States, and very much contribute to improve the ſtate of medical ſcience.

Mr. TIMBRELL has written ſome good practical "*Obſervations on the Management of Ruptures.*"

Mr. FOXE'S "*Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth*" includes a particular elucidation of the changes which take place during the ſecond dentition, and deſcribes the proper mode of treatment to prevent irregularities of the teeth. An account is added of the diſeaſes which affect children during the firſt dentition, and the work is illuſtrated with thirteen copper-plates.

Dr. WINTERBOTTOM, Phyſician to the colony at Sierra Leone, has publiſhed ſome uſeful "*Medical Directions for the Uſe of Navigators and Settlers in Hot Climates.*" The methods of cure recommended, are, for the moſt part, ſuch as the author found ſucceſsful during his reſidence at that ſettlement, where for nearly four years the health of more than 1400 perſons was entruſted to his care.

Dr. BUCHAN, the well-known author of "Domeſtic Medicine," has publiſhed ſome very excellent "*Advice to Mothers on the Subject of their own Health, and on the Means of Promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offspring.*" We conſider this as a far more uſeful book than his former.

Mr. BELL'S "*Series of Engravings,*

explaining the Courſe of the Nerves," are executed in his uſual ſtyle of correctneſs and elegance.

Mr. **JESSE FOOT**, in a Second Part, has added thirteen to the number of "*Caſes of the Succeſsful Practice of Veſicæ Lotura, for the Cure of Diſeaſed Bladders.*" A plate of the apparatus is annexed; alſo caſes of diſeaſed affections from phymoſis, with a deſcription of a new mode of operating for its cure, and a plate of the inſtrument for performing it.

Drs. **DUNCAN** have publiſhed another volume of their *Annals of Medicine.* "*Pharmacopœïa Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgenſis.*"

It is ſufficient to announce the publication of this truly ſcientific and moſt valuable work: the eighth edition of this Diſpenſatory was publiſhed in 1792; and the Edinburgh College, it ſeems, purpoſe to republiſh their National Pharmacopœïa every ten years.

Dr. **SAUNDERS** has publiſhed a third edition of his "*Treatiſe on the Liver.*"

We notice the republication of this excellent work, becauſe the Doctor has taken occaſion to illuſtrate and correct ſome of the opinions which he formerly entertained.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The **REV. M. URQUHART** has publiſhed ſome "*Commentaries on Claſſical Learning.*" They evince conſiderable taſte and learning, but the information contained in them is not novel; the work will nevertheleſs be conſulted with great advantage by claſſical ſtudents.

In the courſe of the laſt half-year an anonymous tranſlation has appeared of "*The Lyricks of Horace, compriſing his Odes, Epodes, and Secular Ode*" into Engliſh verſe, with the Latin text reviſed and ſubjoined. It is reſpectable, and that is all the praiſe to which it can poſſibly aſpire.

Mr. **PRESTON** has tranſlated into Engliſh verſe the "*Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; with Notes critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory, and Diſſertations, in three Octavo Volumes.*"

In his diſſertations on the genius and character of Apollonius, Mr. Preſton has eſtimated his poetical talents much more highly than it has been cuſtomary to rate them. But the critical acumen, the various learning, and the very cultivated taſte of his tranſlator have enabled him to make good his caſe; and the ancient, whom Virgil and Valerius Flaccus ſo frequently ſelected as their models, will riſe in eſtimation in conſequence of Mr. Preſton's elegant elucidation. The firſt volume contains an ample and inſtructive preface, together with the whole tranſlation of the Argonautics. The ſecond is entirely occupied by notes, which abound with information. The third conſiſts of ſeveral eſſays or diſſertations, on very intereſting ſubjects, and executed with great taſte, ingenuity, and learning; and preceded by two tranſlations illuſtrative of the Poem, the one an Account of the Argonautic Expedition, tranſlated from Apollodorus; the other a proſe tranſlation of part of the Argonautics of Onomacritus, written under the name of Orpheus. The Eſſays are ſeven in number. 1. On the Life of Apollonius Rhodius. 2. On the Argonautic Expedition. 3. On the Manners of the Heroic Ages, conſidered with a Reference to Poetry. 4. On the Poetical Character of Apollonius. 5. Apollonius compared with Virgil. 6. On the Geography of Apollonius Rhodius. 7. On the Heſperides and their Gardens.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The only work we have to notice under this diviſion is Mr. **GOUGH'S** "*Hiſtory and Antiquities of Pleſhy,*" which is a valuable acceſſion to our preſent ſtock of antiquarian literature.

MATHEMATICS.

We muſt apologize for not having before mentioned the publication of Profeſſor **ROBERTSON'S** "*Geometrical Treatiſe of Conic Sections.*"

This very able and lucid work is divided into four books: in the firſt the general properties of the ſections are deduced from the cone, and their general properties conſtitute a foundation for the ſucceding books. The ſecond book is on the Ellipſe and Hyperbolæ. The third book treats of the Parabola, the Directrices of the Section, the Aſymptotes of the Hyperbola, Conjugate Hyperbolas, and of Hyperbolic Sectors, and Traphezia. The fourth book treats of ſimilar ſections, general properties, circles having the ſame curvature with the ſections in given points, and of ſtraight lines cut harmonically by the ſections. This book alſo contains Problems uſeful in the theory of Aſtronomy, and methods of finding two mean proportionals, and of triſecting an Angle by means of the ſection.

To this Treatiſe of Conic Sections is added a Treatiſe on the Primary Properties of Conchoids, the Ciſſoid, the Quadratrix, Cycloids, the Logarithmic Curve, and the Logarithmic Archimedean and Hyperbolic Spirals.

Mr. ROBERT WOODHOUSE has inveſtigated “*The Principles of Analytical Calculation*” with acuteneſs.

The following production of a Lady is a work of ſingular curioſity:—“*Analytical Inſtitutions, in four books; originally written in Italian, by* DONNA MARIA GAETANA AGNESI, *Profeſſor of the Mathematics and Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Bologna. Tranſlated into Engliſh by the late* REV. JOHN COLSON, M. A. F.R. S. *and Lucaſian Profeſſor of the Mathematics in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Now firſt printed, from the Tranſlator's Manuſcript, under the Inſpection of the* REV. JOHN HELLINS, B.D. F.R S. *and Vicar of Potter's Pury, in Northamptonſhire.*”

BIOGRAPHY.

By far the moſt curious and intereſting work which has appeared within the laſt ſix months, and, we may very fairly ſay, one of the moſt curious, valuable, and intereſting which has appeared for many years paſt, is Mr. GODWIN's “*Life and Age of Chaucer,*” the father at once of Engliſh poetry and of the Engliſh language. The importance and magnitude of ſuch a ſubject are not to be appreciated by a haſty view of it; nor do the labour, the judgment, the taſte, and talent, requiſite for the taſk admit of an eaſy eſtimate. The full and complete Life, it is juſtly obſerved by Mr. Godwin, of a poet would include an extenſive ſurvey of the manners, the opinions, the arts, and the literature, of the age in which the poet lived. “This is the only way in which we can become truly acquainted with the hiſtory of his mind, and the cauſes which made him what he was. We muſt obſerve what Chaucer felt and ſaw, how he was educated, what ſpecies of learning he purſued, and what were the objects, the events, and the perſons, ſucceſſively preſented to his view, before we can ſtrictly and philoſophically underſtand his biography. To delineate the ſtate of England, ſuch as Chaucer ſaw it, in every point of view in which it can be delineated, is the ſubject of this book.—But while engaged in this ſtudy, the reader may expect to gain an additional advantage beſide that of underſtanding the poet. If the knowledge of contemporary objects is the biography of Chaucer, the converſe of the propoſition will alſo be true, and the biography of Chaucer will be the picture of a certain portion of the literary, political, and domeſtic, hiſtory of our own country. The perſon of Chaucer may, in this view, be conſidered as the central figure in a miſcellaneous painting, giving unity and individual application to the various particulars with which the canvas is diverſified. No man of moral ſentiment or of taſte will affirm, that a more becoming central figure to the delineation of England in the fourteenth century can be found, than the Engliſhman who gives name to theſe volumes.”

Mr. Godwin indeed appears in every page to be fully impreſſed with the arduouſneſs and the importance of the undertaking in which he has engaged. He advanced to the labour, however, with powers not incommenſurate with its magnitude, and has, at the ſame time, that confidence which is neceſſary to ſupport him through a laborious work, and that diffidence with which every man ought to be impreſſed when he appears before the tribunal of an enlightened public.

Mr. TYRWHIT had once the intention of writing a formal Life of Chaucer, but acknowledged, in the preface to his excellent edition of the Canterbury Tales, that, after a reaſonable waſte of time and pains in ſearching for materials, he could do nothing better than add to his preface a ſhort abſtract of the hiſtorical paſſages of that Life, which, together with the Comments of its compiler, filled about eight quarto pages. “The fact is, however, (ſays Mr. Godwin,) that this editor made no exertions as to the hiſtory of the poet, but contented himſelf with examining what other biographers had related, and adding a few Memoirs taken from Rymer's Manuſcript Collection, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. He has not, in a ſingle inſtance, reſorted to the national repoſitories in which our records are preſerved. In this ſort of labour I have been indefatigable, and I have many obligations to acknowledge to the politeneſs and liberality of the perſons to whoſe cuſtody theſe monuments are confided.—I encountered, indeed, no obſtacle wherever I had occaſion to direct my inquiries among the different offices of Government. After all my diligence, however, I am by no means confident that I may not have left ſome portion to be gleaned by the compilers who ſhall come after me." When Mr. Godwin had advanced towards the middle of his ſecond volume, he found the materials ſwelling under his hand beyond his expectation, and, by the advice of his bookſeller, reluctantly aſſented to compreſs them. He is now of opinion, however, that leſs is loſt by the compreſſion than he at firſt imagined.—"It had been my object (ſays Mr. Godwin,) to collect generally thoſe particulars of contemporary manners, literature, and hiſtory, which contributed to make Chaucer what he was. But the ample ſurvey of what he was before he was fifty-ſeven years of age, may ſeem ſufficient for this purpoſe; nor is it likely that his mind underwent any eſſential revolution after that period.—I found John of Gaunt intimately connected with the hiſtory of Chaucer, and I was deſirous of ſhowing what ſort of man Chaucer had for his patron and his friend. But if I have not adequately reſcued this Prince from the miſrepreſentations of the crowd of hiſtorians in what the reader will find in theſe volumes, I am afraid it would be to little purpoſe to have laboured more upon the concluding period of his life." We repeat that, both in matter and manner, this work has for ſeveral years had no equal; but we learn that the public voice has already anticipated our applauſe.

Under the head of Biography we mention the republication of Dr. Reid's "*Eſſays on the Powers of the Human Mind,*" becauſe prefixed to them is an admirable Life of that celebrated philoſopher and amiable man, by the erudite Mr. Dugald Steward.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"Golberry's *Travels through Africa.*"

Theſe are the fragments of a much larger work. When the French became poſſeſſed of the Senegal by the peace of 1783, they had every opportunity of penetrating into the interior of Africa. They had the excluſive navigation of the Senegal itſelf, and the power to aſcend up this river as far as local circumſtances would permit; they had the eſtabliſhments of Galam and Podhor; the ſouthern parts of Zaara; the foreſts of the gum-trees, and an extenſive influence, by which they might progreſſively have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country of Bambouk, and have proceeded even to Tombouctou and Tocrur. But France was indifferent to theſe opportunities. In the year 1785, however, M. de Boufflers was appointed Governor of Senegal, and the author of this work went out with him as his firſt aide-du-camp, and was inſtructed to perform the functions of chief engineer of the whole of the government, and to reconnoitre that part of it which was formed by the weſtern and maritime countries. The choice was certainly a very happy one; for Mr. Golberry was endued with a ſpirit of reſearch and enterprize which urged him to collect every poſſible information concerning the ſtate of the country, its produce, its inhabitants, &c. which might be ſerviceable to his own country.—His labours for the extenſion of its government and its commerce in all probability will not be regarded with indifference.

On his return to France Mr. Golberry employed himſelf unceaſingly in digeſting the materials for a large work—in preparing maps, plans, &c.; but ſo many delays occurred, from a variety of cauſes, that he was greatly mortified in finding much of his information anticipated by the appearance in England of Mungo Park's Travels. The conſequence of this was, that Mr. Golberry declined purſuing his original intention, and ſatisfied himſelf with the ſelection of miſcellaneous fragments: theſe are now tranſlated, badly enough! by a Mr. Mudford.

They certainly contain information, though it is ſtrangely jumbled together; the moſt intereſting parts are thoſe which relate to the gum-trade of Senegal and the gold-mines of Bambouk. Reſpecting the former of theſe, a copious and very intereſting account was given in our laſt volume, tranſlated from the original of the work before us.

The gold-mines of Bambouk are a national property, over which the Kings, or Tarims, have no other perſonal authority than that of watching over and protecting them: the inhabitants work thoſe which are ſituated within their own territory. The country of Bambouk is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, auriferous earth, ſays Golberry, but the four principal mines are thoſe of Natakon, Semayla, Nambia, Kombadyrie. The working of the mines is carried on during the eight months of

dry

dry weather, and ceaſes when the rainy ſeaſon commences. As all the gold is obtained by ablution, thoſe Blacks who beſt underſtand the method of working it, obtain the greateſt quantity of gold. They obtain it by digging pits about ſix feet in diameter, and varying in depth from thirty to forty feet. The earth is brought up by baſkets, taken to a rivulet, and undergoes a thorough ablution: when they have dug about four feet deep they meet with a flat argillaceous earth, intermingled with ſmall grains of iron ore, of load-ſtone, and emery, all of which are covered with little particles and ſpangles of gold. All the rivulets of the valley of Natakon convey gold with their water; the ſands and mud which form the bed of them are alſo full of the ſame metal; the ſoil compoſing the bed of the Colez-Rio-d'Oro produces a conſiderable quantity of gold, and the whole plain of Natakon. From all theſe circumſtances Mr. Golberry is induced to believe, that the mountains ſurrounding Natakon contain in their beds and caverns the real gold-mine, while the Monticuli of Natakon itſelf is nothing more than an emanation from the main body. In the year 1786 Mr. Golberry carried on a ſmall trade for gold at Galam: that which he received was made into ear-rings and other ornaments; it was aſſayed at Paris in 1788, and it was, according to the account of the aſſayer, twenty-three carats fine. It was ſold at the rate of twelve francs per drachm; and a gold ear-ring from the mine of Natakon, in the form of a heart, of three inches in length, weighing more than ſeven grains of fine-coloured gold, was examined by M. Sage, profeſſor of mineralogy, and one of the directors of the mint, and diſcovered to be gold of the pureſt quality.

"*Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Ruſſian Empire, in the years* 1793, *and* 1794, *tranſlated from the original German of* PROFESSOR PALLAS, *Counſellor of State, &c. &c.* Vol. II."

It is with concern that we find the Profeſſor announcing this as his farewell publication. Old age is creeping upon him, and the warnings of its approach are not ſuffered to paſs unregarded by. Theſe Travels, it ſeems, were undertaken by the ſpecial permiſſion of her Imperial Majeſty, for the recovery of M. Pallas's health. The firſt volume contains an account of his journey from St. Peterſburgh to Tzaritzin; remarks made in various excurſions on the ſouthern banks of the Volga; a journey, in the ſpring of the year, to Aſtracan; another from Aſtracan to the lines of the Caucaſus: obſervations made during a journey along the Caucaſus, an account of the natives inhabiting Mount Caucaſus; journey from Gengiefsk to Tſherkas and Taganrok, and from Taganrok to the Taurida:—to the deſcription of which latter country the preſent volume is excluſively confined.

The preſent population of the Crimea amounts to no more than 200,000 perſons, of all nations and conditions, although it formerly contained half a million of ſouls: 30,000 Chriſtians, comprehending many manufacturers and artizans, left it on the concluſion of a peace with the Turks in 1778: ſoon after, the Crimea fell under the dominion of Ruſſia, and between the years 1785 and 1786, many thouſand Tartars ſold their property at the loweſt prices, and withdrew to Anatolia and Romelia.

This is repreſented as the only region of the Ruſſian Empire, in which almoſt all the productions of Italy and Greece might be reared with ſucceſs and in which many of them grow ſpontaneouſly*: wine, ſilk, ſeſame, olive, cotton, and a great variety of dying-drugs, which are at preſent imported from the Baltic and the Caſpian at a great expence, might be encouraged either in this peninſula or on the banks of Runne and Terek: and by ſome obvious improvements in the preſent breed of ſheep, woollen manufactories might be carried on in the Crimea to a very great extent. The Tartar inhabitants, however, are ſlothful and ſavage; they are diſaffected to a Chriſtian government, and ſeveral other counteracting cauſes muſt be overcome before much ſucceſs can be expected.

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* If the native wines were increaſed by the impoſition of protecting duties, on foreign wines, Profeſſor Pallas is of opinion, that all the internal governments of the Ruſſian empire might be ſupplied from the Crimea, and the ſum of half a million of rubles, now paid for foreign wines, be deducted from an unfavourable balance of trade. The growth of ſilk has been but faintly attempted in the Taurida; though Profeſſor Pallas thinks it is not only capable of that produce but of the growth of ſugar alſo. How far the fickleneſs of the climate would allow of an extended culture of ſugar, or of ſilk, may, perhaps, be doubted.

The ſeaſons in the Crimea are very irregular; the climate is alſo ſo unſettled, that the Barometer varies ſix or eight times in twenty-four hours: the moſt ſalubrious ſeaſon is the ſpring, which generally continues from March till the end of May. The weather is at this time ſettled and ſerene, the heat moderate, and every thing conſpires to fill the ſenſes with delight. The autumn, on the contrary, is the moſt unhealthy; bilious fevers, remittents, and intermittents, prevail to a great extent.

Dr. GUTHRIE has edited in one 4to volume, illuſtrated with an excellent map of the route, the "*Letters*" addreſſed to him, by his lady, Mrs. Guthrie, during her tour through the Taurida. This tour, during which, ſhe abſented herſelf from her country, her friends, and her deareſt relatives, and during which ſhe expoſed herſelf to various hardſhips, was performed for the recovery of health. The letters are written with great eaſe and vivacity, and diſplay much good ſenſe: they have been publiſhed ſome time, but eſcaped our vigilance.

Mr. FISCHER's "*Travels in Spain*" are tranſlated from the German: they are very amuſing, and well written, and contain much uſeful information for travellers.

Mr. DAVIS has publiſhed his "*Travels of four Years and a half in the United States of America.*"

They are entertaining, but ſuperficial, and occaſionally flippant.

Mr. PRIEST's "*Travels in the United States of America,*" have much the ſame character.

"*A New Military Journal; or Obſervations made in Egypt, by an Officer upon the Staff of the Britiſh Army; deſcribing the Country, its Inhabitants, their Manners and Cuſtoms, with Anecdotes, illuſtrative of them.*"

This volume contains a ſeries of letters written with much *naivete*, by Major Doyle to his wife. They are perfectly unaffected, and contain many particulars reſpecting the domeſtic manners of the Egyptians.

"*Travels, in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt & Perſia, &c. by* G. A. OLIVIER."

It is ſcarcely poſſible to imagine a more ſtriking contraſt, in point of ſtyle, than the volumes of Olivier, and thoſe, which we mentioned in our laſt Retroſpect, of Sonnini: the latter deſcribes every thing with the pen of a poet, ardent and enthuſiaſtic; his feelings occaſionally outrun his judgment. M. Olivier, on the contrary, is all tranquil and ſedate: a man of ſcience, he ſuffers nothing to eſcape him; and careleſs of ornament, endeavours ſolely to inſtruct: all romantic epiſodes, all exaggerated deſcriptions, all ſingular anecdotes, and humorous ſtories are avoided. "I was not willing to employ," ſays M. Oliver, "thoſe over-brilliant colours which may be captivating for a moment, but the effect of which is tranſient: the ſight of a deſerted field covered with myrtles, or that of a garden confuſedly planted with date and orange trees, could never inflame my imagination; and I have frequently ſurveyed, without aſtoniſhment, truncated capitals and ſcattered fragments of columns." It muſt not, however, be inferred that M. Olivier is inſenſible to the beauties of nature, or the productions of art—far from it—but he ſuffers not the feelings of the moment to hurry him into any extravagant or unwarrantable expreſſion. M. Olivier's is a work of ſolid matter: it abounds with information delivered in a ſimple and unaſſuming, but rather dry, manner.

"*Journal of a ſhort Excurſion among the Swiſs Landſcapes, made in the Summer of the Year Ninety-four.*" An uſeful manual, interſperſed with ſome ſenſible remarks.

"*The Stranger in France, &c. &c. by* JOHN CARR, ESQ."

To ſuch as are not already ſatiated with the trips and excurſions of thoſe who croſſed the channel during the ſhort breathing-time of peace, this volume will be acceptable. It is written in a lively manner; the author's curioſity is always upon the alert, and he has communicated much intereſting information and told many amuſing anecdotes. The work is ornamented with ſome aqua-tinta engravings.

Mr. HUNTER has publiſhed a third edition of his "*Travels through France & Italy,*" and has now added an account of his "*Tours in Hungary, performed in the Years* 1799, *and* 1800."

Notwithſtanding the great number of travellers, who have publiſhed their accounts of Wales, we have been exceedly amuſed with the pompous deſcriptions in Mr. Barber's "*Tour,*" which is related in the moſt whimſical inflation of language.

Mr.

LAW.

Mr. **Basil Montague**, of Gray's-Inn, has publiſhed a "*Digeſt of the Bankrupt-Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes, and of the Caſes Argued and Determined, in the Courts of Law and Equity upon that Subject.*"

"*A Treatiſe of the Pleas of the Crown, by* **Edward Hyde East**, Esq." *&c.*

Mr. **East** is ſaid to have executed this very important and arduous undertaking in a moſt correct and judicions manner. The vaſt accumulation of new ſtatutes and adjudged caſes upon the ſubject of Crown Law, has rendered a work of this nature very neceſſary; and the preſent will be regarded by the profeſſion, as a valuable addition to the books of authors already publiſhed on this very extenſive branch of Engliſh juriſprudence. In the year 1789, Lord Kenyon, by the conſent of the whole bench, gave Mr. Eaſt permiſſion to take a copy of that collection of caſes, of which, as Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, he was the depoſitory. From ſeveral of the other judges he acknowledges to have received the moſt liberal communications of their own MSS. and, particularly, from Mr. Juſtice Gould. Theſe MSS. as they came from the moſt authentic ſources, carry with them, of courſe, the greateſt authenticity.

"*Reports of Caſes Argued and Determined in the High Court of Chancery, collected by John Dickens, Eſq. the late ſenior Regiſter of that Court; reviſed by* **John Wyatt**, *of the Inner Temple, Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*"

Theſe Reports have been prepared from the MSS. of Mr. Dickens, the late Regiſter of the Court of Chancery; all of them written in his own hand, and though without order or arrangement, yet evidently with a view to publication. They eſtabliſh many important principles of equity, and comprize many points relative to the practice of the Court, with which the author, from ſituation and experience, was ſo intimately acquainted.

Mr. **Woodfall** of the Inner Temple, has publiſhed, "*An Epitome of the Law of Landlord and Tenant; including Leaſes, Aſſignments, Tenants in Fee, &c. Rents, Mortgages, Waſte, Notice to quit, Ejectments, Diſtreſs, &c. To which is added an Appendix of Precedents.*" The abridgement is judiciouſly made.

"*The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illuſtrated, from printed MS. Caſes, by* **Leonard Macnally**, Esq. *Barriſter at Law.*"

This work which is certainly valuable, will be made conſiderably more ſo, if the author ſhould carefully reviſe it in a future edition; it betrays marks of haſte.

"The following is a moſt valuable work—"*A Treatiſe of Teſtaments and laſt Wills; compiled out of the Laws Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Canon; as alſo out of the Common Laws, Cuſtoms and Statutes of this Realm, by Henry Swinburne, ſome time Judge of the Prerogative Court of York. The ſeventh Edition. With the valuable Annotations, illuſtrative of the Subject to the preſent Time, of the late* **John Joseph Powell**, Esq. *Barriſter at Law, Author of the Law of Mortgages, &c. prepared for the Preſs, by* **James Wake**, Esq. *Barriſter at Law.*"

AGRICULTURE.

Dr. **Hunter** has publiſhed a new Edition, very much enlarged, of the "*Georgical Eſſays.*"

Theſe volumes contain communicaſtions from different gentlemen, but the election is unuſually judicious; nothing frivolous is admitted, but every paper has ſomething of novelty, or intereſt to recommend it.

Mr. **Young**'s "*Annals of Agriculture*" continue to be regularly publiſhed, with increaſing ſpirit. This work is a Repoſitory of agricultural information, ſuperior to any in the Engliſh, or any other language.

The author of the "*New Farmer's Calendar*" has publiſhed an 8vo. volume, entitled, "*The Modern Land Steward,*" in which the duties and functions of Stewardſhip are conſidered and explained, with their ſeveral relations to the intereſts of the Landlord, Tenant, and the Public.

Lord Somerville has publiſhed a valuable pamphet, entitled, "*Facts and Obſervations relative to Sheep, Wool, Ploughs, and Oxen; in which the importance of Improving the ſhort-woolled Breed, by a mixture of the Merino Blood, is deduced from actual Practice. Together with ſome Remarks on the Advantages which have been derived from the Uſe of Salt.*"

The work does honour to his Lordſhip as a liberal and ſpirited agriculturiſt.

An abridgement, in two 8vo. volumes, is publiſhed of the "*Bath Papers*"

FINE ARTS.

Malton's "*Pictureſque Tour through the Cities of London and Weſtminſter,* is at length completed. This elegant work has been publiſhing in numbers, for ſeveral years paſt, and now makes two folio volumes, price 17l. 10s. They contain one hundred views of the principal Edifices in theſe magnificent cities, executed in aqua-tinta, together with very intereſting deſcriptions, ingenious criticiſms, and judicious obſervations.

“ *Cowper illuſtrated, by a Series of Views in or near the Park of Weſton Underwood Bucks. Accompanied with copious Deſcriptions, and a brief Sketch of the Poet's Life.*”

This beautiful volume contains twelve views, in addition to the frontiſpiece, repreſenting ſcenes in the neighbourhood of Weſton and Olney, which the late Mr. Cowper took much pleaſure in frequenting, and which he has deſcribed with great ſpirit and truth, in the firſt book of his Taſk. The engravings of ſeveral objects for the illuſtration of Cowper, ſuch as the Peaſant's Neſt, the Alcove, the Bridge, &c. executed by Meſſrs. Storer and Greig, are entitled to great praiſe for their fidelity and beauty; and the Account accompanying them, is written in a very pleaſing manner.

THE DRAMA.

We ſhall not be detained long here. Mr. Boaden's “*Maid of Briſtol*” has been acted with ſucceſs at the Haymarket. The galleries are admirable critics!

Mr. Allingham's “*Marriage Promiſe*” is better than the generality of pieces which are now brought forward for the ſtage. Mr. Alingham is a young author, and, by the ſelecting of judicious models and the ſtudy of mankind, may make a very reſpectable one.

Mr. Ripon's “*Bonaparte; or, the Freebooter,*” is a patriotic drama of ſome merit.

“*The Royal Penitent*” is a ſacred drama, by Mr. John Bentley.

“*Mrs. Wiggins,*” “*The Voice of Nature,*” and a few others make up the meagre and unintereſting catalogue.

POETRY.

Mr. D'Israeli has publiſhed a volume of very elegant “*Narrative Poems.*” They do great credit to the luxuriance of his imagination and the delicacy of his taſte.

It is with great pleaſure that we have peruſed a volume of “*Poems on various Subjects,*” by Mrs. Grant, a lady who reſides in a village which borders the ſmall lake of Laggan, and bears its name. There is a ſtrain of ſimplicity and unaffected feeling in theſe poems which will give them a permanent intereſt. They are much to be recommended.

Mr. White's “*Clifton Grove*” is a poetical ſketch, executed with much ſpirit and taſte.

Mr. Weston's “*Poems on different Subjects,*” are among the many mortifying ſpecimens of miſtaken genius and perverted powers.

“*The Picture; Verſes written in London, May 28, 1803, ſuggeſted by a magnificent Landſcape of Rubens, in poſſeſſion of Sir George Beaumont. By the* Rev. W. Lisle Bowles.”

This is in the richeſt and moſt lofty ſtrain of poetry; like the picture it deſcribes, a general magnificence and variety pervade it, while individual parts are finiſhed with a minuteneſs which the hand of a maſter only can execute without making them appear ridiculous; the light and ſhade of the poem, as well as of the picture, are ſo arranged as to form an harmonious whole, and the compoſition is altogether grand. No apology is neceſſary for tranſcribing the following paſſage, which at once beſpeaks the patriot and the poet:

See where the morning light, through the dark wood,
Upon the window-pane is flung like fire.
Hail! LIFE and HOPE; but thou great work of art,
That, midſt this populous and buſy ſwarm
Of men, doſt ſmile ſerene, as with the hues
Of ſweeteſt grandeſt nature; may'ſt thou ſpeak
Not vainly of th' endearments and beſt joys
That Nature yields. The manlieſt heart, that ſwells
With honeſt Engliſh feelings (while the eye,
Saddened, but not caſt down, beholds far off
The darkneſs of the onward-rolling ſtorm)
Charm'd for a moment by this mantling view,
Its anxious tumult ſhall ſuſpend: and, “SUCH,”
The penſive patriot ſhall exclaim, “thy ſcenes,
My own belov'd country, ſuch the abode
Of rural peace! and while the ſoul has warmth,
And voice has energy, the brave arm ſtrength,
ENGLAND, THOU SHALT NOT FALL! The day ſhall come,
Yes, and now is, that THOU ſhall LIFT THYSELF,
And woe to him who ſets upon thy ſhores
His hoſtile foot! proud victor though he be,

His bloody march ſhall never ſoil a flow'r
That hangs its ſweet head in the morning dew
Of thy green village banks! His MUSTER'D HOSTS
SHALL BE ROLL'D BACK IN THOUSANDS, AND THE SURGE
BURY THEM!—Then, when peace illumes once more,
Thy country, thy green nooks, and inmoſt vales,
It will be ſweet, amidſt the foreſt-glens,
To ſtray and think upon the diſtant ſtorm,
That howl'd, but injur'd not."

Mr. SIBBALD's "*Chronicle of Scottiſh Poetry, from the Thirteenth Century to the Union of the Crowns*," is a work of ſingular curioſity. Theſe fragments of antiquity, he juſtly obſerves, "we value as ſo many data for the philoſophy of the human mind; as ſalient points from whence the curious and inquiſitive may trace a gradual progreſſion from rudeneſs to refinement, and mark the national character in its ſeveral ſtages, from its firſt dawn of illumination, diſcovered in eſſays of fiction and imagination, to its meredian altitude, crowned with the claſſical works of hiſtory and judgment." The gloſſary is remarkably copious: indeed it may be rather conſidered as a general gloſſary of the language than a particular one of the poetry contained in theſe volumes.

The "*Nugæ Poeticæ*" of Dr. SAYERS, diſplay the learning, taſte and wit of that fine ſcholar and accompliſhed gentleman. Dr. Sayers has lately publiſhed a new edition of his "*Poems.*"

To the ſixth edition of his "*Infancy, or the Management of Children*," Dr. DOWNMAN has added ſome Poems, never before publiſhed.

"*The Works of the Engliſh Poets. With Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, by* SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. *Re-edited, with new Biographical and Critical Matter, by* J. AIKIN, M.D."

Dr. Johnſon's Edition of the Poets was publiſhed by the bookſellers. Some few authors are admitted whoſe merits ſcarcely entitled them to a niche in the temple of the Muſes, and others are excluded of much leſs queſtionable pretenſions. The criticiſms of Dr. Johnſon, with all their brilliant merits, are not to be implicitly relied on; his prejudices were ſtrong, his religion gloomy, and his politics violent; nor was he endued with that delicacy of feeling which makes us ſenſible to every minor beauty or defect. The highly poliſhed pebble only can exhibit on its ſurface the ſoft, hair-line touches of the artiſt. It is with great ſatisfaction, then, that we find this re-publication in the hands of ſo vigilant, correct, and elegant a critic as Dr. Aikin. The Prefaces of Dr. Johnſon are, of courſe, to be retained without alteration; but Dr. Aikin will add, in a ſeparate form, his own remarks; ſupplying deficiencies and correcting inaccuracies. Many poets will be added to this national ſcroll which Johnſon omitted; and ſome eraſed from it which ſeemed unentitled to the honour. Dr. Aikin has begun with Spenſer, whoſe biography is written with much neatneſs, and whoſe character as a poet is criticiſed with ingenuity and fairneſs.

Mr. CAMBRIDGE has publiſhed the "*Works*" of his father, RICHARD OWEN CAMBRIDGE, Eſq. with an Account of his Life and Character. The biography is intereſting, and does credit to the editor as a ſon and an author. Mr. Cambridge's works have many of them been printed before; his Scribleriad is the moſt conſiderable of his poetical, and his Hiſtory of the War of Coromandel the moſt extenſive of his proſe, productions.

"*The Powers of Imagination*" is a poem, written by Miſs SEYMOUR at the age of ſixteen! The work certainly excites our aſtoniſhment, and every allowance will be made in conſideration of the youth of the fair author.

"*The Poet's Day; or, Imagination's Ramble, &c.*"

This ſmall volume has much merit: the author has ſtudied Thompſon, Young, and Cowper, with conſiderable advantage.

Mrs. SEWELL's "*Poems*" are elegant and intereſting. This accompliſhed lady is the widow of a clergyman, and an extenſive ſale of this little volume is deſirable on more accounts than one.

"*Poems, by* PETER BAYLEY, *Jun. Eſq.*"

They diſplay conſiderable powers of fancy and ſcope of expreſſion, but want the labour of the file.

We have not room to enumerate the great number of patriotic poems which with infinite pleaſure we have ſeen pouring from the preſs on this important criſis of national affairs. We muſt proceed, therefore, to

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*The Tourification of* MALACHI MELDRUM, *Eſq. of Meldrum Hall, by* Dr. ROBERT COUPER."

We know not how to characterize

theſe very amuſing volumes: they contain ſome good-natured ſatire on certain manners, cuſtoms, and opinions; they make us ſmile and they make us weep; they excite our beſt feelings and affections; and, laſtly, they contain ſome ſpecimens of beautiful poetry.

It is very rarely that we have to congratulate our readers on the appearance of a novel equal in merit to the "*Letters of Miſs Riverſdale*;" they are written by ſome one perfectly converſant with foreign manners and cuſtoms, who has ſeen a great deal of the world, and profitted by his opportunities. He is maſter of the French language, and writes it with facility and elegance. Theſe letters are addreſſed by Miſs Riverſdale to her abſent brother, giving an account of her daily occupations, the characters ſhe is introduced to, and the ſociety into which ſhe is thrown. The ſtory itſelf is extremely ſimple, and the ſuperiority of this novel conſiſts in the ſpirited manner in which its characters are drawn, and in the brilliancy of its converſations. Theſe latter, indeed, ſo difficult to be managed, are executed by the hand of a maſter.

"*Thaddeus of Warſaw*," by Miſs PORTER, is a novel of conſiderable merit. In the character of her hero, Miſs P. has repreſented the moſt perfect magnanimity; that magnanimity which is neither intoxicated in proſperity, nor humbled in adverſity. Count Thaddeus Sobieſki is the grand child of Conſtantine Sobieſki, the palatine of Maſovia. The old hero and the young one are called to arms on the invaſion of their country by the Ruſſian forces in 1792. The prodigies of valour which were accompliſhed by the Poliſh patriots, are too well known and admired to be obliterated from any boſom which is not utterly dead to every feeling of honor, and all ſenſe of independence. Hiſtoric truth is here brought in as the handmaid of fiction; and the brief narrative of the dying ſtruggles of Poland for her liberty under Sobieſki, Koſciuſzko, and Poniatowſki, is, in its main features, correct. But, alas! the early ſucceſs of the Poliſh arms was followed by moſt diſaſtrous defeats, and the hopes of that ill-fated country to preſerve her independence were too ſoon deſtroyed by thoſe "tyrannous breathings of the North," which blaſted them in the bud. The ſtyle of Miſs Porter is manly and energetic, and, when ſhe pleaſes, affecting. The funeral of the old Count Sobieſki brought to our remembrance the deſcription which Sir Robert Wilſon has given of General Kleber's funeral, in his Hiſtory of the Campaign in Egypt, which we conſider as a fine ſpecimen of ſimple and pathetic eloquence. We could not read it without emotion.

"*Leopold, or the Baſtard*," is a work of ſuperior merit; the ſtory is ſkilfully conceived, and well told; the characters are drawn with ability and diſcrimination; and life and manners are delineated with conſiderable vivacity and accuracy.

"*Lionel, or the Emigrant*; *an Hiſtorical Novel, tranſlated from the French of Louis de Bruno, a Native of the Banks of the Ganges*."—An intereſting and pathetic tale, relating events which are ſaid actually to have happened.

"*Kerwald Caſtle*" is alſo a tranſlation from the French of the Marquis de SOLANGES.—The tranſlation is ſo bad, and the typographical errors ſo numerous, that it is ſcarcely fair to give an opinion of the merits of the original.

"*The Vale of Conway*" is a pleaſing and intereſting little tale.

Mr. PICKERSGALE, in his romance of "*The Three Brothers*," has diſplayed an extravagant unregulated imagination, which in maturer years may produce ſome work leſs exceptionable than the preſent, which diſplays genius, but violates every principle of taſte, judgment, and of epic unity.

"*The Three Monks!!! From the French, by* H. J. SARRETT."

Theſe volumes are very properly dedicated to Mr. Lewis; and if that gentleman has any feeling and ſenſe of propriety, he muſt be keenly affected that his own volumes ſhould, as it were, have given birth to ſuch exceſſive lewdneſs and impiety as pervade the profligate pages now before us.

"*The Village-Paſtor and his Curate*," is a tranſlation from the German of LA FONTAINE. The tale is ſimple and intereſting: the adventures natural, though ſingular; and the ſentiments unexceptionable. The author indeed ſhowed his taſte and his judgment in ſelecting ſo chaſte a model as the Vicar of Wakefield.

The author of "*Peregrine, or the Fool of Fortune*," had Smollett's Peregrine Pickle in view when he wrote it. The two works will not bear a compariſon —*haud paſſibus æquis!*

The advice contained in "*Lucy Oſmond*" is very good.

"*The Convent of St. Michael*" has nothing in it dangerous or immoral, but the incidents and characters are common-place.

Mr. BROWNE's "*Arthur Mervyn*" is entitled to conſiderable praiſe.

"*Letters from Mrs. Palmerſtone to her Daughter, inculcating Morality by Entertaining Narratives, by* Mrs. HUNTER, *of Norwich.*" This is a pleaſing and well-executed performance.

EDUCATION.

"*Practical Rules for the Italian Language, with Exercises, and Elements of Italian Converſation, by* HENRY MARIUS TOURNER, *a native of Rome*, P.T.LL.D. &c."

A ſecond edition of "M. GRIMANI's *Eighteen Converſations in Italian, French, and Engliſh*" has made its appearance. They are very inſtructive.

"*Lettres ſur la Mythologie, dediées à une jeune Dame de qualité, par* Miſs C. FORSTNER." Theſe Letters are written in a pure ſtyle, and will ſerve as uſeful exerciſes to young ladies learning French.

Dr. CROMBIE's "*Etymology and Syntax of the Engliſh Language,*" ought to be introduced into our ſchools for the upper boys. The ſubject of Grammar is of great importance, and Dr. Crombie has compoſed his Treatiſe with preciſion and perſpicuity.

Dr. CAREY's "*Skeleton of the Latin Accidence,*" is an ingenious and elegant little manual, attractive to the young learner by its brevity and compreſſed form, and highly advantageous to him by its perſpicuity. It conſiſts of a ſingle folding ſheet, divided into eight tables, of which the declenſions, adjectives, and pronouns, occupy the firſt three, and the conjugations the remaining five: while by the diſcriminate uſe of the hyphen, and the Italic character in conjunction with the Roman, the radical letters, the variable increment, and the invariable termination, are diſtinctly pointed out; though more diſtinctly ſtill by the additional introduction of the coloured lines.

MISCELLANIES.

Since our laſt Retroſpect, a complete edition of "*The Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu,*" conſiſting chiefly of Letters and occaſional Poems, has been preſented to the public, in 5 vols. 12mo. Notwithſtanding the lapſe of almoſt a century, during which period ſtyle has been rapidly refining amongſt us, the Correſpondence of Lady Mary, during her travels, is ſtill conſidered as a model of epiſtolary writing. The preſent enlarged collection of her letters cannot but confirm her title to pre-eminence in this delightful art. In ſprightly wit, ſolid ſenſe, philoſophical remark, and knowledge of the world, they ſtand unrivalled. The ſentimentaliſt may poſſibly undervalue them, for in her time ſentiment was far leſs in vogue than at preſent; but by every other reader they will be prized, as affording an inexhauſtible fund of amuſement, and a rich ſtore of information. On the whole, the public voice decidedly pronounces theſe volumes to be the moſt intereſting that have appeared in the department of polite literature within the bounds of our preſent ſurvey.

"*An Hiſtorical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at preſent exiſting in Europe, to which are prefixed a Critical Diſſertation on the Ancient and Preſent State of thoſe Equeſtrian Inſtitutions, and a Prefatory Diſcourſe on the Origin of Knighthood in general; the whole interſperſed with Illuſtrative and Explanatory Notes, by an Officer of the Chancery of the Equeſtrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim.*"

This compilation, though ſomewhat meagre, is curious and intereſting; it comes from the pen of a German, M. RUHL, and appears to be edited by an Engliſh gentleman. It is ſtated in the advertiſement to be compiled from various authentic pieces, in manuſcript, from the hiſtorical collection of Eickler, and M. Archenholtz (late librarian to his Serene Highneſs Frederic II. Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel), and particularly from original documents depoſited in the archives of ſeveral modern orders, which, by command of the ſovereigns, have, by the ſecretaries of thoſe orders, been eſpecially communicated to the editor. Copious explanatory notes are added, and illuſtrations drawn, from Collins's Peerage, Clarke's Conciſe Hiſtory of Knighthood, and other eminent authors. The number of orders now exiſting in Europe is ſixty-ſix. There are three chapteral, which elect their own grand maſters; one papal; eight imperial; thirty-two royal; five electoral and archiepiſcopal; thirteen ducal or princely; and four deſtined particularly for the fair-ſex. Upwards of twenty orders of knighthood have been created within the laſt century, two of them owe their origin to the glorious atchievements of the Britiſh arms within the laſt four years, namely the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and the Imperial Order of the Turkiſh Creſcent. The firſt of theſe two was inſtituted in the year 1800, in honour of Lord Nelſon, who ſafely conducted the royal family of Naples from the republican army to the ſhores of Sicily. The latter was inſtituted, in 1799, by Sultan Selim III. concerning which it is juſtly obſerved by M. Ruhl, that the inſtitution of it is an event which forms a memorable era in the annals of the eighteenth century. That the Ottomans, againſt whom the firſt order of knighthood, namely that of Malta, was eſtabliſhed, ſhould have inſtituted a military one to recompenſe the bravery of a Chriſtian and a hero, and expreſsly to commemorate a victory, gained on their own coaſts, and upon which their exiſtence as a nation depended, is certainly a very ſingular circumſtance. The diſtinguiſhed ſucceſſes of the army under Abercrombie and Hutchinſon on the plains of Egypt, and the weighty ſervices of Lord Keith and the royal navy under his command, have induced the Sublime Porte to extend this Order much beyond the bounds of its original inſtitution. It has been formed into two claſſes, and ſucceſſively conferred on all the commanders in chief, and ſuperior officers, naval as well as military; and the inſignia of the ſecond claſs have been preſented to eight hundred Britiſh officers, who ſerved in that expedition. The decorations are compoſed of a badge, or medallion, of an oval form; on which are repreſented, upon a field azure argent, a creſcent and a ſtar argent in the centre. The whole is ſurrounded with diamonds. The ribbon is red, the knights of the firſt claſs wear it ſcarf-wiſe, with the badge appendant; and on the left ſide of their upper apparel is embroidered a ſtar of ſilver in the form of a radiant ſun, bearing in the centre the ſtar and creſcent, on a field of azure. The inſignia, which diſtinguiſh the knights of the ſecond claſs, are the ſame, with the following variations: the medallion is ſomewhat ſmaller, than that aſſigned to thoſe of the firſt claſs, and is not ornamented with jewels; the ribbon is not ſo broad; it is worn ſaltire-wiſe, and the junior knights have no ſtar.

Theſe volumes give an account of the inſignia of the different orders, and the origin of them. The ceremonies of inveſtiture are generally added, their conſtitution, rules and orders, ſtate of ſplendor and decay, &c.

"*Amadis de Gaul, by* VASCO LOBEYRA, *from the Spaniſh Verſion of* GARCIORDONEZ DE MONTALVO, *by* ROBERT SOUTHEY."

"*Amadis de Gaul, a Poem in three Books, freely tranſlated from the firſt Part of the French Verſion of* NICHOLAS DE HERBERAY, *Sieur de Eſſars, with Notes, by* WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, *Eſq.*

The author of this celebrated romance, of which we have all heard, and which very few of us have read, is not decidedly aſcertained. Mr. Roſe is diſpoſed to think the ſtory is of French extraction, whilſt Mr. Southey is of opinion that Vaſco de Lobeyra, a Portugueſe Knight, who died in the beginning of the fifteenth century, is the original author. Be this as it may, the ſtory is contrived with ſuch admirable ingenuity, the manners of the feudal ages, when chivalry was in its zenith, the cuſtoms and the characters are deſcribed with ſuch accuracy, that theſe tranſlations of ſo renowned a tale, accompanied as they are with the notes and diſſertations of two ſuch competent editors as Mr. Southey and Mr. Roſe, will be received with thankfulneſs by a curious and inquiring public. Mr. Southey's is a proſe tranſlation, over which he has thrown an appropriate air of antiquity, leſs by the introduction of obſolete phraſes than by the form of expreſſion.

Mr. Roſe's is a poetical verſion of the firſt book only of Amadis, containing the earlier adventures of the hero, and cloſing with his gaining poſſeſſion of Ariana. The avowed model upon which Mr. Roſe has framed his Amadis is the tranſlation of Le Grand's *Fabliaux*, by Mr. WAY; and it is paying him no mean compliment to ſay that he has fully attained what he propoſed.

Mr. PERCIVAL's "*Account of the Iſland of Ceylon*" is a compilation of merit. Mr. Percival has made himſelf acquainted with the hiſtory, geography, and natural hiſtory, of the country, and has delineated the manners and cuſtoms of its various inhabitants with apparent fidelity. Our Compendium is already ſo extended, that we muſt deny ourſelves the pleaſure which it would have afforded us to have done juſtice to this work, which is written with the ſimplicity of a ſoldier.

"*The Biographical Memoirs of Living Characters*" proceed regularly, and ſupport their reputation and popularity.

Mr. CLARKE has publiſhed a ſmall but learned pamphlet, containing the "*Teſtimonies of different Authors reſpecting the coloſſal Statue of Ceres*," which was placed in the veſtibule of the public library at Cambridge, July 1, 1803. To which he has added a ſhort account of its removal from its Eleuſis, Nov. 22, 1801.

Mr. CHALMERS has at laſt completed, in forty-five volomes 18mo. his valuable edition of "*The Britiſh Eſſayiſt, with Prefaces hiſtorical and biographical.*" The Prefaces are in general elegant; and the critical remarks on the ſtyle of the different writers, and on their comparative merits, are judicious. The work is neatly and accurately printed, and will doubtleſs be deemed eſſential in every library.

Mr. HOOD's "*Elements of War*" are remarkably neat and appropriate.—The work is altogether well calculated for the improvement of young officers.

"*The Pic-Nic*" is an amuſing Miſcellany.

"*A practical Treatiſe of Perſpective, on the Principles of Dr.* BROOK TAYLOR. *By* EDWARD EDWARDS, *Aſſociate and Teacher of Perſpective in the Royal Academy.*"

This work forms a happy medium between thoſe early writers on the ſubject, whoſe rules were drawn from obſervation only, and whoſe illuſtrations, therefore, were looſe and vague, and thoſe later writers, Ubaldi, Emerſon, and Taylor, whoſe ſcientific rules were deduced from abſtruſe mathematical principles. Mr. Edwards's Treatiſe is eaſy and practical; the little knowledge of geometry neceſſary for the interpretation of the terms, &c. is prefixed, in order to avoid the neceſſity of recurrence to other books. The ſubject is chiefly explained by examples, illuſtrated by plates, equally lucid and preciſe.

In a ſixth volume Mr. PRATT has brought the ſeries of "*Gleanings*" to a cloſe. In this concluding volume we meet with the ſame intereſting delineations of men and manners, the ſame liberal ſentiments, and the ſame benevolent ſpirit, which characterized the former volumes. The airy form and dreſs in which theſe Gleanings appeared, have doubtleſs introduced them to many readers, who would *never have been at home* to the viſits of the ſame thoughts, arguments, and appeals, in a leſs alluring garb. If, then, the poor have gained one friend, or the country one genuine patriot, by the means of this work, Mr. Pratt may be juſtly claſſed among the few who have ſucceſsfully combined the *utile* with the *dulce*.

We ſhall paſs over a few unimportant miſcellaneous pamphlets, and cloſe our Retroſpect for the preſent half year with announcing the importation, by Mr. DEBRETT, of a ſmall volume of "*Eſſays, by the Students of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. To which are added, the Theſes pronounced at the public Diſputations in the Oriental Languages, on the 6th of February* 1802."

The college of Calcutta was eſtabliſhed for the ſtudy of the Oriental languages; it was at once humane and politic that the natives of India ſhould not be governed by men ignorant of the genius of their country, as well as of their ancient prejudices, habits, and propenſities. How ſhould a ſyſtem of laws be eſtabliſhed with juſtice and wiſdom by perſons ignorant of the uſages and cuſtoms of the people who are to ſubmit to them? How are the conquered to be incorporated with, or aſſimilated to, their conquerors? What ſcheme of confidence and conciliation can be adopted? If ſo, of what indiſpenſable importance to the Britiſh Government in the Eaſt is a cultivation of the Oriental languages! for how can an accurate knowledge concerning the character and genius of a people be obtained by him who is ignorant of their language? The eſtabliſhment of this college, therefore, does great honour to its noble founder, the Marquis Welleſley, and to the nation which ſupports it. The date of its eſtabliſhment is February 1801, and on the anniverſary in the following year, public diſputations were held, and prizes diſtributed, according to the ſtatutes.—This augurs well.

One of theſe ſtatutes (vi.) ſays—"Whereas it is neceſſary that the ſtudents deſtined to exerciſe high and important functions in India ſhould be able to ſpeak the Oriental languages with fluency and propriety; it is therefore declared, that public diſputations and declamations ſhall be holden in the Oriental languages, at ſtated times, to be preſcribed by the Council of the College." This volume contains nine eſſays, three "on the Advantages of an academical Inſtitution in India; three on the beſt Means of acquiring a Knowledge of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Natives of India; and three on the Character and Capacity of the Aſiatics, and particularly of the Natives of Hindooſtan. There are alſo three theſes, the firſt in the Perſian language, on this poſition, "An academical Inſtitution in India is advantageous to the Natives and to the Britiſh Nation;" the ſecond in the Bengalee language, on this ſubject: "The Aſiatics are capable of as high a degree of civilization as the Europeans;" and the third, in the Hindooſtanee language, aſſerting "That the Hindooſtanee is the moſt generally uſeful language in India." To each of theſe, in its original language, is ſubjoined an Engliſh tranſlation, by the author of the theſis.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"ESSAI ſur l'Hiſtoire Générale des Sciences pendant la Revolution Françaiſe," &c.—An Eſſay on the General Hiſtory of the Sciences during the French Revolution; by J. B. BIOT, an Aſſociate of the National Inſtitute, Profeſſor of the College of France, and Member of the Philomatic Society.

The rapid progreſs of the ſciences during the eighteenth century, preſents an important phenomenon, that has been not unfrequently the ſubject of inveſtigation and remark. But we are here told of a phenomenon, no leſs extraordinary, that occurred during the French Revolution, and this was the ſudden and ſingular efforts by means of which they attained a degree of preciſion approximating to perfection.—Amidſt a period of civil diſcord and foreign war, more general and more deadly than had ever been witneſſed before, even while ſanguinary proſcriptions devoted men of genius daily to death, the liberal arts were cultivated with a ſurprizing degree of induſtry and ſucceſs.

After theſe prefatory remarks Citizen Biot undertakes to combat the diſcouraging poſition introduced, according to him, by the ſpirit of party, that human knowledge, like the tide of the ocean, has its ebbs and flows, and that it is only perfected at certain epochs merely to be abaſed at others; in ſhort, that it can attain but limited bounds, beyond which it is impoſſible to paſs. He aſks, on the other hand, "What experience do we poſſeſs of the progreſs and the retardment of ſcience, in order to ſupport an opinion which ought only to be founded on experience?—We know nothing of what has occurred at more than twenty-eight hundred years beyond the preſent epoch, and during that ſpace of time, the two laſt centuries alone excepted, the ſciences have crept through the obſcurity of nature, collecting a ſmall number of facts which were incapable of being connected together, and only preſented the baſes of certain doctrines, more or leſs fortunate, according to circumſtances.

"It is only during the laſt two hundred years (adds our author,) that the ſtudy of the ſciences has followed a philoſophical courſe, that the yoke of authority has been thrown off, that ſalutary doubts have been ſtarted relative to every thing not confirmed by experience, and that the art of interrogating nature has been known and perfected. In fine, method, like a good inſtrument, that doubles the efforts of a workman, hath now multiplied the powers of the human mind. Accordingly, ſince the epoch alluded to, the Genius of Improvement has advanced with a firm ſtep, and never experienced one retrograde motion. It is, therefore, impoſſible to divine the period, or fix the term, when knowledge will either ceaſe to be progreſſive, or experience a ſudden annihilation.

"The preſs, by the rapid communications which it produces—the preſs, by fixing the diſcoveries made, and thus rendering, as it were, each individual the depoſitary of all the acquiſitions amaſſed until his own time, has rendered the deſtruction of this treaſure almoſt impoſſible. The labours of our predeceſſors, as well as our own, can no longer be loſt to poſterity. Like a bewildered traveller on beholding the riſing of the ſun, on contemplating the bright luminary of philoſophy, we forget thoſe chimerical fears relative to the return of ignorance, and journey on, with a firm ſtep, through the immenſe career henceforth opened to the human mind."

After having deſcribed the ſpecific point which the ſciences had attained at the memorable period of the Revolution, the author enters into greater details, and becomes more particular.—He reminds his reader of the abſolute deprivation of public inſtruction which took place in conſequence of the annihilation of the ancient inſtitutions.—He, at the ſame time, contemplates the diſſolution of the Univerſity of Paris with a certain degree of regret; but he is obliged to acknowledge that it was ſeveral centuries behind in reſpect to every thing connected with the arts and ſciences.

"Attached to the Peripateticks, when the world had renounced, with Deſcartes, the philoſophy of Ariſtotle; it became Carteſian, when the Newtonian ſyſtem prevailed. This circumſtance ariſes from the very nature of bodies which teach others. Inveſted at the period of their formation with a great influence over opinions, becauſe compoſed of the moſt enlightened men of their time, they become deſirous to maintain their advantage, and it is with great difficulty that they permit any doctrines to be formed or propagated out of their ſociety, which, in the end, may counterbalance their own. This has induced the celebrated Adam Smith to remark, that ſyſtems the moſt decried, as well as the moſt abſurd prejudices, ſtill find an aſylum in the univerſities when they are chaſed from all other corners of the world."

The fury attendant on the ſpirit of party during the time of the Convention, was about to ſtifle all the means of inſtruction that remained in France, when the public danger, we are told, forced the legiſlature to recur to extraordinary, and almoſt ſupernatural, efforts. "It became neceſſary to arm nine hundred thouſand men, and moſt of the eſtabliſhments for the manufacture of arms were either deſtroyed or in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. On this the *ſavans*, or ſcientific men, were employed to deſcribe and to ſimplify the various proceſſes. The melting of the bells produced all the braſs neceſſary for cannon; but ſteel was ſtill wanting, and the art of making it was unknown: the ſame inſtructors immediately gave directions for its creation. The neceſſities of war required topographical information; on this a board of geographical engineers ſupplied the neceſſary knowledge.

"Powder was demanded from all quarters, for thoſe accuſtomed to ſupply that article declared themſelves unable to produce more than three millions of pounds weight per annum; while the Committee of Public Safety announced that ſeventeen millions of pounds would be required in the ſpace of a few months only. Saltpetre was accordingly collected every where, but it was ſoon diſcovered that, while in a rude ſtate, it became totally unfit for the manufacture of this commodity, being mingled with earth and ſalts, which render it humid, and thus diminiſh its activity.

"The uſual proceſſes for purifying it would have occupied much time, and the conſtruction of the mills alone would have conſumed ſeveral months, before the expiration of which term, France muſt have been ſubjugated.—In this predicament the adepts in chemiſtry invented new methods to refine and dry ſaltpetre in the courſe of a few days. Subſtitutes for machinery were alſo diſcovered; men being employed to turn or roll caſks, in which charcoal, ſulphur, and ſaltpetre, previouſly pulverized, were mingled together by means of balls of copper. By this ſimple proceſs powder was fabricated in the ſpace of twelve hours.

"After the downfal of the bloody throne of Robeſpierre the ſame efforts were of courſe continued, becauſe the danger remained as before. Thoſe modes of manufacture, uſually termed revolutionary, were, however, replaced by permanent eſtabliſhments, founded on the beſt principles and the moſt approved theories. Means were diſcovered to extract from the pine the pitch neceſſary for the marine, while balloons and telegraphs became machines of war. Every thing relative to this art was ſimplified and perfected in a ſecret eſtabliſhment formed at Meudon. Inquiries were made, and inſtructions given, concerning the means of reproducing or replacing thoſe commodities which the neceſſities of the moment had ſwallowed up; to multiply, as it were, the remaining portion of ſalts and potaſh, which the extraordinary demand for gunpowder had ſubducted from manufactures; to ſimplify and elucidate the art of making ſoap, and enable all the citizens to fabricate it; and to tan leather in the ſpace of a few days, which formerly required the preparation of years.

"In fine, with a view of diſcriminating, and preſerving in future that theoretic knowledge which conſtitutes the foundation of all the arts, two inſtitutions were founded on the moſt extenſive and liberal plan hitherto conceived—the Polytechnic and the Normal ſchools. In the mean time the ancient eſtabliſhments for inſtruction were perfected and organized anew.—The Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, which originally was only the depoſitory of medicinal plants, became a ſeminary in which all the different branches of the natural ſciences were cultivated. Schools of health were alſo erected, in which medicine and ſurgery, too long rivals, as well as the kindred ſciences which aſſiſt their courſe, ſuch as phyſiology, phyſics, and chemiſtry, were ſtudied. In ſhort, the College of France was inſtituted, the aim and end of which is unceaſingly to diſſeminate the knowledge which ariſes out of literature and the ſciences.

"Behold (adds Citizen Biot,) thoſe noble monuments which a ſmall number of learned men, ſcarcely eſcaped from the ravages of terror, were enabled to erect! Let the annals of nations be inveſtigated, let ſeveral countries and many ages be joined together, and neither people nor epoch will be diſcovered in which ſo much has been done for the human race."

"Hiſtoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Eſpagne," &c.—A Hiſtory of the Rivalry between France and Spain. 8 vols. 8vo.

This work is the production of a writer who had before compoſed one on a ſimilar plan, and with nearly a ſimilar title, (*Hiſtoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre,*) in which he has been at great pains to trace the cauſes and effects of the jealouſies which have ſo long taken place between England and France.

On the preſent occaſion the author is aſſuredly more intitled to the attention of the public than on the former, as there are ſome good Hiſtories of England, but none of Spain. Neither ought it to be omitted, that the annals of Italy, particularly of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, are neceſſarily engrafted on this work, becauſe it was thoſe countries that occaſioned many of the diſputes, not only in the times of the Houſe of Swabia, but during the reign of the Houſe of Arragon, as well as that of the Houſe of Auſtria.

One leading feature of the preſent work, and which diſtinguiſhes it from moſt contemporary ones, conſiſts in ſeveral new, or at leaſt hitherto unpubliſhed hiſtorical memoirs, extracted from the Manuſcripts of the National Library, ſuch as the negotiations relative to the kingdom of Majorca and its dependencies; the artifices, ſtudied delays, and various frauds made uſe of by the King of Arragon; the extraordinary conduct of the Prince d'Arborée to the Ambaſſadors of the Duke of Anjou; the treaties that took place between Spain and Henry III. of France, after the aſſaſſination of the Guiſes; the correſpondence, half politic, half gallant, between Henry IV. and Elizabeth of England, &c. &c.

In addition to the general hiſtory which has been detailed by former authors, every portion of this work contains either new or important facts and deſcriptions, ſome of which we ſhall here endeavour to point out.

Vol. I. contains the portraits of the Count d'Anjou and his firſt rival Mainfroy, baſtard of Frederic II.; the intereſting hiſtory of the unhappy Conradin; the extraordinary events which enabled the Count of Anjou to gain the battle of Tagliacozzo; the true hiſtory of the Sicilian Veſpers, which are here proved to have been unpremeditated; an account of the captivity of Charles le Boîteux, with the ſentiments of his father on that ſubject; to which is ſubjoined a deſcription of Peter of Arragon.

In Vol. II. we are preſented with the portraits of Charles le Boîteux, already alluded to; of the Duke of Calabria, ſon of Robert King of Naples, called *le Bon et le Sage*; the hiſtory of Joan I. with that of Andrew of Hungary, her huſband; an account of the expedition into Hungary, by Charles de Duras; and alſo of the murder of Queen Joan; a deſcription of the reign of Joan II. together with an enumeration of the favourites and generals of that Princeſs.

In Vol. III. we find the hiſtory of Charles le Mauvais, King of Navarre; of Pierre le Cruel, King of Caſtille; of the good King René; and of Alphonſo the Magnanimous. The affairs of Britanny and of the Low Countries, under Charles VIII. are deſcribed with particular attention, and the facts diſcloſed upon this occaſion poſſeſs all the intereſt of a romance.

Vol. IV. contains the expedition into Italy by Charles VIII.; in which we meet with a detailed account of the interview between that Monarch and the young Duke of Milan; we alſo find ſome mention of Savonarole; the particulars of the divorce between Louis XII. and Joan of France, daughter of Louis XI.; a portrait of Cardinal d'Amboiſe; with a deſcription of the character, victories, death, and funeral, of the brilliant Gaſton de Foix, Duke of Nemours, nephew to Louis XII.

Vol. V. opens with a parallel between Ferdinand and Iſabella; an account of the defence of Metz by the Duke of Guiſe, and of Sienna by Montluc; a parallel between the Marſhal de Briſac and the Roman Manlius, relative to a point of diſcipline; the particulars of the abdication of Charles V. and his laſt audience to Admiral de Coligny, together with a deſcription of the conduct of the ſame Monarch during his retreat.

In Vol. VI. we find a parallel between Henry IV. and Philip II. of courſe greatly to the advantage of the former; the portraits of Valſtein, or Walleſtein, and Guſtavus Adolphus, however, conſtitute the moſt prominent features of this portion of the work; while in Vol. VII. we have an intereſting account of the influence of Spain in the troubles that took place in the Court of Louis XIII. and are, at the ſame time, preſented with a variety of particulars relative to the conduct of Cardinal Richlieu, all of which tend to prove that this celebrated ſtateſman, in oppoſition to the aſſertions of many hiſtorians, was not only ſevere, but eminently unjuſt, in reſpect to his treatment of the grandees. This volume concludes with the peace of the Pyrenees, while the VIII. and laſt commences with a parallel between Turenne and Condé on one hand, and theſe two celebrated generals and Montecuculli on the other.—The work naturally finiſhes with the Family Compact, which, for a time at leaſt, terminated the rivalry between France and Spain.

It will be ſeen from the above analyſis, that this work abounds with original and authentic materials, and that Gaillard, the author, formerly a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and now one of the Aſſociates of the National Inſtitute, has paid great attention to the hiſtorical documents relative to Spain.

"Précis Hiſtorique de la Guerre Civile de la Vendée," &c.—An Hiſtorical Summary of the Civil War of La Vendée, from its Origin until the Pacification of La Jaumace; to which is added a political Deſcription of that Country, both anterior and ſubſequent to hoſtilities, and alſo a Plan of Melioration, which embraces all the different branches of Political Economy; by P. V. J. BERTHRE DE BOURNISEAUX, Member of the Free Society of Sciences, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

While France was combating for her independence againſt the Combined Powers, the Vendean War preyed upon her bowels, and produced an infinite variety of crimes and misfortunes. This portion of her territory was ſcarcely better known to the Pariſians than the African deſerts, and the firſt commotion ſeemed to attract no more of their notice than if it had been ſome trifling diſpute between two foreign nations.

The theatre of the inſurrection is here deſcribed as being bounded by the Loire, from Saumur to Nantes, on one ſide, and the great road from Saumur to Rochelle on the other, a ſpace comprehending a population of eight hundred thouſand ſouls. The inhabitants of the principal towns, ſuch as Fontenai, Lacheteigneraye, Breſſuire, and Thouars, took no direct part in the tumults, but they, nevertheleſs, experienced the miſeries ariſing out of them.

The author before us attributes the cauſes of this ſingular war intirely to the perſecution which took place "againſt the Chriſtian religion and its miniſters, proceeding from the execrable tyranny of the Jacobins, who ſcattered themſelves over the country, and endeavoured to prejudice the belief of theſe good peaſants, by perſuading them againſt the exiſtence of a God and the immortality of the ſoul, telling them, at the ſame time, that they ought not to erect temples to any other deity than that of human reaſon."—"Sermons of this kind (adds he,) were not only unattended with ſucceſs, but the

Vendeans became more attached than ever to their ancient worſhip: in fine, their diſcontent could no longer be ſuppreſſed, when a levy of three hundred thouſand men was decreed, through the medium of a forced conſcription. Theſe motives have ſtamped a character of ferocity on this war, of which no example is to be found in the annals of time."

While treating of the inſurgents, M. Berthre de Bourniſeaux leaves the thread of his narrative to obſerve that the Vendeans are manifeſtly deſcended from thoſe Scythian nations who inundated Gaul and Italy during the third century. He deſcribes them as being of a middle ſize, with large heads, thick necks, pale countenances, black hair, and ſmall but expreſſive eyes.—"Their hearts are generous, (ſays he,) but iraſcible; and the fidelity to their engagements, and the ſimplicity and purity of their manners, highly deſerving of praiſe. Averſe from labour, they are imbued, at the ſame time, with an unſhaken attachment to their religious inſtitutions; their taciturnity is alſo remarkable, and they are extremely temperate, neither diſplaying an attachment to wine, nor any ſpecies of luxury whatſoever. They exhibit a rare example of good faith in their dealings with mankind; they diſcover but little aptitude for the fine arts; yet they evince a great inclination towards the abſtract ſciences, and poſſeſs a temperature at once bilious and melancholic. Without being tinctured with any principle of philoſophy, the Vendean diſdains life, and braves death with a Stoical firmneſs; ſlow in determining during the ordinary occurrences of life, he is capable, when his paſſions are worked up to phrenzy, of exhibiting an aſtoniſhing degree of activity, and diſplaying the moſt heroic bravery.—Such is the portrait of the inhabitants of this portion of France, and it acquires a new degree of reſemblance from the conſideration that the conſtant energy of their conduct during the late frightful ſtruggle occaſioned ſo many of them to periſh."

The author obſerves that three years of a deſtructive and barbarous warfare put an end both to the agriculture and commerce of this portion of the Republic; for as to manufactures, it never poſſeſſed any, with an exception of the paper fabricated at Mortagne and the cottons made at Chollet. What wealth remained after the firſt ſhock, was intirely annihilated by means of thoſe "infernal columns, the worthy invention of the ſanguinary agents of the Jacobinical Power; for theſe ſatellites of crime and ruin penetrated into that unhappy country with fire and flames, burning villages and detached cottages, maſſacring ſuch of the remaining labourers as they could make priſoners, deſtroying the corn both in the granaries and on the ground, either carrying off or devouring more than eleven hundred thouſand cattle, together with an immenſe number of ſheep and lambs, driving away or killing all the horſes and mules, and breaking in pieces all the houſhold furniture of the inhabitants."

The pacification, we are told, happily reſtored tranquillity to ſuch of the inhabitants as were left; but they have hitherto been unable to repair their incalculable loſſes; for, although they reſumed poſſeſſion of the ſoil which had formerly appertained to them, yet they were deſtitute of the means to render it productive, notwithſtanding the intervention of Government, which purchaſed inſtruments of agriculture in the neighbouring departments for their uſe.

The author propoſes a variety of means to reſtore proſperity to this unhappy department. In the firſt place, he thinks that the prefecture, the central ſchool, and the other public eſtabliſhments, ſhould be placed in the centre of the late inſurgent diſtrict.

2. That the rivers Thoue and the Sevre ſhould be rendered navigable.

3. That two great roads ſhould be conſtructed.

4. That all imaginable facilities ſhould be given to the trade and ſeaports of Poitou, while exportation ſhould be encouraged and fairs proclaimed.

As but a ſmall portion of the country is cultivated, he alſo propoſes to introduce a colony conſiſting of the natives of different portions of the Republic. "The Alſacian (ſays he,) would recommend, by his example, the cultivation of the colza; the native of the Limouſin, that of potatoes; the Breton, that of buckwheat; the inhabitant of Franche Comté would demonſtrate the advantages ariſing from meadows, and make cheeſe after the manner of his own country; the Normans would bring with them a new branch of commerce, by extracting a moſt excellent cyder from the apples with which this country abounds, and whence the Vendean at preſent receives no profit whatſoever; while the Fleming would teach him how to cultivate hops, and to ſupply the place of wine, which he cannot raiſe, by means of beer."

"Hiſtoire des Suiſſes, ou Helvetiens, depuis les Tems le plus reculés juſq'à nos Jours," &c.—Hiſtory of the Swiſs, or Helvetians, from the earlieſt Times to the preſent Day; by P. H. MALLET, formerly Profeſſor in the Academies of Upſal and Caſſel, 4 vols. 8vo.; with a large Map of Switzerland.

Before Gibbon turned his attention towards his grand work upon the Decline of the Roman Empire, his mind was occupied, in ſucceſſion, relative to different hiſtorical ſubjects, among which was included the infranchiſement of Switzerland from the yoke of Auſtria. M. Mallet, already known by his Hiſtory of Denmark, has undertaken this taſk, and accompliſhed his labours within the compaſs of four volumes, which may be conſidered as a mere abbreviation when compared with the induſtrious and indefatigable Muller, who has already publiſhed nine, without advancing any further than the early periods of the Helvetic Confederation.

Throughout the whole of this work the author has been at great pains to detail every particular that might lead to a knowledge of the priſtine manners of the Swiſs, and he lets no occaſion ſlip to depict their extreme reſpect for, and gratitude towards, the Divinity, even although at times mingled with ſuperſtition. Thus, we are informed, that it was cuſtomary for them to fall on their knees both before and ſubſequent to an engagement, and that after the battle of Næfels, which was gained by the inhabitants of the valley of Glaris, "they thanked God, the holy Virgin, and their patron ſaint, Fridolin, who had ſo powerfully aſſiſted them upon this occaſion to liberate themſelves from ſlavery and ruin."

Nor are the grand traits of hiſtory forgotten in this deſcription, for M. Mallet has been at great pains to trace the firſt beginnings of that efferveſcence which, during the fourteenth century, inſpired the commonalty throughout nearly the whole of Europe to ſhake off the yoke of the ſeigneurs or great landholders. The origin of the Helvetic Confederation is alſo deſcribed in a manner calculated to make an impreſſion, although the narrator has thought fit to reject the ſtory about William Tell and the apple, as well as many ſimilar ones, which he conſiders as fabulous.

The next grand epoch in the hiſtory of Switzerland is the war with the Duke of Burgundy, Charles le Témeraire, whoſe ſpoils firſt ingrafted on the minds of a people until then good and ſimple, a love of riches which in the end produced that reputation for avarice, ſince become proverbial.

The third remarkable period is the Reformation, which is here treated in a manner worthy of ſuch an intereſting ſubject.

Mr. Mallet does not forget, amidſt a crowd of national events, to enumerate a variety of anecdotes, and dwells with particular pleaſure on the laſt words uttered by Petermann de Gundoldingen, after the battle of Sempach, as a proof of his patriotiſm even in death.

"Annales Hiſtoriques, Civiles, Littéraires, et Statiſtiques, de Bourdeaux, depuis la Foundation de cette Ville, &c."—Hiſtorical, Civil, Literary, and Statiſtical Annals of Bourdeaux, from the Foundation of that City to the Year 1802, 1 vol. 4to. with a Plan.

Theſe Annals are divided into five parts. The firſt contains an Abridgement of the Principal Events from the earlieſt Times, until the Year 1801; the chief facts are here analyzed, and claſſed with order and preciſion.

Part II. is a Continuation of the Chronicle, from the Year 1700, until the Tenth Year of the Republic; to which is added, a Liſt of the Writers, Artiſts, and chief Merchants of the City of Bourdeaux.

Part III. Includes an Account, under the head of "Notices," of the Eſtabliſhments, Civil, Religious, and Literary, both Ancient and Modern.

The IVth diviſion comprehends a Chronological Liſt of the Magiſtrates during the Eighteenth Century:—

And V. An Account of all the Monuments of the Arts, to be found within this City; to which is ſubjoined the unpubliſhed *Anas* of Montaigne and Monteſquieu.

The materials are ſelected from the judicial regiſter of the department, the archives in the town-houſe, as well as the manuſcripts in the national library, together with the works, both public and private, which have appeared from time to time. This volume, which is publiſhed by ſubſcription, bears a cloſe affinity to our County-hiſtories.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

"Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Botanique, &c."—A Dictionary of Technical Terms, for the Uſe of thoſe who cultivate the Study of Botany; by Citizen MOULTON-FONTENILLE, Member of the Atheneum, the Society of Agriculture, that of Natural and Uſeful Arts eſtabliſhed at Lyons, &c."

This Dictionary is dedicated to the learned Profeſſor Philibert; and Fontenille, the author, is already advantageouſly known to the public, by ſeveral works publiſhed by him on the ſubject of natural hiſtory. He preſents, on the preſent occaſion, to both the learned and unlearned reader, a familiar deſcription of all the technical terms which conſtitute the botanical idiom originally compoſed by the immortal Linnæus. He alſo poſſeſſes the merit of pointing out and rectifying the errors and omiſſions of former lexicographers, ſo that he has upon the whole produced a publication highly intereſting to all the lovers of this very popular ſtudy.

Under the title *Herboriſation* we find an uſeful and well written article, of which we ſhall here preſent our readers with a ſhort extract:—

"He who ſearches after plants ought to traverſe the fields both cultivated and wild, beſides ſands, meadows, marſhes; he ought alſo to travel along the ſides of ſtanding pools, and the borders of rivers; to traverſe the mountains, and aſcend their ſummits; to ſcale the moſt frightful precipices, and to diſregard fatigue and even danger. Who can deſcribe the delicious ſenſations experienced on reaching the top of the Alps! The odour of the herbs, the perfumes of flowers, the agitation of the leaves, the humming of inſects, the morning ſong of the birds, the low and broken murmurs of caſcades, which precipitate themſelves in a thouſand diverſified forms from the glaciers, joined to the repetitions of the echos; in ſhort, the ſummits of the Alps preſent ſolitudes and aſylums more agreeable in reſpect to habitation, than the moſt magnificent palaces.

"A rare plant, collected in the midſt of danger, affords the botaniſt a more lively pleaſure than can be enjoyed by the mere lovers of Flora, although it arouſes not the jealouſies of ambition. The botaniſt in the Alpine regions devotes all his time to obſervation; he courageouſly ſupports hunger and thirſt, heat and cold; he there alſo accuſtoms himſelf to temperance and ſobriety. Fatigue hardens his body, accidents fortify his patience; a ſimple repaſt on the graſs, near to ſome moſſy rock, ſolaces his appetite, and appears far more delicious to him than the moſt ſplendid feſtival."

At the article of the "Linnean Flora," the author expreſſed himſelf in the following manner:

"The ancient botaniſts had before obſerved, that in the general economy of nature, the development of flowers took place ſucceſſively on certain determinate months and days. They had even followed up the views of the Creator, in never leaving any vacuity in the theatre of Flora; but Linnæus was the firſt who collected a number of obſervations, for the purpoſe of determining the epoch at which the principal flowers were accuſtomed to blow; and thence forming, what it is now cuſtomary to denominate, the *Calendar of Flora.* Anterior, indeed, to the Swediſh naturaliſt, ſeveral botaniſts had diſtributed the plants of their Floras according to the time of flowering. Dillen, in his Catalogue of the Vegetables that grow ſpontaneouſly around Jena, paid no regard, in the claſſing of his plants, to any thing elſe than this. Lindern, in his "Hortus Alſaticus," alſo adopted the ſame method; but neither Dillen nor Lindern, nor any other botaniſts who have either preceded or followed them, conceived the idea of forming a calendar, and indicating the appropriate plants for every day of the year.

"It is to be obſerved, however, that a calendar of Flora can only be provided, from the beginning of February to the end of the month of November; but the moſſes and the lichens can fill up the vacuum during December and January; yet notwithſtanding this, the obſervations made on the preciſe time of flowering are not ſufficiently exact to render the catalogue complete. Even ſuppoſing that a ſeries of the moſt correct remarks were to determine the flowering of different ſpecies, during each day of the year, yet this vegetable almanac would be always faulty, according to the ſeaſons; for we all know, that when the winter is very mild and the ſpring rainy, the floriſation of vernal plants is of courſe anticipated by thirty or forty days; and that when the ſpring is cold, this operation is retarded in the ſame proportion. Nature, indeed, reſumes her right in the months of June, July, and Auguſt; for the ſummer-plants, when attended by ſimilar circumſtances, flouriſh every year at the ſame periods. It ought alſo to be ſtated, that during thoſe ſeaſons when the north winds prevail in the warm months, the development of flowers, as well as the maturity of fruits, is retarded for ſeveral weeks."

"Hiſtoire de Conferves d'eau Douce, contenant leurs differens Modes de Reproduction, & la Deſcription de leurs principales Eſpeces, &c."—A Hiſtory of the freſh Water *Confervæ*, containing an Account of their different Modes of Reproduction; and alſo the Deſcription of their principal Species, &c. by JOHN VAUCKER, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Geneva, Profeſſor of Botany, Member of the Society of Natural Hiſtory, and of the Society of Arts, of the ſame City.

This publication, which is in 4to. accompanied by ſeventeen plates, contains an account of the fructification of the *conferva*, one of the moſt obſcure facts in the hiſtory of botany. The opinions of Dillenius, of Micheli, of Linnæus, of Juſſieu, and of Muller, are all at variance upon this ſubject. In ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty it became important for the perfection of the ſcience, that ſome experienced obſerver ſhould undertake the taſk of fixing the floating ideas of naturaliſts, relative to the re-production of this plant; in order to which, it was neceſſary that he ſhould collect the different ſpecies, and diſcover their various changes, &c. Such have been the labours and employment of the author whoſe work is now before us.

M. Vaucker, a few years ſince, happening to occupy his attention with the *cryptogamous* plants, ſtudied at the ſame time the various *confervæ* in the neighbourhood of Geneva; but although he frequently obſerved them with a microſcope, he could never perceive any thing in their organization, that bore the moſt diſtant reſemblance to ſeed. A lucky accident, however, at laſt furniſhed him with the information, denied to the moſt laborious inveſtigations. He accordingly publiſhed a memoir in the *Journal de Phyſique*, relative to the fructification of this dubious plant, and after the lapſe of two years, found out no leſs than ſix different modes of generation.

The plates which accompany theſe memoirs, repreſent the various objects as they appear through a microſcope, as well as when it was poſſible to ſurvey them with the naked eye.

"Eſſai ſur l'Etude de la Mineralogie, &c."—An Eſſay on the ſtudy of Mineralogy, as applied to France, and particularly to Belgium, by ROZIN, Profeſſor of Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, in the Central School of the Dyle, and formerly Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Chemiſtry, in that of the Scheldt, &c.

This little work, conſiſts of a ſummary of a Courſe of Mineralogy, delivered in the Central School of Bruſſels. M. Doulcet de Pontecoulant, Prefect of the Department of the Dyle, having demanded an account of the minerals of the county and their ſituation; M. Rozin has here detailed the reſearches made by him, in compliance with the deſire of the magiſtrate juſt alluded to.

"Eſquiſſe d'une nouvelle Claſſification de Mineralogie, &c."—Sketch of a new Claſſification of Mineralogy, followed by ſome Remarks on the Claſſification of Rocks.

This is a tranſlation of a treatiſe, originally compoſed by Mr. PINKERTON; and Mr. JANSEN, who has here given a French verſion, informs us that he completed the greater part of it under the immediate inſpection of the author.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Du Dégré de Certitude de la Medicine, &c."—Of the Degree of Certainty in Medicine; by P. J. G. CABANIS, Member of the Conſervative Senate, the National Inſtitute, &c. a new Edition, reviſed, corrected, and augmented, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work, which was the firſt production of Dr. Cabanis, obtained for him a diſtinguiſhed place among the French profeſſional writers, while his ſubſequent one entitled, "Sur les Rapports du Phyſique, & du Moral de l'Homme," in 2 vols. 8vo.—fixed his reputation as a man of genius.

The publication now under conſideration contains—

I. Obſervations on Hoſpitals.

II. The Journal of the Malady and Death of the elder Mirabeau.

III. A Note on the Puniſhment of the Guillotine.

IV. A Report delivered to the Council of Five Hundred, relative to the Organization of the Schools of Medicine.

V. Some Remarks on Public Charities.

"Eſſai ſur L'Ivrognerie, &c."—An Eſſay on Drunkenneſs; by JOHN LECOEUR, Doctor in Medicine, and formerly Surgeon-Major of the 4th Regiment of Huſſars, 8vo.

The author has collected in this little pamphlet a great number of facts, all of which tend to demonſtrate the fatal effects of drunkenneſs. If we cannot hope entirely to reform thoſe who have delivered themſelves up to this fatal vice; yet ſuch works as theſe may at leaſt correct the evil; this is the aim of the author, and it is to be wiſhed that ſimilar means were adopted in every country, on purpoſe to attain the ſame end.

"Monumens Antiques inedits, ou nouvellement expliqués, &c."—Ancient Monuments, either unnoticed hitherto, or now newly explained, conſiſting of a Collection of Statues, Basreliefs, Buſts, Paintings, Moſaics, Engravings, Vaſes, Inſcriptions, and Inſtruments contained in national and private Collections, and accompanied by an explanatory Text; by A. L. MILLIN, Conſervator of the Antiquities, Medals, and engraved Stones, in the National Library of France, Profeſſor of Hiſtory and Antiquities, &c.

We have more than once mentioned this publication, which appears periodically, and is not as yet completed. The laſt number (VI.) contains the Deſcription of an ancient Cornelian, repreſenting Diana Lochia.

II. A beautiful Greek Vaſe, Theſeus killing the Amazon Hippolita.

III. The Deſcription of a Cinerary Urn of Sabidia, appertaining to the Cabinet of Antiquities of the National Library.

IV. The Deſcription of an Egyptian Torſo, preſented to the Cabinet of Antiquities by the Firſt Conſul.

The firſt volume of this ſplendid work is at length concluded. It contains thirty Diſſertations on as many engraved Monuments, which are executed on fifty Plates, and finiſhes with a liſt of the Authors quoted, and a ſummary of the Subjects, on which the learned Editor has exerciſed his talents. The work itſelf is printed at the preſs of the Republic.

"Manuel néceſſaire aux Villageois, pour Soigner les Abeilles, &c."—The Villager's Manual for the Management of Bees; ſo as to enable him to reap the Fruit of their Labours, without doing them any Hurt in return. By C. P. LOMBARD, Gardener near Paris.

It has been a long time conſidered as a problem among the Bee-fanciers, to invent a hive, which, while it favoured the multiplication and preſervation of that ſpecies of animals, ſhould at the ſame time enable the owner to derive all the poſſible profit from their labours. To ſolve this, M. Lombard here preſents his readers with an hiſtorical detail of all the various Bee-hives hitherto invented, or now employed in the different departments of France, accompanied with his own obſervations on the advantages, or inconveniences reſulting from their uſe. After enumerating and comparing theſe, he is of opinion, that the one which he is pleaſed to denominate '*Rucbe Villageoiſe*,' merits the preference.

1. Becauſe it coſts but little originally.

2. Becauſe it poſſeſſes a ſufficient thickneſs to preſerve an uniform temperature.

3. Becauſe the upper part, where the inſects begin firſt to work, may at any time be removed, without endangering the life of a ſingle bee.

It is impoſſible to explain the particulars, without referring to the plates, with which this little work is furniſhed; it may be neceſſary however to remark, that many bee-hives have been conſtructed in England, at leaſt twenty years ago, on the ſame principle, and that this plan, cheapneſs excepted, can pretend to no ſuperiority whatſoever.

"Inſtructions Elémentaires d'Agriculture, ou Guide néceſſaire aux Cultivateurs, &c."—Elementary Inſtructions in Agriculture, or a Guide to Farmers, tranſlated from the Italian of ADAM FABRONI, of the Royal and Economical Academy of Florence; by ALEXANDER VALEE.

The name of Fabroni is known throughout Europe, by his publications on the ſubject of agriculture. The preſent work was written at the requeſt of the late Emperor Leopold, while Duke of Tuſcany, who was extremely deſirous that the peaſantry of his dominions ſhould be inſtructed in theſe ſubjects ſo intimately connected with their proſperity.

We merely take notice of this work, which is neither adapted to the ſoil nor climate of England or France, on purpoſe to remark, that the inſtructions here intended for the Florentines, are compoſed in the form of a Dialogue, and as this mode is peculiarly adapted to Farmers, we could wiſh that it were adopted in ſimilar caſes, in this country.

" Diſſertations de Maxime de Tyre."—The Diſſertations of Maximus of Tyre, a Platonician Philoſopher, tranſlated from the Greek Text, with critical, hiſtorical, and philoſophical Notes, by J. J. COMBES DOUNOUS, a Member of the Legiſlative Body, and alſo of ſeveral Literary Societies, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is a well known fact, that the Greek language is leſs cultivated in France, than in any of the neighbouring nations, and that it is held in far greater eſtimation every where elſe, than there.

Citizen Combes Dounou, notwithſtanding ſo diſcouraging a circumſtance has dedicated much of his time to this ſtudy, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf about two years ſince, by his tranſlation of Alcinous, a work which has already obtained the approbation of the learned St. Croix.

"Recueil des principaux Traités d'Alliance, de Paix, de Tréve, de Neutralite, &c."—A Collection of the principal Treaties of Alliance, Peace Truce, Neutrality, Commerce, Limits, and Exchanges, concluded by the different Powers of Europe, by G. F. DE MARTENS.

This work, conſiſting of ſeven volumes, commences with the year 1761, and concludes with the laſt century. In addition to the Treaties of Peace, &c. which uſually appear in the Gazettes, the collection before us, contains a variety of public acts, not hitherto printed, or generally known. Among theſe are to be found, for inſtance, the Treaties between France and Spain, in 1768, 1774, and 1786: between Sweden and Algiers, in 1792; between the latter and Geneva, in 1796; between Spain and the United States of America, in 1795; and between the United States and Algiers, in the ſame year.

All the above are to be found in the ſixth volume, while the ſeventh contains the Auſtro-Ruſſian Alliance of 1792: the Treaty between North-America, and Tripoli, in 1796; the Act of Acceſſion on the part of the Batavian Republic, to the Alliance between France and Spain, in 1797; the new Treaty of Commerce of 1798, between Ruſſia and Portugal, &c.

" Reſultats des Obſervations de la nouvelle Etoile, &c."—The Reſult of the Obſervations relative to the new Star, which was diſcovered on the firſt of January, 1801, at the Royal Obſervatory of Palermo, by JOSEPH PIAZZI; with Additions by Profeſſor SEYFFER.

This is a tranſlation of the " Reſultate der Beobachtungen des neuen Sterns, &c."—and contains the hiſtory of the diſcovery of the Ceres Ferdinandea, together with the original Obſervations, as well as the Calculations of M. Piazzi. The additions made by M. Seyffer comprehend the labours of the other Aſtronomers, as well as Obſervations on the nature of this Star, concerning which there is ſome diſpute, relative to its particular denomination, ſome contending that it is a Planet, while others aſſert that it is a Comet, the arch of its orbit being too ſmall to determine this queſtion with any degree of certainty.

M. Seyffer propoſes to diſtinguiſh the new Star, by means of a ſign analogous to the others, ſuch as the Caduceus of Mercury, the Buckler and Lance of Mars, the Mirror of Venus, &c. It is accordingly recommended to chooſe for Ceres, a flambeau, the head of a poppy, or an ear of corn.

Dr. Olbers of Bremen lately announced to the Royal Society of Sciences, that he ſaw, on the firſt day of January, 1802, preciſely a year after its diſcovery, a Star which he took to be the Ceres Ferdinandea of M. PIAZZI; that on the ſecond, he diſtinguiſhed its motions, and that on the morning of the ſixth, he was perfectly aſſured that it was the new Planet. On the laſt of theſe days he perceived it to have advanced below No. 20, of the Virgin, in conformity to the theory of its movements. It is his opinion, that M. Piazzi has made the apparent diameter two large.

For the ſake of our Engliſh aſtronomers, we ſhall ſubjoin the following extract, containing the calculation of Dr. Olbers :

Jan. 2, 11h. 59m. mean time.
Right Aſcenſion - 185° 9′
Northern Declination - 11° 7′
Jan. 5, 17h. 30m. mean time.
Right Aſcenſion - 185° 45′
Northern Declination - 11° 8″

The calculation of the 6th has been omitted.

“ Mémoire ſur les Cauſes de l'Hydrophobie, vulgairement connue ſous le nom de Rage,& ſur les Moyens d'anéantir cette Maladie, &c.”—A Memoir on the Cauſes of the Hydrophobia, vulgarly known by the Name of Canine Madneſs, and alſo on the Means of annihilating this Malady, by E. F.M. BOSQUILLON, Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris ; late Profeſſor of Surgery and Materia Medica, Profeſſor of the Greek Language at the National College of France ; Phyſician to the Grand Hoſpital of Paris, &c.

The aim of this little work, is to eſtabliſh the poſition, that the Hydrophobia cannot be communicated to Mankind ; by a recurrence to the hiſtory of that dreadful malady.

Hippocrates makes no mention of it whatſoever ; Ariſtotle, who alludes to it in his Hiſtory of Animals, l. 8, l. 22, obſerves, that this madneſs is a ſpecies of frenzy particular to the dog, which he communicates by biting to all animals, man only excepted. Nicomedes, who wrote a poem on the animals, the bite of which is ſuppoſed to be venemous, is not found to ſay any thing of this diſeaſe, and it does not appear to have attacked man, until a little time before Aſclepiades, a celebrated phyſician, contemporary with Pompey. Plutarch mentions it in his Sympoſiacs, as a malady not then ancient in point of date.

This hiſtorical recital is not a little ſerviceable to the opinion of Dr. Boſquillon. “ Canine madneſs,” ſays he, “ being known in the earlieſt times, and it being certain that it did not then communicate its influence to mankind, it would appear to reſult from this, that ſome change muſt have taken place in the human frame, ſo as to render it ſuſceptible of the malady in queſtion, and I leave it to the phyſiologiſts to examine whether this be poſſible.”

In ſhort, it is the opinion of this author, that the hydrophophia is a ſpecies of *mania*, and the product of a terrified imagination alone.

“ Bibliothèque Phyſico-Economique &c.” The Phyſico-Economical Library, publiſhed monthly, commencing with the firſt of Brumaire of the Eleventh Year ; by a Society of Learned Men, Artiſts, and Agriculturiſts ; edited by C. S. SONINI, Continuator of Buffon, Member of the Society of Agriculture of Paris, and of many other learned Societies, both national and foreign.

The firſt number of this work contains a variety of information relative to the Management of Meadows, the Utility to be derived from the Roots of Trees, the Diſeaſes incident to Cattle, Count Rumford's Oven, the Manufacture of Butter, the Making of Vinegar, the Vaccine Inoculation, &c.

“ Le Rétabliſſement de la Marine Françoiſe dans la Practique des Catholiciſme, &c.” The Re-eſtabliſhment of the French Marine, to be found in the Practice of the Catholic Religion, by M. LEGRAND.

This little octavo pamphlet conſiſts of a memoir, which has already obtained the annual prize deſtined to the moſt uſeful work publiſhed within the laſt twelvemonths. The author obſerves, that government has granted a bounty to the adventurers engaged in the cod-fiſhery, which is the beſt calculated, in his opinion, to form able and experienced ſeamen. “ Now in order to fiſh, for cod,” adds he, “ it becomes neceſſary that this fiſh ſhould find a market, and to find a market, there ought to be a demand ; and to procure a demand, Lent and days of abſtinence from animal food muſt be recurred to.” The profit is deſtined to the relief of poor fiſhermen.

“ Guide des Voyageurs en Europe, &c.” The European Traveller's Guide, by M. REICHARD ; a new edition, reviſed and augmented, with ſix maps, and four plans, 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, as the title implies, contains an account of Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, the Northern States, &c. There alſo is to be found a ſtatiſtical and geographical abridgement of all thoſe countries ; a detailed enumeration of their monies, weights, meaſures, productions, manufactures, police, cuſtom-houſe duties,&c. The introduction conſiſts of a variety of uſeful obſervations, by an attention to which the traveller will be enabled to proceed on his expedition, both in a commodious and profitable manner. An itinerary chart, together with plans of Paris, London, Vienna, and St. Peterſburgh, renders this Guide particularly uſeful and convenient.

"Paris et ſes Monumens." Paris and its Monuments; or, a Collection of the principal Public and Private Edifices of the Capital of France, together with an Account of all the Maſter-Pieces of the Arts which decorate it, meaſured, deſigned, and engraved by BALTARD, Architect, together with Hiſtorical Deſcriptions, by the Citizen H.; publiſhed by ſubſcription.

The Louvre is, undoubtedly, the moſt celebrated of all the edifices of Paris; and it is, accordingly, with it that the work commences. After the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries next engages the attention of a traveller, and preſents an ample collection of objects calculated to gratify the curioſity of a ſtranger. The gallery which communicates with theſe two palaces, in addition to the beauties of its exterior decorations, contains the National Muſeum, which is here preſented under the moſt favourable aſpect, ſo far as inſtruction is concerned. The perſpective view in particular of that portion of it conſecrated to ſculpture, offers a variety of charms to the eye of the artiſt and amateur. In reſpect to the numerous collection of paintings, compoſing the French, Flemiſh, and Italian ſchools, the author of the work now under conſideration preſents all the neceſſary details, together with reflections on the ſtyle of the greateſt maſters. The other palaces, halls, &c. of the metropolis, particularly thoſe containing the different branches of the French legiſlature, are here enumerated; and we, at the ſame time, find an exact ſtatement of their extent and proportions. The public libraries are numerous, and admirably contrived for the ſtudious; the *Hôpital du Nord*, called St. Louis, is exhibited as a model; while that of the Invalids, erected by Manſerd, affords a high idea, both of the genius of that architect, and the excellence of his art.

The old Gothic churches contraſt ſingularly with the Pantheon, while the Cathedral, notwithſtanding all the modern improvements in architecture, ſtill appears grand and ſublime. Among the monuments erected to the glory of the kings of France, ought not to be omitted the triumphal arch, uſually denominated *Port St. Denis*, which the tooth of time is now begining to commit ravages upon, although it appears new and entire in this work. The author has drawn a parallel between the different theatres, and alſo between the private houſes of the inhabitants of the preſent day, and thoſe built two centuries ago.

"Eloge de Marie-Francois-Xavier Bichat, &c."—Elogy of Maria-Francis-Xavier Bichat, pronounced in the Amphitheatre of the School of Medicine in Paris, on the 14th Germinal, the Eleventh Year of the French Republic; by P. SUE, Profeſſor and Librarian, at the opening of his Courſe of Medical Bibliography.

Bichat, a medical man of great celebrity, was born on the 11th of November, 1771, at Thoirette, in the department of the Ain, formerly known by the name of the province of Breſſe. He was the eldeſt ſon of John Baptiſte Bichat, a phyſician of the faculty of Montpellier, who at an early age was prodigal of thoſe attentions, which are calculated to form the heart and enlighten the underſtanding. He likewiſe received from this parent the firſt inſtructions in the rudiments of his art, and was formed almoſt from his birth to the language and the precepts of a medical man.

The application of the principles of his profeſſion became familiar to him even before he was acquainted with their foundation. "He enjoyed (we are told) all the advantage reſulting from that example, which inſenſibly diſpoſes the human mind to a determinate ſpecies of labour; a mode of education ſo powerful, that we are diſpoſed to regret when we do not enjoy it; a mode, which many only diſdain merely becauſe they are incapable of appreciating its happy effects."

"It was at Lyons that the young ſtudent firſt applied himſelf ſeriouſly to obtain a proficiency in anatomy. What appears moſt difficult in this purſuit, is to overcome that reluctance with which young men are naturally inſpired, in reſpect to the diſſection of dead bodies; and much may be ſaid to be gained, when this repugnance has been overcome.

come. But Bichat had no difficulties of this kind to vanquiſh, for he had already practiſed it under the roof of his father; ſuch, indeed, was his partiality to the ſcience of anatomy, that he practiſed diſſection with as much ſatisfaction as a botaniſt would contemplate a rare flower or an unknown plant.

" Conſidering the capital as the aſylum of men of genius, he repaired thither in 1793, and ſettled there, without any recommendation or acquaintance whatſoever. He now viſited all the hoſpitals; but it was the *Hotel Dieu* which he preferred, not only on account of the celebrity of the ſurgeon who preſided, but becauſe the practice and the theory of the art are beſt ſtudied there, in conſequence of the multitude of patients.

" At length, a fortunate accident drew this young ſtudent from obſcurity, and pointed out the path that leads to fortune and celebrity.

" It was an eſtabliſhed cuſtom in the ſchool of Deſault, that one of his choſen pupils ſhould draw up a ſummary of the lecture of the preceding evening; this, which was always read in public, poſſeſſed the double advantage of recalling to the recollection of the audience the precepts which had been already delivered, and engraving them more ſtrongly on the minds of the hearers. Deſault happened one day to deliver a diſſertation on the fracture of the clavicle, and ſeized upon this occaſion to demonſtrate the ſuperior utility of the bandage which he had invented for this ſpecies of fracture. The young man who had been fixed upon to draw out the report, owing to ſome accident, happened to be abſent, on which Bichat offered to ſupply his place, and was accepted. The extract prepared by him, and which he read on the ſucceeding day, in preſence of the ſecond ſurgeon, according to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, excited the moſt lively ſenſation: the preciſion and correctneſs of his ideas, the ſcrupulous exactneſs of his analyſis, rather ſeemed to announce the dictation of a profeſſor than the mere repetition of a ſcholar.

" On retiring, he received plaudits of all preſent, and particularly of Citizen Manoury, who preſided upon this occaſion, and who immediately communicated to Deſault an anecdote ſo honourable to the ſtudent. On this, that celebrated man, who was not only accuſtomed to cultivate his own, but to encourage the talents of others, ſent for Bichat, and from that moment became his friend. From that moment too he reſided in the houſe with him, ſat conſtantly at his table, was treated like a ſon, and became an aſſociate in his labours.

" An ample career was thus opened to his ambition, and on the death of Deſault he attained the higheſt honours of his profeſſion."

We are told that " Bichat did not poſſeſs the mania of wiſhing to explain every thing; on the contrary, it was his uſual cuſtom to doubt with Deſcartes, heſitate with Stahl, and aſſert nothing, like Boerhave. But when he had once acquired, either by his meditations or his experiments, the certainty of any fact, hitherto conſidered as hypothetical, he ſuſtained his opinion with zeal and perſeverance, and at length carried conviction home to the minds even of thoſe moſt diſpoſed to incredulity. After having made many valuable diſcoveries, he unfortunately periſhed in purſuit of ſcience, having fallen a victim, in Auguſt laſt, to the peſtilential odours ariſing from a lump of putrified fleſh, on which he was making an experiment."

" Introduction à l'Etude de l'Art de la Guerre, &c."—An Introduction to the Study of the Art of War; by Captain Count de la Rocheaymon, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs, the late Prince Henry of Pruſſia, Brother to Frederick II.

This work, the firſt volume of which has been publiſhed at Weimar, accompanied with many plates, is the production of an officer who has ſerved for ſeveral campaigns in the wars of Frederic the Great. During the life of his patron, the late Prince Henry, he was enabled, by his daily intercourſe with that celebrated officer, to imbibe many of his principles relative to the art of war; and on the demiſe of his Royal Highneſs it was he who was entruſted with the diſtinguiſhed office of preſenting the ſword of the deceaſed hero to the reigning Monarch.

In the preface M. de la Rocheaymon details the motives which induced him to undertake this publication.—. He loudly profeſſes his diſagreement with thoſe who maintain that the knowledge of a few manœuvres is ſufficient to conſtitute a General, and that an ignorance of principle is attended with but little diſadvantage.

"War (he ſays,) may indeed be a profeſſion for the ignorant, but it is a ſcience for men of ability; and a ſcience cannot be acquired but by the ſtudy of rules and the combinations of genius. The Greeks and Romans were fully conſcious of this truth, and accordingly eſtabliſhed public ſchools for facilitating the acquiſition of this ſpecies of knowledge; but, with an exception to theſe, the other nations of antiquity, acting without any certain principles, placed their entire reliance in the number of men they were able to lead into the field.

"The ſcience of war, therefore, was only reduced into a theory by the Romans and Greeks, and they have left us many Treatiſes on this ſubject. The phalanx and the legion were adopted in conformity to geometrical calculations; and if we meet with examples of Generals who, like Xenophon, Epaminondas, and Alexander, obtained great victories in their youth, the reaſon is that the theory with them preceded the practice."

The Count de la Rocheaymon then replies to the arguments of thoſe who might object to the neceſſity of acquiring the theory of the art, by holding up the unexampled ſucceſſes of the French armies, and aſſerting that the victories of Pichegru over the Prince de Cobourg, the able manœuvres of Deſſaix, the repeated paſſage of the Rhine by General Moreau, and the memorable defence of Maſſena in Switzerland and Italy, could not have been entirely the reſult of preparatory ſtudies. To this he replies, "That theſe commanders, although chiefly ſelected from profeſſions foreign to the military art, were provided with, and directed by, an extraordinary portion of genius, the definition of which can alone reſolve this military problem."

After having demonſtrated the abſolute neceſſity of previous ſtudy in order to attain a competent knowledge of the rules of war, the Count proceeds to examine if as much has been done for this as for other ſciences during the preſent epoch; and he concludes his inquiry by aſſerting, that, although there be a great number of writings on the art, yet its true elements are no where to be found.

"The Works of Marſhal de Puiſegur (ſays he) is become, in a great meaſure, uſeleſs by a change of the evolutions and the augmentation of the artillery. Fouquieres abandons himſelf too much to routine; the Marquis de Santa-Crux has added too many uſeleſs things to his Collection; and Guibert has delivered himſelf entirely over to the ſpirit of ſyſtem.

"Beſides this, a collection of books relative to his art is too expenſive for the purſe of a ſimple officer; and it is one of the improvements aimed at in this work, to preſent an introduction to military ſcience, from its firſt principles to its laſt reſults, under a form the leaſt voluminous and expenſive."

Captain La Rocheaymon begins with an alphabetical notice of the principal publications on the art of war in all its branches. The introduction commences with a diſſertation on geography, "which, for a military man, does not conſiſt in acquiring the names of empires, rivers, and ſtreams, but in obtaining exact information in reſpect to the nature of the government, the national genius, the manners, the population, the genius, the agriculture, and the commerce, both external and internal, of any nation: for a commander ought to appreciate the reſources which a country, either attacked or defended by him, may draw from its numbers, the produce of its ſoil, its induſtry, and its reſources. All theſe various objects are to be regarded as the policy of war, and are manifeſtly eſſential to the attainment of a perfect knowledge of it."

If geography, then, be highly ſerviceable for the political and military determination of a plan of war, topography, or local knowledge, is here maintained to be abſolutely neceſſary as a baſis to the projects of operation.—He gives an inſtance of the advantage of this latter branch of the ſcience, by the application of his principle to an analytical deſcription of the frontiers of France, which we lament that we have not room to tranſlate for this work.

From this diſſertation on topography the Count de la Rocheaymon proceeds to conſider the theory of execution, and that portion of the ſcience which conſiſts in the knowledge of the ground.—According to him, Fabius was the firſt among the ancients who took advantage of the nature of the country, ſo as to oppoſe the efforts of Hannibal with ſucceſs; in conſequence of this he avoided the fate of his imprudent predeceſſors, who were always beaten by engaging in the plain.

To reap all poſſible advantage from ſituation, or poſition, it is neceſſary to poſſeſs what is termed the *coup d'œil*, which is the joint reſult of the art of the tactician and the engineer, and which cannot be acquired but by meditation and practice. The author indicates the means of attaining this art, and, according to him, it is only to be achieved by experience aided by theory. A table indicating every thing neceſſary to be examined on this ſubject, ſuch as woods, foreſts, caſtles, canals, hedges, roads, defiles, lakes, marſhes, mountains, &c &c. is annexed.

Upon the whole this appears to be an excellent manual for an officer, and we have dwelled longer on the article than uſual, from the idea that no complete ſyſtem of military ſcience is to be met with in our own language.

" Eſſai ſur l'Application du Chapitre VII. du Prophete Daniel à la Revolution Françaiſe,' &c.—An Eſſay on the Application of the VIIth. Chapter of the Prophet Daniel to the French Revolution; or, a new Motive of Credibility furniſhed by the French Revolution to the Divinity of the Holy Scriptures; by Citizen JOHN BAPTIST BOUCQUEAU, an Advocate of Bruſſels.

The application of the prophetic viſions of Daniel to paſſing events has engaged the attention of religious men for the better part of the two laſt centuries, and it is not at all ſurprizing that ſuch a wonderful occurrence as the French Revolution ſhould have given additional reaſons, as well as additional weight, to the references now made.

The four heads and the ten horns, which have puzzled ſo many former commentators, do not in the leaſt embarraſs the preſent one; for he immediately declares the *new-born* to be the French Republic, with all its principal circumſtances and eſſential characters. No little addreſs is diſplayed upon this occaſion on the part of the learned advocate Boucquéau to ſupport his ſuppoſitions, and he boldly gives the following quotation from the Vulgate, as a deſignation of the eloquence which was foretold to happen in the courſe of the late inteſtine commotions.

" Et os loquens ingentia aſpiciebam propter ſermonum grandium quos cornu illud loquebatur."

" Here (ſays he,) may be ſeen by anticipation that exhibition of oratory which was deſtined to obtain the creation of aſſignats, the requiſition of ſeven hundred thouſand men by a ſingle decree, the levy in maſs, the military conſcription, the revolutionary tribunals, the liberty of the univerſe, the equality of ranks and fortunes, the telegraphs, the unity of meaſures grounded on the extent of a degree of the meridian, the maximum, the abolition of ſlavery, and all the other revolutionary meaſures which have rendered this new power (or new-born,) ſo formidable."

" Penſées & Maximes de Maleſherbes, ſuivies de Reflexions ſur les Lettres de Cachet," &c.—Thoughts and Maxims of Maleſherbes, followed by Reflections on Lettres de Cachet, &c.; collected by E. L. 1 vol.

M. de Maleſherbes was one of the few virtuous Miniſters employed during the latter period of the French Monarchy, and the execution of a man like him, who was always attached to the cauſe of virtue and liberty, affords occaſion for the moſt ſerious reflections as well as the beſt-founded reproaches.—We ſhall here tranſlate a few of his Maxims, ſome of which were written during the ſtormy periods of the Revolution.

" 1. There is in reality but one ſpecies of equality which depends upon man, and that is the poſſeſſion and practice of virtue.

" 2. Thoſe afford a dangerous proof of the ſtrength of a new power who employ it in the commiſſion of injuries.

" 3. Truth is ſometimes the accomplice of Calumny.

" 4. Hatred not unfrequently condemns itſelf to praiſe, on purpoſe to acquire a better right to defame.

" 5. A man truly good beholds envy, expects ingratitude, and follows the dictates of his conſcience and his heart.

" 6. The pleaſure ariſing from vanity cannot exceed a quarter of an hour; that which follows a good action does not end ſo quickly.

" 7. It appears to me that thoſe who ſpeak in public ought to be ſure of two things; firſt their own good ſenſe, and ſecondly that of their auditory.

" 8. The ideas of genius become the property of the whole human race.

" 9. A misfortune extremely difficult to be obviated, is that epidemic immorality with which whole nations are ſometimes affected during diſaſtrous periods, and which diſſevers all the ties of ſocial order.

“ 10. Religion would be a bleſſing were it for nothing elſe than becauſe it opens the gates of futurity. The idea of eternity affords conſolation for the rapidity of life.

“ 11. The moſt vicious of all conſtitutions is that which produces abuſes even when the public authority is entruſted to pure hands.”

“ Hiſtoire de la Meſure du Temps par les Horloges ; par FERDINAND BERTHOUD,” &c.—An Eſſay on the Meaſurement of Time by Means of Machinery ; by FERDINAND BERTHOUD, Member of the National Inſtitute of France and the Royal Society of London. 2 vols. 4to. with plates.

The author of this work is a celebrated watchmaker of Paris, long ſince diſtinguiſhed for his invention of marine time-keepers, as well as his “ Eſſai ſur l'Horlogerie,” publiſhed in 1763 ; his “ Traité des Horloges Marines,” which appeared in 1773 ; his work entitled “ De la Meſure du Temps,” in 1792 ; and his “ Traité des Montres à Longitudes,” in 1797.

After having exhibited a theory of the conſtruction and execution of all the parts of ſuch machines as are dedicated to the meaſurement of time, he preſents his readers with a collection of the moſt important inventions, both ancient and modern, for the attainment of this great deſideratum.

The firſt volume contains an account of the different kinds of water-clocks, or clypſedras, the ſolar time-keepers of the ancients, the recent invention of mechanical clocks and watches, aſtronomical clocks with pendulums, &c. &c.

The ſecond preſents us with a diſſertation on the recent improvements that have taken place in the manufacture of clocks and watches, a deſcription of the principal inſtruments made uſe of in the art, an account of the various authors who have written on the ſubject, and a definition of the technical terms made uſe of among workmen.

“ Obſervations ſur le Mémoire du Général Lloyd, concernant l'Invaſion & la Defenſe de la Grande Bretagne,” &c.—Obſervations on the Memoir of General Lloyd, concerning the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain, by the Chief of Brigade GROSBERT.

The late General Lloyd, who obtained a conſiderable rank in the ſervice of France, was formerly employed by the Government of that country in acquiring ſuch information relative to the coaſts of Great Britain as would enable the Pretender, whoſe partizan he then was, to invade this country with advantage and effect. Towards the latter part of his life, however, he became deſirous to return to his native land ; and having drawn up a ſtatement on purpoſe to refute his former plans, he not only found an aſylum here, but is ſuppoſed to have received a penſion here to relieve his neceſſities, and reward the zeal diſplayed by him during the latter part of his life.

As this Memorial, which was afterwards publiſhed in form of a pamphlet, has made a conſiderable impreſſion upon Europe, Colonel Groſbert, who ſerved lately in Egypt, and on his return publiſhed an Account of the pyramids of Gizeh and the city of Cairo, has been at great pains in his endeavours to refute the ſtatements alluded to above.

After ſome reflections on Lloyd, who is accuſed of having ſold his pen to the Engliſh Miniſtry for the ſum of five hundred guineas, he denies the aſſertion “ that a Continental alliance, together with a powerful navy and thirty thouſand men, would conſtitute a ſufficient defence of Great Britain.”

“ 1. Becauſe the intervention of winds and currents might alter the deſtination of any fleet, however powerful.

“ 2. Becauſe the blockading ſquadrons employed to ſhut up the ports of France might be intimidated, or driven off, and a paſſage effected.”

He is of opinion that the united navies of France, Spain, and Holland, are fully ſufficient to occupy the attention of all the Engliſh men of war employed to ſhut up the tranſports, gun-boats, &c. and that a favourable wind for croſſing the narrow ſeas occurs regularly once a month. He agrees, however, with the General as to the extreme difficulty of effecting a debarkation on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of England, and marching an army from Plymouth to London ; he therefore avoids inſiſting on that ſubject, becauſe ſuch a ſcheme would be replete with extravagance on the part of the aggreſſor. "Notwithſtanding (adds he,) the late extraordinary efforts of the French armies in the four quarters of the globe ſeem to demonſtrate that they might be enabled to overcome far greater difficulties than thoſe which would occur during a march from Devonſhire to the capital."

Mr. Groſbert, inſtead of a project liable to ſo many objections, propoſes that an enemy ſhould effect a deſcent between Margate and Beachy Head.—He ſuppoſes the expedition to conſiſt of fifty thouſand effective men, including pioneers and thoſe attached to the artillery and engineers, embarked on board ſix hundred tranſports: the conſumption of theſe, with the addition of ten thouſand ſervants, camp followers, &c. is calculated at ſixty thouſand rations of biſcuit, and two days being allowed for the paſſage, three for the debarkation, and five for the march to London, 620,000 rations of bread will be all that is neceſſary for ten days, while only forty-ſix waggons are required to carry this quantum of proviſions.

"Thus, (ſays he,) one bold effort, a lucky paſſage, a favourable interpoſition of the elements, a ſingle chance, would enable us to throw a body of troops into England, which might march along the ſhorteſt line of operation, with the advantage of having its ſubſiſtence rendered certain all the way from the coaſt to the capital.

"Although theſe ideas do not form the baſis of any project which may be hereafter carried into execution, and notwithſtanding they are merely hazarded on purpoſe to demonſtrate the advantage of taking the neareſt road to the capital, in oppoſition to the hypotheſis of General Lloyd, who has argued in reſpect to the longeſt, yet it is plain that many of the difficulties inherent to the former are obviated by the plan here propoſed, of feeding the army independent of local reſources.—Undoubtedly it would not be proper to leave Dover Caſtle and the forts at Graveſend, as well as that of Tilbury, behind. It would even perhaps be uſeful to effect a ſecond debarkation on the left bank of the Thames; but the attack of the places juſt mentioned would not ſtop the march of the French, as twenty thouſand men might be employed to keep up the communication, as well as to undertake ſieges, while the thirty thouſand that remain would prove more than ſufficient to obtain poſſeſſion of the capital of England, which is only about twenty-three leagues diſtant from the place of debarkation."

We have mentioned this work merely becauſe the ſubject is intereſting; but it is evident that it abounds with a number of abſurdities, and betrays an aſtoniſhing ignorance of the ſituation and reſources of England. Reverſing the ſimple fact, the author ſuppoſes the French provided with a formidable navy and an abundance of tranſports, enabled to land on the open coaſt in a triumphant manner, and to march in ten days to the capital, while the Engliſh fleet is either diſperſed or intimidated, and an army of three hundred thouſand flies in a cowardly manner before a detachment of thirty thouſand men!

"Voyage pittoreſque et hiſtorique de la Iſtrie, de la Dalmatie," &c.—The Tour, both hiſtorical and pictureſque, of Iſtria and Dalmatia, drawn up from the Itinerary of L. F. Cassas, by Joseph Lavalte, of the Philotechnical Society, the Society of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, &c. &c. adorned with Landſcapes, Charts, and Plans, deſigned and formed on the ſpot by Caſſas, Painter and Architect, Author and Editor of the Pictureſque Tour of Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine, and Lower Egypt.

This beautiful work contains no leſs than ſixty-four engravings, beſides a number of vignettes, and is ſold at two different prices, the common-paper edition being diſpoſed of at 210 franks and the vellum at 350. We have already taken notice of this undertaking; but as it is now complete, we ſhall here endeavour to preſent a ſummary.

A ſociety attached to the arts, addicted to the ſtudy of nature, and paſſionately devoted to antiquity, had conceived the project of obtaining engravings of the pictureſque environs of Trieſte. Theſe deſigns were to be executed and publiſhed at Vienna, and the Emperor Joſeph II. not only intereſted himſelf in, but actually patronized thoſe who had formed, the plan.

Caſſas, who at that time happened to reſide at Rome, was ſelected, in 1782, to execute the deſigns alluded to; but this diſtinguiſhed artiſt did not confine himſelf to the views in the neighbourhood of Trieſte; he thought that he would confer a great ſervice on the public by viſiting Iſtria and Dalmatia, which contained certain remarkable monuments of antiquity, of which he propoſed to make drawings.

The ſeductive account which Caſſas preſented by anticipation relative to the pleaſures likely to be derived from ſuch a journey, engaged ſeveral of his friends to accompany him; but they were ſoon diſheartened by the dangers and fatigues incident to ſuch an undertaking, ſo that M. Graſpin, an advocate, and a man of letters, was the only one who did not at laſt abandon him.

The town and neighbourhood of Pola for a conſiderable time occupied the crayons of Caſſas, and furniſhed him with a variety of deſigns, which have been engraved for this work.—Some ruins there have either acquired or retained the name of the palace of Julia, who is ſuppoſed by the author to be Julia Donina, the wife of Septimus Severus, while the tower of Orlando is thought to have been thus deſignated after the hero of Arioſto. Zara, formerly the reſidence of the Proveditor-general of Dalmatia, poſſeſſes but few remains of its former grandeur; its ancient amphitheatre was demoliſhed on purpoſe to ſupply materials for the fortifications, and the place where it formerly ſtood is at preſent occupied by a half-moon battery. The beſt-preſerved monument to be found there is the triumphal arch, which now forms the gate called the San-Gringona, leading to the harbour.

The ruins of Nona, in this neighbourhood, preſent a rich feaſt to the antiquary, and Doctor Danieli has not only decorated his houſe with the ſpoils, but is actually ſurrounded by monuments of Roman grandeur. He poſſeſſes four coloſſal ſtatues, a fine collection of medals, three fragments of Grecian tables, containing decrees, beſides an inſcription which the Eleventh Legion conſecrated to Tiberius.

After contemplating theſe, the travellers viſited Sebenico, on purpoſe to make a drawing of the famous caſcade of Kerka, of which we are preſented with two fine views. Spalanto offered an abundance of materials, and the deſigns made there conſtitute one of the the moſt important portions of the work. Between this place and Salona they diſcovered ſeveral arcades of the aqueduct which conveyed the water thither, and it muſt have been of a prodigious extent, as it reached all the way from a mountain of conſiderable ſize to a valley at ſome diſtance. This uſeful and magnificent building is diſtinctly ſeen above the tops of the trees during its courſe through a thick wood. From Salona Caſſas repaired to Cettina, now denominated Velika Gubowiza, where his pencil was employed in the deſcription of the grand caſcade, after which he returned to Trieſte.

This work, notwithſtanding its price, appears likely to find a ready ſale among the wealthy in moſt countries of Europe.

"La Buſſole de Speculateurs," &c.—The Speculator's Guide, containing a complete and methodical Treatiſe of the Science of Commerce, and the Acquiſitions moſt uſeful to the divers Claſſes of Society.

Scheming, we perceive, extends to every thing in France; for it is the declared object of the preſent work to render familiar to all men "every ſpecies of ſpeculation in whatſoever concerns commerce, banking, rural economy, natural hiſtory, medicine, chemiſtry, and conjecture." This publication at preſent conſiſts of two volumes, but ſeven more are to make their appearance in ſucceſſion. The firſt conſiſts of geography, ancient and modern, with a diſſertation on maritime affairs, an analytical hiſtory of nations and countries, chronological tables, and an account of the various treaties of peace which have taken place from the earlieſt times to the 1ſt of January 1803. Vol. II. under the form of a dictionary, is intended to indicate the various products of the globe, whether natural or manufactured, in alphabetical order.—The third volume is to be dedicated to a development of the banking-ſyſtem. The fourth to commerce, &c. &c.—The work is publiſhed in numbers, the firſt of which contains twenty-eight plates, two of the compaſs and the ſphere, ſixteen geographical charts, and ſixteen of the coſtumes, &c. of different nations. The price is 15 fr. at Paris.

"Choix d'Anecdotes Anciennes et Modernes, ou Recueil choiſi de Traits d'Hiſtoire, et particulièrement de tout ce qui eſt relatif à la Mort de Louis XVI. et de ſa Famille, à leur détention au Temple et aux mortifications qu'ils y ont éprouvées; ouvrage enrichi de Traits Singuliers, de Faits Remarquables, et d'Anecdotes très curieuſes et non encore publiées ſur la Révolution Françaiſe. Troiſiême Edition, revue et entièrement refondue, Cinq vol. 18mo." A Collection of Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern, containing many particulars relative to the Death of Louis XVI. &c.

Theſe five volumes abound with a variety of anecdotes, ſome of which are curious and intereſting, while others are flat and inſipid. We are told, that at the battle of Minden, Saint Peru, who commanded the French grenadiers, finding them expoſed to the fire of a battery, that carried off whole files, trotted calmly along the line, with his ſnuff-box in his hand, exclaiming "Eh bien! mes enfans, qu'eſt ce que c'eſt? du canon? eh bien, ça tue, ça tue, voilà tout!"

The Abbé Prevoſt happening to entertain ſome friends at ſupper, one of his gueſts aſſerted that the moſt honeſt man in the world could not promiſe to himſelf, but that he might ſome day experience the puniſhment reſerved for the vileſt criminals. All preſent but the hoſt, proteſted, in ſucceſſion, againſt this aſſertion; he, when it came to his turn, calmly obſerved that it was very poſſible. "You will doubtleſs allow," added he, "that I am an honeſt man!" "Yes!" rejoined the whole of the company, "Well then," continued the Abbé, "you are all my friends, I depend upon your diſcretion, and I am now about to confide a ſecret to you, which I have never before intruſted to any one. I have been guilty, then, of one of the greateſt crimes, and liable to periſh by an ignominious death!"

On this, all preſent burſt into a laugh, thinking the whole to be jeſt; but after aſſuring them that he was in earneſt, he proceeded as follow:

"I ſhall now explain this enigma to you, by ſtating that I killed my own father.—On leaving college, I became enamoured of a little girl in the neighbourhood, nearly of my own age; I was beloved again, and, in ſhort, obtained every thing that a favoured admirer could deſire, ſo that the moſt flagrant proofs of our indiſcretion were ſoon viſible. I was ſo ſmitten with love, that I was deſirous to paſs my whole life with, and be always at the ſide, of my miſtreſs. In the mean time, my relations preſſed me to decide on my future ſtation in life; I, on the other hand, was averſe from any thing, but the ſecret adoration of the female to whom I was attached; every other occupation appeared to me diſagreeable.

"My father, who had begun to conceive ſome ſuſpicions relative to the motives of this indifference, now watched all my motions, and at length detected the whole intrigue. On this he repaired to the apartment of my miſtreſs, then three or four months with child, at the very moment, too, when I happened to be there, and reproached her bitterly in my preſence on account of her criminal connexion with me. I, however, preſerved the moſt profound ſilence until after he had overwhelmed her with injuries, obſerving, at the ſame time, that ſhe would prove an obſtacle to my riſe in life. Then, and then only, ſhe began to juſtify herſelf, and having burſt into tears, I, for the firſt time, preſumed to defend her.

"My father, at this, became outrageous, and carried his paſſion ſo far as to ſtrike the poor unfortunate creature; he even gave her a kick in the belly, on which ſhe fainted away. No ſooner did this occur than, loſing all recollection, I flew on my parent, and precipitated him over the ſtair-caſe, in conſequence of which he was ſo dangerouſly wounded by the fall, that he ceaſed to exiſt in the courſe of the ſame evening.

"He, however, had the generoſity to forbear mentioning the circumſtance; and it being ſuppoſed that he had died a natural death, he was buried in the uſual manner, and I was thus ſaved by his ſilence both from puniſhment and opprobrium. Notwithſtanding this I was not the leſs ſenſible of the enormity of my fault, and I for a long time preſerved a certain kind of melancholy, which nothing could diſſipate. In conſequence of ſuch a fatal event I determined to bury my regret and my affliction within the ſolitude of a cloiſter, and I accordingly made choice of the order of Clugny for that purpoſe. It is, perhaps, to be attributed to the profound melancholy which this firſt error of my youth imparted to the reſt of my life, that I have always made choice of tragic events, of critical ſituations, and of ſombre and lugubrous colours, for the ſubjects of my literary ſpeculations."

"Sur les Finances, le Commerce, la Marine, & les Colonies."—On the Finances, the Marine, and the Colonies, by M. M———, 2 vols. 8vo.

The French have written for nearly a century on the ſubjects treated of in this work; magnificent theories have been publiſhed, new ſyſtems tried, and nothing has been wanting to enſure conſequent proſperity and ſucceſs, but the practicability of the meaſures themſelves; for it is now evident that the navy, the commerce, and the diſtant ſettlements of that nation, are in a worſe ſtate than ever; while the ſituation of the treaſury precludes the poſſibility of achieving any great enterpriſe whatſoever.

The author (M. MICHAUD) has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his labours on the finances; and he is ſtill of opinion, that the benefit of "good example" is alone wanting to enſure ſucceſs. His fundamental principles are at once ſimple and ſpecious; they conſiſt in a diviſion of the impoſts, a ſimplification in their collection, and a diminution in the expences of their collection. In reſpect to the nature of the taxes, he aſſerts that thoſe in *kind* are impracticable; and although it was formerly cuſtomary in the upper parts of Provence to receive ſuch, (being adopted by the States on account of the poverty and ſterility of certain cantons), yet that this mode would be at once onerous and improductive, when applied to the totality of a nation.

The next queſtion that engages the author's attention, is whether direct or indirect impoſitions be the beſt? He is clearly of opinion, that the latter ought to be preferred. He then replies to certain objections which have been ſtarted againſt this ſpecies of contribution, and juſtly obſerves, at the ſame time, that whatever mode may be adopted, inconveniencies will always ariſe; becauſe, taxes being in themſelves evils, no poſitive good can be expected from them. However, as theſe evils are inevitable, the beſt mode, according to him, is to divide the burden, ſo as to lay it upon immoveable property, that which is expended in conſumption, and that which is imported, more eſpecially, if it be the intereſt of the ſtate to prevent the introduction of the laſt. In ſhort, it is the confirmed opinion of M. Michaud:

1. That the impoſts ought to be farmed out, rather than collected by Government.
2. That it is not economical to make uſe of economy in reſpect to certain branches ſpecified by him.
3. That it is important to unite in the ſame hands all the objects rendered ſuſceptible of the ſame forms of adminiſtration.
4. That it is politic and uſeful to recur to certain companies of finance, and to confide to different agencies thoſe parts which have neither connection nor analogy.

It is eaſy to perceive from this analyſis that the plan here pointed out is exactly that of the *farmers-general* of the ancient government.

"Lettres Philoſophiques et Hiſtoriques à My Lord S***, ſur l'Etat Moral and Politique de l'Inde, des Indous, et de quelques autres Principaux Peuples de l'Aſie, &c." Philoſophical and Hiſtorical Letters, addreſſed to Lord S***, relative to the Moral and Political State of India, the Hindoos, and ſome other of the principal Nations of Aſia, at the commencement of the nineteenth Century, by the Author of the Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Art of War, from its origin to our own Days. 1 vol. 8vo.

The facts contained in theſe letters are chiefly borrowed from the volumes publiſhed by the Society at Calcutta, together with the publications of M. Langles, and other learned Frenchmen, to whom the oriental languages are familiar. Among the latter of theſe may be reckoned many intelligent writers, ſuch as Anquetil, Sonnerat, Dupleix, Poivre, and Buſſy, but the Engliſh have, of late years, attained ſuch a ſuperiority, not only in arms, but in the leſs guilty conqueſt of ſcience, in that portion of the globe, that the other European nations are far behind in every thing relative, not only to the antiquities, but even to the preſent ſtate of Aſia.

"Fables de Loqman, ſurnommée le Sage." Fables of Loqman or Lockman, ſurnamed the Sage, tranſlated from the Arabick, and preceded by a Notice relative to this celebrated Fabuliſt, by J. J. MARCEL.

This publication, which is printed at the preſs of the French Republic, is the ſecond edition of a work of ſome celebrity, and it poſſeſſes the additional recommendation of being augmented by four new fables not edited before. In the former impreſſion, which was publiſhed at Cairo, in 1799, the Arabic text accompanied the introduction; but in the new one this is omitted, as well as ſeveral of the notes. On the whole, however, the edition of Paris is ſuperior to that of Cairo.

C. Marcel, in common with moſt of the

Orientaliſts, conſiders the fables of Lockman, as the models imitated by all ſubſequent fabuliſts, without excepting even Æſop himſelf. It ought not to be omitted, that the preſent volume contains the charming apologue of the drop of rain changed into a pearl, which has been more than once imitated in our own language.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

“ L'Italienne; ou, Amour et Perſévérance.” The Fair Italian; or, Love and Perſeverance, by F.D. Author of Dunois; or, the Pupil of Love and Mars.

M. F. D. ſeizes this occaſion to overturn an opinion relative to the ladies of Italy, but too generally prevalent. He accordingly endeavours to prove by means of an anecdote, which he declares to be *genuine*, that many of the females of that country, to an uncommon energy of paſſion, joins a fidelity ſeldom to be met with elſewhere.

Denneval, a young Frenchman, paſſionately addicted to the fine arts, embarks, at Marſeilles, on purpoſe to viſit Italy. His veſſel, although bound for Genoa, happens to be carried by a tempeſt to Naples, and he luckily arrives time enough to witneſs an eruption of Veſuvius! This ſpectacle, at once ſublime and terrible, naturally induces him to mention the death of the elder Pliny, and we are preſented with an intereſting account of the laſt ſcene in the life of that celebrated naturaliſt, imitated, rather than tranſlated, from the memorable Epiſtle of the younger Pliny.

From Naples, Denneval repairs firſt to Rome, and then to Florence, and, mingling a paſſionate attachment to painting and ſculpture with an equally ardent attachment to intrigue, he at once deſcribes the famous monuments of ancient and modern art, and enumerates thoſe amours, in which he, of courſe, was the hero; every heart yielding on the firſt ſummons to the charms of this fortunate and all-accompliſhed Frenchman!

Immediately on his arrival at Milan, a young widow, rich, noble, and beautiful, becomes deeply enamoured of our gay adventurer, and even ſeizes the firſt opportunity to declare her paſſion. But, being now ſatiated with his conqueſts, and deſpiſing a nation where the women appeared to be ſo facile, he returns to Paris, delivers himſelf over to the noiſy pleaſures of that gay capital, and ſoon fixes his attachment on an actreſs, who in return ſpends all his fortune.

Notwithſtanding his repulſive conduct and ſudden departure from Italy, Oretta, the fair Venetian, becomes more deeply enamoured than before. After a ſhort delay, ſhe ſets out in purſuit of the man ſhe adores, and ſearches for him in vain in ſeveral of the neighbouring cities. Having, at length, heard of his return to Paris, ſhe purſues him thither, and finds him, not only ruined, but in a languiſhing ſtate of health, which rendered it extremely probable that he would ſoon be numbered with the dead. While in this condition, her care, attention, and patience, ſnatch him from the tomb, and his heart, at length, moved by this ſingular inſtance of affection, actually begins to relent. To complete her triumph, ſhe not only pays all his debts, but demonſtrates to him by the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, that his gay comedian had not remained faithful: on this, he determines to conſecrate that life, which ſhe had thus preſerved, to her happineſs, and an union founded on love and eſteem immediately enſues.

“ L'Homme Errant Fixé par la Raiſon, &c.” The Wanderer Fired by Reaſon, by Madame GASCON DUFOUR, Author of the Dangers of Coquetry, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, which enjoys the ineſtimable advantage of poſſeſſing a moral baſis, has already paſſed through two editions, and being entirely different from thoſe improper publications, which hurt the morals, and corrupt the heart, may be either read or noticed without ſcruple.

Celidor, a young man, poſſeſſing a large fortune, and educated according to the ſtricteſt principles, becomes eager at a certain age, to render himſelf better acquainted with mankind! Accordingly, taking leave of his confidential friend, M. De Tobers, at Beziers, he promiſes to make him acquainted with his obſervations on the manners, manufactures, and cuſtoms, of the different provinces through which he intended to travel. His reflections abound with amiable examples of philanthrophy, and ſome of his letters even afford intelligence, fitted to appear among the ſtatiſtical remarks of the age.

But unhappily, his philoſophical journey is interrupted and even marred by love, and, to crown his misfortunes, the object of his attachment is a married lady, the wife of one of his friends! Deeply enamoured with Madame d'Albron, he repairs to the caſtle in which ſhe reſides, and where he himſelf becomes expoſed to all the diſtractions ariſing from violent love on one ſide, and a nice ſenſe of honour on the other. At length, Celidor triumphs over his attachment, and he is partly enabled

bled to achieve this conqueſt by means of the ſociety of Mademoiſelle d'Aſtrais, a young lady, who proves to be the companion and confidant of Madame d'Albron; this ſenſible female renovates his courage, and pours conſolation into his wounded ſpirit.

He now reſumes his original deſign, recommences his journey, and applies himſelf as uſual to his former purſuits: but he finds himſelf ſeized with a new paſſion, for the remembrance of Mademoiſelle d'Aſtrais every where haunts him; and meeting with that lady on his return to Beziers, the many amiable qualities of her heart induce him to make an offer of his hand. They are accordingly united in the bands of matrimony, and enjoy all the pleaſure likely to be derived from a virtuous and honourable connection.

"Thaira & Fernando; ou, les Amours d'une Peruvienne et d'un Eſpagnol." Thaira and Fernando; or, the Amours of a Peruvian and a Spaniard, 1 vol. 12mo.

Thaira is an idolater, and her lover, Fernando, profeſſes the Chriſtian religion; this circumſtance becomes an inſurmountable obſtacle to their union, for the lovely Peruvian, preferring the prejudices in which ſhe had been educated, to a marriage with her lover, determines rather to abjure her favourite than her faith. Fernando, however, either leſs ſcrupulous, or more deeply enamoured, under pretence of rendering philoſophy victorious over fanaticiſm, determines to renounce the religion of his fathers; and the grand obſtacle being thus removed, an union immediately enſues.

"Sophie, ou, mon Voyage à Beſançon," &c.—Sophia, or my Journey to Beſançon, by P. J. SALES, 2 vols. 12mo.

M. SALES, the author of this Novel, has been bred to the bar, but like ſome of our Engliſh lawyers, he permits himſelf occaſionally to indulge in literary excurſions. On this occaſion, he follows the example of his own countryman CHAPELLE, and our RICHARDSON; from the latter of whom he has borrowed the motto prefized to his work, viz. "That love in a worthy and honeſt man is nothing but virtue joined with ſenſibility."

To give a greater degree of intereſt to the adventure, the hero is ſuppoſed to be a grandſon of the celebrated J. Jacques Rouſeau; while the heroine, after being forced into a marriage with a man ſhe diſlikes, in conſequence of the commands of an inexorable father, is ſuddenly relieved from her thraldom, by the death of her huſband, a circumſtance which enables the lovers to fulfil their original engagement.

Theſe two little volumes contain ſo much poetry, as to render the whole rather inſipid, and on this occaſion, at leaſt, the author has forgotten the remark of his favourite Greſſet.

"Que trop de vers entrainent trop d'ennui."

"Elzean & Corradin; ou, les Guerriers Rivaux; Elzean and Corradin, or the rival Warriors; to which is added the Story of Eleonora, or the Gipſey; by Madame C. D.

The ſubject of this Romance is coëval with the Cruſades. Elzean is the only ſon of the Baron de'Roſny. Burning with ardour to acquire glory, he ſets off for the holy land, under the conduct of Reynold, his father's ſquire. Having arrived at the camp of Louis le Jeune, where his reputation had already preceded him; the famous Eleonora of Guyenne, the conſort of that monarch, immediately conceives a paſſion for this celebrated chevalier. At the ſiege of Damaſcus, he ſoon after diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his exploits; and on this occaſion, he finds a rival worthy of his prowefs, in the perſon of the brave Corradin, the governor of that city.

Having ſoon after ſeized on a neighbouring caſtle, which contained the beautiful Fatima, the miſtreſs of the Saracen warrior, juſt mentioned, this lady alſo becomes enamoured with the Chriſtian knight, who prefers her even to Zoraida, whom he had captured from the Arabs. In conſequence of a previous promiſe he, however, reſtores her to Corradin, who, that he might not be outdone in generoſity, ſends her back to his rival.

Eleonora, or the Gipſey, contains the adventures of a ſuperſtitious Engliſh woman, who is ſaid to have died at Naples, in 1783, ſoon after having received a ring from her lover. This fatal effect was produced by the prediction of a Gipſey, who had aſſured the lady in queſtion, that whoſoever ſhould tranſmit her ſuch a preſent, would prove the occaſion of her death.

It is not a little remarkable, that a work has lately appeared at Rouen, written by M. HURARD DE SAINT DESIRE, in which a ſimilar ſtory is told, and it is inſiſted upon the author, that the fact admits of no doubt whatſoever.

DRAMA.

"Le Baiſer & la Quittance; ou, une Aventure de Garriſon; the Kiſs and

Receipt; or an Adventure in a Garriſon, a Comedy.

The ſingularity of the title, added to the report, that this play was the joint production of ſeveral perſons of celebrity, attracted a great concourſe of people to the Comic Opera, in the Rue Feydeau, where this piece came out.

The plot is briefly as follows: A young Captain, in a regiment of foot, very gay, and very indiſcreet, being highly diſpleaſed that Major Dorbel ſhould moſt inhumanly ſeclude his niece from the eyes and homage of all the officers in the regiment, takes an opportunity to joke with him one day, on this ſubject, while they remained in the garriſon of Phalſbourg. In the courſe of this converſation he not only offers to lay a wager with this field-officer, that he would introduce himſelf into the company of his fair relation; but that he would even obtain a kiſs from her, with a receipt, certifying the fact, ſigned by her own hand.

This propoſition having been readily acceded to, on the part of the ſcrupulous old Major, the youthful Fonroſe immediately obtains the aſſiſtance of an adroit rogue, of the name of Laquinte, who happened to be a fifer in the ſame regiment. By his means he is enabled to introduce himſelf in the diſguiſe of a ſhopkeeper, at the ſequeſtered manſion in which the niece reſides; but the houſekeeper, who was upon her guard, immediately runs to her maſter, and he enters juſt in time to prevent the kiſs from being ſtolen by ſurpriſe.

But notwithſtanding this unfortunate accident, the young man is not abaſhed; on the contrary, he determines to ſucceed, through ſheer impudence, and therefore pretends to quarrel with his ſuperior officer, whom he actually challenges.

In the mean time, while the veteran Dorbel repairs to the *Boes de Saint-Laurent*, to meet, as he ſuppoſes, Fonroſe, and thus becomes more attentive to his honour than his intereſt; his adverſary, taking advantage of his abſence, introduces himſelf once more into the houſe, having now aſſumed the character of an old officer, and being dreſſed for that purpoſe, in a large tye-wig, a ruſty ſuit of regimentals, with a black ribbon over one of his eyes, which appeared to be rendered blind, in conſequence of a wound.

This well-affected reſemblance of age, having impoſed both on the houſekeeper and the young lady, the hero of the adventure, in a feigned voice, pretends that he had waited on the latter on purpoſe to inquire, in perſon, into the conduct of his nephew, who, he ſaid, gave him much trouble, and was at that very moment under an arreſt, on account of his improper behaviour to her. He at the ſame time, endeavoured to utter the beſt excuſe poſſible on the occaſion, and offered to make any reparation in his power.

The ſevere tone aſſumed by an irritated uncle, immediately moves the ſenſibility of Laura, and ſhe not only freely forgives the young officer, but even ſolicits his pardon. The pretended relation, at firſt ſeems to make ſome reſiſtance, but he at length permits himſelf to relent out of reſpect to the amiable object who had requeſted his forgiveneſs, and concludes the converſation, by demanding the kiſs of peace, which the lady grants without any ceremony to the aged officer.

One point was thus gained, but how was it poſſible to obtain the fatal receipt, without which the other would be of no avail? This alſo is overcome, by means of a ſtratagem. Some merchandize had been left, and diſpoſed of, and it being now neceſſary to certify the particulars, Laura, the unſuſpecting Laura, immediately ſubſcribes a liſt, in which, among other articles was, ſurreptitiouſly, introduced that of the kiſs!

By means of this trick, Dorbel, on his return from the *Boes de Saint-Laurent*, finds his niece had committed an imprudence, in conſequence of which he had loſt his wager. But the whole affair is at length arranged in an amicable manner, by the marriage of Fonroſe and Laura, who in the courſe of only two interviews had become deeply enamoured of each other.

POETRY.

"La Pitié; Poëme en Quatre Chants."—Pity; a Poem in Four Cantos, by James Delille. 1 vol. with plates.

This poem, ſo long deſired, and rendered, even before the appearance of the whole, ſo celebrated both in conſequence of the reputation of its author, and the fragments inſerted by anticipation in the journals, has loſt nothing of its fame by publication. Notwithſtanding the criticiſms which have accompanied its progreſs, ſeveral different editions have diſappeared in ſucceſſion, as ſoon as they were announced, ſo that the author of the "Géorgiques," the "Jardins," and "l'Homme des Champs," ſtill maintains his priſtine reputation in the opinion of the public.

The firſt Canto depicts "Pity," as exerciſed towards animals, domeſtics, relations, friends, and all thoſe who, either by their ſituation or their misfortunes, poſſeſs a claim upon ſuch minds as are not totally bereft of ſenſibility. The ſecond treats of thoſe charitable inſtitutions, which every beneficent government erects for the relief of the diſtreſſed. The third exhibits thoſe efforts which compaſſion is enabled to effect during times of calamity, and more eſpecially amidſt the ſtormy periods of a revolution.

The following quotation will convey an idea of the author's ſenſibility in reſpect to certain domeſtic animals, particularly the dog :—

" Animal généreux, modèle d'amitié,
Qui, le jour et la nuit prodiguant les ſervices,
Gouvernes nos troupeaux, ou gardes nos hoſpices,
Dont l'œil nous cherche encor de ſes regards mourans,
Sois donc et le ſujet et l'honneur de mes chants :
O toi qui, conſolant ta royale maîtreſſe,[*]
Juſqu'au dernier ſoupir lui prouvas ta tendreſſe,
Qui charmois ſes malheurs, égayois ſa priſon,
O ! des adieux d'un frère unique et triſte don ![†]
Helas ! lorſque le ſort qui lui ravit ſon père
Pour comble de malheur la ſépara d'un frère,
Livré ſeul aux rigueurs d'un deſtin ennemi,
Pour elle, il ſe priva de ſon dernier ami.
Que dis-je ? des tyrans, incroyable caprice !
Celui qui fit traîner ſes parens au ſupplice,
Qui l'entoura de morts, l'accabla de revers,
Lui laiſſa l'animal, compagnon de ſes fers.
Et moi, qui proſcrivis leurs honneurs funéraires,
J'implore un monument pour des cendres ſi chères,[‡]
Pour toi qui, preſque ſeul au ſiècle des ingrats,
Dans les temps du malheur ne l'abandonnas pas !
Va donc dans l'Elyſée, où ton ombre repoſe,
Jouir des doux honneurs de ton apothéoſe !
Je ne te mettrai point près du chien de Procris,
J'offre un plus doux aſile à tes manes chéris ;
De Poniatowki, de ſa ſœur vertueuſe,
Les jardins recevront ton ombre généreuſe.
La, parmi les gazons, les ruiſſeaux et les bois,
Tu dormiras tranquille ; et la fille des rois,
En proie à tant de maux, objet de tant d'alarmes,
Y reviendra pleurer, s'il lui reſte de larmes."

Here follows an intereſting paſſage relative to the fate of thoſe obliged from poverty to have recourſe to the aſſiſtance of others.

" Je chante l'homme en proie à des maux plus cruels,
Qui, loin de ſes amis et des toits paternels,
Perdant de ſes foyers la douceur domeſtique,
Attend ou la Juſtice ou la Pitié publique.
Viens donc, ô ma Déeſſe ! entrons dans ce ſéjour,
Où l'homme, dans les fers, languit privé du jour,
Hélas ! tandis qu'auprès de leurs jeunes compagnes,
Dans les riches cités, dans les vertes campagnes,
Ses amis d'autrefois amuſent leurs loiſirs ;
Lorſque, donnant à tous le ſignal des plaiſirs,
L'airain retentiſſant, et l'aiguille muette
Du temps, qui la conduit, vagabonde interprète,
Marquent au laboureur la fin de ſes travaux,
Aux mineurs haraſſés une trève à leurs maux ;
Apellent chaque ſoir la jeuneſſe folâtre
Aux délices du bal, aux pompes du théâtre,
Où, d'un moment plus cher annonçant le retour,
De l'heure fortunée avertiſſent l'amour ;
Le Temps, par la douleur, lui meſure les heures.
Réduit, pour ſeul plaiſir, dans ces noires demeures,
A lire quelques mots, où d'autres avant lui
Sur ces terribles murs ont tracé leur ennui ;
Il eſt ſeul, dans un long et lugubre ſilence,
Pour lui le jour s'achève et le jour recommence ;
Pour lui, plus de beaux jours, de ruiſſeaux, de gazon,
Cette voûte eſt ſon ciel, ces murs ſon horizon ;
Son regard, élevé vers le flambeau céleſte,
Vient mourir dans la nuit de ſon cachot funeſte ;
Rien n'égaye à ſes yeux ſa morne obſcurité ;
Ou ſi par des barreaux, avares de clarté,
Un foible jour ſe gliſſe en ces antres funèbres,
Il redouble pour lui les horreurs des ténèbres,
Et, le cœur conſumé d'un regret ſans eſpoir,
Il cherche la lumière, et gémit de la voir."

We ſhall conclude with a quotation relative to the crimes which unfortunately accompanied the late revolution in France.

" A peine la Diſcorde, en ſes noirs ſacrifices,
Du ſang de l'innocence a goûté les prémices,

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[*] La reine avoit un chien qui la ſuivit à la Conciergerie, et qui, ſans ceſſe repouſſé et maltraité, couchoit à la porte de cette priſon, et y revint après la mort de ſa maîtreſſe.

[†] Marie-Thérèſe-Charlotte avoit reçu du ſon frère un chien qu'elle emmena avec elle en ſortant du Temple, qui a voyagé avec elle, et qui a péri en 1801, en tombant d'un balcon du palais Poniatowki à Varſovie.

[‡] M. Deliile avoit blâmé, dans un autre poëme, les honneurs du tombeau accordés aux chiens ; il chante ici la palinodie.

Sa terrible moiſſon le pourſuit en tout lieu ;
Les temples des beaux-arts, les demeures de Dieu,
Les lieux où nous prions les puiſſances céleſtes
Des proſcrits entaſſés ſont les dépôts funeſtes.
Tous les bras ſont vendus, tous les cœurs ſont cruels.
Image de ces dieux, la terreur des mortels,
Dont nul n'oſe aborder l'autel impitoyable,
Que dégoûtant du ſang de quelque miſérable.
L'idole à qui la France a confié ſon ſort,
N'accepte que du ſang, ne ſourit qu'à la mort.
Femme, enfant, ſont voués à ſon culte terrible,
L'innocente beauté pare ſa pompe horrible :
La hache eſt ſans repos, la crainte ſans eſpoir ;
Le matin dit les noms des victimes du ſoir ;
L'effroi veille au milieu des familles tremblantes,
Les jours ſont inquiets et les nuits menaçantes.
Imprudent, jadis fier de ton nom, de ton or,
Hâte-toi d'enfouir tes titres, ton tréſor !
Tout ce qui fut heureux demeure ſans excuſe,
L'opulence dénonce, et la naiſſance accuſe.
Pour racheter tes jours, en vain ton or eſt prêt ;
Le fiſc inexorable a dicté ton arrêt,
L'avidité peut vendre une paix paſſagère ;
Mais elle veut ſa proie, et ſa proie toute entière.
Ne parle plus d'amis, de devoirs, de liens,
Plus d'amis, de parens et de concitoyens :
Le fils épouvanté craint l'abord de ſon père,
Le frère ſe détourne à l'aſpect de ſon frère,
L'amour même eſt timide, et dans ſon abandon
La nature eſt ſans voix ſous des lois ſans pardon."

"Poëſies de Marguerite Eleonore Clotilde de Vallon Chalys," &c.—The poetical works of MARGERITA ELEONORA CLOTILDA DE VALLON CHALYS, afterwards Madame de Surville, a French Poeteſs of the 15th Century, 1 vol. 8vo.

We are told by Vanderbourg, the Editor, that this lady was born in 1405, and in 1495, chaunted the triumphs of Charles VIII. Although ſhe never quitted the province in which ſhe was born, yet her language is aſſerted to be ſuperior to that of Marot; and to render the whole more ſurprizing, this accompliſhed female was not perſonally acquainted with any of the great writers of her time, and, if we are to believe her panegyriſt, only profited ſo far by their writings as to avoid the bad taſte then prevalent.

"Married at fifteen years of age, to a young Chevalier, who defended the cauſe of Charles VII. againſt the Engliſh, and the Duke of Burgundy, ſhe addreſſed an Epiſtle to him, which Sappho herſelf would not have daſavowed, but which, ſo far from containing any ſentiments capable of alarming the ſtricteſt virtue, only breathed the fire of patriotiſm and conjugal love. This ſame female dictated rules for French compoſition, which were not adopted until two centuries afterwards, although ſhe herſelf conſtantly obſerved them. She was greatly reſpected by Margaret of Scotland, the daughter-in-law of Charles VII. and ſhe had many pupils, who inherited a portion of her talents : the veſtiges of her ſchool are, however, entirely obliterated, and ſhe remained unknown to all the literary men of her age. After the lapſe of three centuries," adds the Editor, "I now preſent a portion of her works, ſnatched, as if by a miracle, from the ravages of time, and the diſaſters of the late revolution."

As this work appears to be conſidered as apocryphal by ſome of the French critics, who are pleaſed to rank it with the productions of our Chatterton, we ſhall content ourſelves with the tranſcription of a few lines by way of a ſpecimen:

HEROIDE A SON ESPOULX BERENGER.

"Clotilde au ſien amy doulce mande accolade,
A ſon eſpoulx, ſalut, reſpect, amour !
Ah ! tandis qu'eſplorée et de cœur ſi malade,
Te quier la nuict, te redemande au jour,
Que deviens, où cours-tu ! loing de ta bien aymée,
Où les deſtins entraiſnent donc tes pas !
Faut que le dize, hélas ! ſ'en croy la Renommée,
De bien long temps ne te revoyrai pas !
Bellone, au front d'arhain, ravage nos provinces ;
France eſt en proye aux dents des léoparts :
Banny par ſes ſubjects, le plus noble des princes
Erre, et proſcript en ſes propres remparts,
De chaſtels en chaſtels et de villes en villes,
Contrainct de fuyr lieux où devoit régner,
Pendant qu'hommes felons, clercs et tourbes ſerviles
L'ozent, ô crime ! en juſdment aſſigner !
Non, non ; ne peult durer tant coupable vertige ;
O peuple Franc, reviendraz à ton roy !
Et, pour te rendre à luy, quand faudroit d'ung prodige,
L'attends du ceil en ce commun deſroy.
De tant de maulx, amy, ce penſer me conſole:
Onc n'a pars vengié divins ſecours
Comme deſgatz de flots, de volcans et d'Eole,
Plus ſont affreux, plus croy que ſeront courts."

"Nouvelle Almanack des Muſes," &c. A New Almanack of the Muſes, for the Gregorian year 1803.

This little periodical work contains a variety of French poetry, among which we find an Ode on the death of a celebrated naturaliſt, (*Ode ſur la Mort de Dolomieu*); and verſes on the anniverſary of the birth of a female author, (*Anniverſaire de la Naiſſance de Madame du Boccage*), by FORTUNEE BRIQUET. The following extract from the *Epître à Molière*, by C. VALMALETE, exhibits the promiſe of talents; the poet of the preſent, laments that the ſatiriſt of the laſt age is no more, on account of the abundant crop of folly that now prevails:

"Fière de ton abſence, elle régne, et ſa voix
Sans obſtacle chez nous dicte aujourd'hui des loix;
Elle n'a plus l'habit d'un marquis ou d'un comte,
Ni de ces fats titrés qui, ſans crainte et ſans honte,
Cachant ſous de grands airs le plus petit eſprit,
Ne ſavaient que jouer, boire et vivre à crédit;
Mais elle a pris le ton, la groteſque manière
D'un nouveau-parvenu, dont l'écorce groſſière
De ſon eſprit groſſièr eſt l'emblême certain.
En vain le gout par toi fut vengé de Cotin;
Chaque jour dans Paris voit croître ſa famille:
Un peuple de Cotins autour de nous fourmille.
De la gloire d'un jour zêlateurs forcenés,
A ſe détruire entre eux on les voit acharnés;
Leur Muſe ſe nourrit de fiel, de calomnie;
La haine et ſes fureurs, voilà tout leur génie!
L'un ſe dit philoſophe, et n'eſt point tolérant;
L'autre croit tout ſavoir, et n'eſt qu'un ignorant:
Tous montrent à l'envi le ſeul talent de nuire;
L'art de calomnier eſt pour eux l'art d'écrire.
Du Louvre à la cité, de la ville au faubourg
Circule librement l'effronté calembourg;
Le vrai ſeul nous déplait, et banni ſans ſcrupule,
Le naturel bientôt ſera ſeul ridicule.
Ah! s'il n'était du moins banni que des écrits!
Mais partout le menſonge infecte les eſprits, etc.

"Poéſies de FRANÇOIS-MARIE-GUILLAUME DUAULT." The Poems of FRANCIS MARY WILLIAM DUAULT.

The author of this little volume has trodden in the ſteps of Parny and Bertin. The preſent collection is divided into two parts; the firſt is entitled "The Athéniade; or, Loves," and the ſecond "The Four Seaſons." Citizen Duault, like all young poets, is greatly attached to a rural life, and the charming ſcenes preſented by the country. In the following deſcription of a village he endeavours to unite ſylvan deſcriptions with the effuſions of the heart:

"Que puis-je ſouhaiter dans ce modeſte enclos
Où je poſſède en paix l'objet de ma tendreſſe?
Ici, n'avons-nous pas l'amour, la liberté,
Des fleurs, des lits de mouſſe, un ruiſſeau ſous l'ombrage,
Des chênes pour l'hiver, des tilleuls pour l'éte,
Un verger, des moiſſons, leurs travaux, la ſanté,
Tout ce qui paſſe enfin pour les tréſors du ſage?
Ah! tous ces jardins ſi pompeux
Qu'en ſes vers enchanteurs a célébré Delille,
Me rendraient-ils jamais plus content, plus heureux;
Me verraient-ils plus amoureux?
L'Amour n'a t-il pas tout dès qu'il trouve un aſyle?
Ce toit ne brille point au ſommet d'un côteau;
Les débris diſperſés d'un antique château,
De rochers caverneux les maſſes entaſſées,
N'égarent point ici l'eſſor de mes penſées:
De plus ſimples objets y contentent mon cœur.
D'un bois myſtérieux la ſauvage épaiſſeur,
Des buiſſons, des roſiers, un aſpect ſolitaire,
De la poſſeſſion le preſtige ordinaire,
Font de cette retraite un ſéjour enchanté.
Là, fille du repos et de la liberté,
Fière autant que volage, un peu capricieuſe,
Fuyant d'un cabinet l'enceinte ſoucieuſe,
Et les in-folios, et leurs ſecs amateurs,
L'Imagination me promet ſes faveurs.
Là, plus ſouvent encor l'amiable Réverie,
D'eſpoir, de ſouvenirs, de chimères nourrie,
Le cou nonchalament incliné ſur ſon ſein,
Les yeux fixes, marchant à pas lents, ſans deſſein,
Effeuillant un bouquet d'une main indolente,
Entretient dans mon cœur le ſonge qui l'enchante;
Me guide en m'égarant, et par un long détour
M'amène vers la grotte où m'appelait l'Amour.

The following inſcriptions are engraven on a beech, and the other deſigned for an urn, will ſuffice to ſhow that our youthful poet knows how to excel even in plaintive and melancholy ſubjects ;

VERS GRAVÉS SUR UN HETRE.

" Lorſque mon amante fidelle
Ici viendra chercher le frais,
Zéphire, effleure ſes attraits
Du jeu careſſant de ton aile.
Et toi, l'ornement de ces lieux,
Bel arbre que ſon nom décore,
Ne révèle de tous mes vœux
Que celui de l'y voir encore.

L'URNE.

" Du cercueil où repoſe Heloïſe fidelle
Ce vaſe renferme un débris :
Que ce monument vous rappelle
Et ſes malheurs et ſes écrits.
O vous, triſtes amans, dont la mélancholie
Cherche ici le ſilence et fuit l'éclat du jour,
Plaignez, plaignez les maux que nous cauſe l'amour
Mais conſacrez-lui votre vie"

Account of the ANCIENT TAPESTRY *repreſenting the Invaſion of England by* WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR, *embroidered by* QUEEN MATILDA.*

THIS Tapeſtry, which is at preſent exhibited to the public, repreſents a ſeries of the events of one of the greateſt and moſt fortunate expeditions that ever was undertaken—*The Conqueſt of England, in 1066, by William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the Conqueror.* This hiſtorical monument is acknowledged by all connoiſſeurs as contemporary with the Conqueſt ; and the tradition of the country in which it was found (not decreaſed by the lapſe of ſeven centuries,) attributes the work to Queen Matilda, the wife of William. The tradition is, that the Princeſs, with the Ladies of her Court, wrought the ſeries of the events of this memorable enterprize. If we may compare the rudeneſs of the feudal times with the ſimplicity of the heroic times of antiquity, we may alſo compare Matilda, who traces the conqueſt of England with her needle, with the Helen of Homer, who traced on canvas the exploits of the Trojans and of the Greeks before Troy.

This tapeſtry, which is 214 feet in length, and eighteen inches in breadth, was exhibited from time immemorial, on certain days of the year, in the cathedral church of Bayeux. This ſolemn and periodical exhibition has, no doubt, contributed to preſerve the tradition reſpecting the origin of this work.

Latin inſcriptions are placed at the head of each event ; and this tapeſtry of Matilda may be conſidered as determining certain doubtful points in hiſtory, and may correct the errors, and ſupply the defects, of the writers of the time. We ſhall give a ſhort account of each of theſe events.

No. I.—*Rex. Edward.*—Edward King of England,

Seated on his throne, commands Harold to depart for Normandy, to announce to Duke William, that he has named him as ſucceſſor to the Engliſh throne. Duke William was the near relation of the King of England. The latter was already aſſured of William's intention to accept the crown, by the means of Robert, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who before this had been diſpatched to the Duke with a ſimilar meſſage.

No. II.—*Harold, Dux Anglorum, et ſui Milites, equitant ad Boſham.*—Harold, Duke of the Engliſh, marches with his Cavalry to Boſham, to embark.

Here Harold is called the Duke of the Engliſh. Cotemporary hiſtorians ſpeak of him as Duke of Weſſex, and Earl of Kent. Theſe figures furniſh curious obſervations relative to the coſtume and manners of the times.—Harold marches with a falcon on his hand, according to the cuſtom of the great lords of the times ; his dogs precede him. His beard is ſhaved ; but he wears muſtachios, which we do not perceive in the figures of Frenchmen of the ſame period. The ſhort cloak attached to the right ſhoulder is ſuch as has formed, in all times ſince, the drapery of heraldry.

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* Engravings of this tapeſtry, which is wrought in thread and worſted of different colours, on a ground of white ſtuff, are to be found in the ſixth and eighth Volumes of the Academy of *Belles Lettres*, with an explanation by Lancelot ; and in the firſt and ſecond Volumes of *The French Monarchy*, by Montfaucon. We have availed ourſelves, in this deſcription, of ſeveral obſervations of theſe two learned men.

No. III.—*Eccleſia*:—A Church.

After Harold had arrived at Boſham, a ſea-port belonging to that Prince, he and his ſquire proceed to church to pray for a happy paſſage. It is to be obſerved, that trees rudely drawn, edifices, and drapery, form the partitions between the different parts of the hiſtory, in the ſame manner as in the ancient *baſs-relievos.*

No. IV.—*Hic Harold mare navigavit.*—Harold embarks.

Harold and his ſuite, previous to embarking, partake of a collation. Several of them drink out of large horns, whoſe uſe is very ancient. Harold's people enter the boat to embark, having with them the falcons and dogs of their maſter.

No. V.—*Et velis vento plenis, venit in terram Widonis Comitis.*—The winds drive Harold upon the territories of Count Guy.

This Guy was Count of Ponthieu; and Harold is compelled by the ſtorm to land upon his coaſt. The ſhip has but one maſt; and a great number of bucklers are ranged round the deck, in the ſame manner as we ſee in the paintings of the Herculaneum; ſo long is it before ancient cuſtoms are effaced.

No. VI.—*Harold.*—Harold.

Harold, in his boat, advances to the ſhore, to ſpeak to Guy, whom he ſees there. The barbarous rights of nations of that time do not afford him much conſolation on this accident.

No. VII.—*Hic apprehendit Wido Haroldo.*

Harold is no ſooner landed, than he is ſeized by two armed men by the orders of Guy. The Count is on horſeback, having no other arms than a large ſword in his hand. We know not what could be the uſe or occaſion of a horn, which hangs from the ſaddle, with the point downwards.—A guard of four horſe follow him, armed with ſwords, lances, and bucklers; which laſt are decorated with emblems, which, however, are not to be taken for armorial-bearings, ſuch as are now in uſe. In the 11th century theſe emblems were devices of the particular warriors; but were not yet become the hereditary enſigns of families, as they were in the following century.

No. VIII.—*Et duxit; eum ad Belſem; et, ibi eum; tenuit.*—And orders him to be conducted to Baurain, where he holds him priſoner.

Guy on horſeback, with a falcon on his finger, conducts him priſoner to Belſem. This Belſem is *Baurain le Chateau.* His priſoners precede the Count. Harold is on horſeback with a falcon on his finger. His attendants are on foot, guarded by ſoldiers.

No. IX.—*Vbi. Harold: et parabolant.*

At this place Guy and Harold come to an explanation. It is probable that Harold here ſtates to Guy, that he is an Ambaſſador of the King of England; and that Guy propoſes to him to treat of the ranſom to be paid for his being ſet free. Guy is ſeated on a kind of throne, with a ſword in his hand.

No. X.—*Vbi Nuntii Willelmi Ducis venerunt ad Widonem.*—At this place, alſo, Ambaſſadors from William come to demand Harold.

William Duke of Normandy, informed of the purport of Harold's embaſſy, and being made acquainted with his captivity, diſpatched meſſengers to the Count of Ponthieu, to require the releaſe of his priſoner. Guy wears a coat of mail, and has a battle-axe in his left hand. The ambaſſadors have landed; and, while they open their commiſſion to the Count, a valet holds their horſes by the bridle.

The valet is a dwarf, whoſe name, Turold, is written over his head. It was a cuſtom of that time, in the courts of great lords, to uſe dwarfs for valets or pages. Dominichino has placed dwarfs in the ſuite of the Emperor Otho; and Raphael has done the ſame in a ſeries of paintings of the hiſtory of Conſtantine.

No. XI.—*Nuntii Willelmi.*—Ambaſſadors of William.

To ſhow that theſe Ambaſſadors are different from the two former, the groupes are ſeparated by a ſpecies of vaulted edifice. Intreaties and remonſtrances having failed to procure Harold's releaſe, William next employs menaces. The two ambaſſadors are knights, who arrive on the full gallop, with their lances couched. They appear to announce that their embaſſy is of a leſs amicable nature than the former. A young man, whoſe cap reſembles a Phrygian cap, is mounted on the branch of a tree, which ſeparates this ſubject from the one which follows. He is looking with eagerneſs and admiration at the two knights.

No. XII.—*Hic venit Nuntius ad Wilgelmum Ducem.*

In this pannel a meſſenger arrives at William's Court. It has been imagined that this meſſenger, who ſpeaks here to William, was one of the meſſengers he firſt ſent to Guy; and perhaps, was the dwarf Turold. Thoſe who have thought ſo have overlooked the circumſtance that the meſſenger has muſtachios, and conſequently is an Engliſhman, one of Harold's ſuite, who, at the time of his maſter's being made priſoner, might have eſcaped, and is now come to the Caſtle of Rouen to inform the Duke of Harold's impriſonment. We ſhall ſee, hereafter, ſimilar anachroniſms in the ſeries of this hiſtory. The Caſtle of Rouen terminates the ſcene.

No. XIII.—*Hic. Wido. adduxit. Haroldum. ad Wilgelmum. Normannorum. Ducem.*—Guy couducts Harold to William Duke of Normandy.

The Count of Ponthieu, intimidated by William's menaces, conducts his priſoner to Eu; where the Duke is come in perſon to receive him.

No. XIV.—*Hic Dux Wilgelm cum Haroldo venit ad palatio ſuum.*

Duke William conducts Harold to his palace. This part of the hiſtory is divided into two ſcenes: In the firſt the Duke in perſon eſcorts the Engliſh Ambaſſador to his caſtle at Rouen. In the ſecond the Duke gives an audience of ceremony, in the grand-hall of his palace, to the Ambaſſador, who is ſtanding before him. The Duke is ſeated on a magnificent throne.

No. XV.—*Vir Vnus Clericus et Aelſgiva.* Here are ſeen a Secretary and Aelfgide.

The Duke of Normandy promiſes his daughter in marriage to the Duke Harold. A Secretary preſents the princeſs to him, to indicate that this promiſe was not merely a verbal one.

No. XVI.—*Hic Wilem Dux et exercitus eius venerunt ad Montem Michaelis.*—Duke William arrives with his army at Mount St. Michael.

During theſe events, Conan, Duke of Britanny, had declared war againſt the Duke of Normandy, who invites his new gueſt and his ſuite to join his army. They are armed in coats of mail. Their eſquires follow; and the whole march towards mount St. Michael, the caſtle of which is ſeen on the top of an eminence.

No. XVII. — *Et hic tranſierunt flumen Coſnonis. Hic Harold dux trahebat eos ab arena.*—They paſs the river Coeſnon, where Duke Harold extricates them from the ſand.

It is well known that the paſſage of this river, which the tides frequently fill with a moving ſand, is very dangerous. In this part of the picture are ſeen men and horſes plunged in the ſand, and unable to extricate themſelves. Harold, a man of unuſual ſtature and ſtrength, in this extremity, is of great ſervice to his allies. It ſeems that the author of the hiſtory was anxious not to omit the ſmalleſt circumſtance which might diſplay the ſtrict union between Harold and the Duke of Normandy, in order the more ſtrongly to expoſe the ſubſequent diſloyalty and ingratitude of the Engliſhman.

No. XVIII.—*Et venerunt ad Dol, et Conan ergo vertit.*—They arrive at Dol, and Conan takes flight.

The Lord of Dol was at war with Conan, who then ſat down before his city. A man deſcends from the walls by a cord, in order to inform William of the extremity to which the place is reduced. At the approach of the Normans Conan takes flight, and ſhelters himſelf at Rennes, (Rednes,) the uſual reſidence of Conan, and the capital of Brittany.

No. XIX. — *Hic Milites Willelmi ducis pugnant contra Dinantes.*—The troops of William attack Dinantes.

They aſſault the town, ſituated on an eminence. The Normans ſet fire to the paliſadoes.

No. XX.—*Et Conan Claves porrexit.*—And Conan brought the Keys of the City.

It appeared that this Count was come to the relief of Dinant, but was obliged, by the valour of the Normans to capitulate with William, and to do him homage for Britanny. Here the tapeſtry contains the ſupplement of his hiſtory. Conan is ſeen preſenting William with the keys of the city at the end of his lance.

No. XXI.—*Hic Wilelm dedit Haroldo Arma.*—William gives arms to Harold.

That is to ſay, he arms him after the faſhion of knighthood.

No. XXII.—*Hic Willelm venit Bagias.*—William comes to Bayeux.

A brother of the Duke of Normandy by the mother's ſide was at that time Biſhop of Bayeux.

No. XXIII.—*Ubi Harold Sacramentum fecit Willelmo Dugi.*—Where Harold takes the oath of fidelity to Duke William.

William is ſeated on an elevated throne. The Engliſh Duke ſtanding before him, with his head uncovered, is placed between two large caſes of relics. He has the right hand upon one and the left upon the other, and is in the act of pronouncing the oath, by which he acknowledges William, as named by Edward his ſucceſſor in the throne of England, and promiſes to be faithful to him.

No. XXIV.—*Hic Harold Dux reverſus eſt ad Anglicam Terram.*—Duke Harold returns to England.

He croſſes the ſea, and lands at a place whoſe name is not mentioned.—It is probable that it is Boſham, whence he departed. A woman at the top of the ramparts appears to be rejoicing at the return of the Lord of the Caſtle.—The windows are crowded with people, whoſe eyes are fixed on the veſſel. Harold is no ſooner arrived than, followed by his eſquire, he mounts on horſeback, and takes his route to the Court.

No. XXV.—*Et venit ad Edvardy. Regem.*

He preſents himſelf to King Edward. Harold is accompanied only by his eſquire, who carries his battle-axe.—The King, ſeated on his throne, appears to be liſtening attentively to the ſucceſs of the embaſſy.

No. XXVI.—*Hic portatur. Corpus. Eadwardi. Regis. ad Eccleſiam: S. Petri Apli.*—The corpſe of King Edward is borne to the church of St. Peter the Apoſtle.

Here is another anachroniſm. The interment of the King of England precedes his ſickneſs and death. The church in which he is buried is that of St. Peter, in Weſtminſter. Above is ſeen a celeſtial hand, which appears to bleſs the remains of Edward. It is to be obſerved that a ſimilar hand is found on the medals ſtruck on the death of Conſtantine the Great.

No. XXVII.—*Adwardus. Rex in Lecto. alloquitur. Fideles.*—King Edward, upon his death-bed, addreſſes his Courtiers.

The King is in his laſt moments, and is fervently uttering his laſt words.

No. XXVIII.—*Et Hic Defunctus eſt.* And ſoon after dies.

Several of his attendants are employed in performing the uſual duties to the body.

No. XXIX.—*Hic. Dederunt. Haroldo. Coronam. Regis.*—The Crown is preſented to Harold.

This Prince, at the head of a powerful party, aſcends the Throne of his brother-in-law, regardleſs of his oath to Duke William. The Crown is preſented to him on the day of Edward the Confeſſor's interment.

No. XXX.—*Hic. Reſidet. Harold. Rex. Anglorum.*—Harold is ſeated on his Throne as King of England.

The treaſon of Harold is now complete. He is ſeated on the Throne of England, ſurrounded with all the enſigns of royalty. On one ſide are the principal officers of the army, who acknowledge him as King; on the other, Stigant, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had placed the Crown on his head. An inſcription expreſſes that fact.

No. XXXI. — *Stigant Archieps.* — The Archbiſhop Stigant.

He wears the archipiſcopal robes.—A croud of people, at the entrance of the caſtle, pay homage to the new King.

No. XXXII.—*Iſti mirantur Stellam.*—The appearance of a comet is beheld with conſternation.

The hiſtorians of that time ſpeak of the appearance of a comet in that year. This name has been often given to wandering meteors; and its appearance was ſuppoſed to predict the misfortunes of the new King, and the ſubſequent revolution of England.

No. XXXIII.—*Harold.*—Harold.

In the following groupe, Harold appears in great anxiety on his throne.—He riſes; he puts on his armour, and bears a lance in his hand. He has no other attendant but his eſquire. The dreaded meteor is placed above them.

No. XXXIV.—*Hic. Navis. Anglica. venit. in. Terram. Willelmi. Dvcis.*—An Engliſh ſhip arrives in the territory of Duke William.

An Engliſh veſſel departs expreſsly to inform the Duke of Normandy of the events that have followed the death of King Edward.

No. XXXV.—*Hic Willelm Dvx jvſſit Naves Edificare.* — Duke William commands the building of veſſels.

The Duke of Normandy reſolves to puniſh the treachery of Harold. The enterprize appears difficult. He frequently aſſembles his council; and, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of ſome of the members, who do not believe that the Duke of Normandy can poſſeſs himſelf of ſufficient force for the conqueſt of England, he perſiſts in demanding aid of his French and Flemiſh allies. He aſſembles an army of fifty thouſand men, and prepares to invade England. The Duke, ſeated in the Council, having already decreed the enterprize, ſpeaks to the principal of his ſhipwrights, who is on the point of departing to execute William's orders, and conſtruct a fleet ſufficiently numerous to convey this large force to England.

The groupes which follow are without inſcription. The trees of an ancient foreſt are ſeen falling beneath the axe. In one place are ſeen men hewing the wood and preparing the planks; in another, ſhipwrights building veſſels; which are at length ready to depart. Nothing remains but to launch them into the ſea; which is the ſubject of the next pannel, explained by an inſcription.

No. XXXVI. — *Hic trahvnt Naves ad mare.*—The veſſels are launched.

No. XXXVII. — *Iſti portant arma ad Naves, et hic trahvnt carrvm cvm vino et armis.*—People are employed in conveying arms on board, and ſome conduct a waggon laden with wine and arms.

For an expedition of ſuch magnitude, a prodigious quantity of arms, ammunition, and proviſion, was neceſſary; and this forms the ſubject of this pannel. A number of men are ſeen carrying on board the veſſels a great quantity of coats of mail, caſques, pikes, ſwords, and caſks of wine. Hiſtorians, who ſtate William's fleet to amount to three thouſand veſſels of various kinds, allot ſeven hundred for tranſports.

No. XXXVIII. — *Hic Willelm Dux in magno navigio mare tranſivit et venit ad Peveneſae.*—Duke William, with a great fleet, paſſes the ſea, and arrives at Pevenſey.

The Duke of Normandy was detained in the harbour of St. Valery more than a month, waiting for a favourable wind. At length he ſet ſail on the 22d of September, 1066, and landed, without obſtacle, at Pevenſey in Suſſex. The painter here repreſents a great fleet, crowded with men and horſes. William is ſeen on the deck of the largeſt veſſel, who carries at her maſt-head a ſtandard and a croſs; a flag is alſo placed on the poop. Theſe veſſels have each one maſt, with a ſingle ſail.

No. XXXIX.—*Hic exevnte Cavalli de Navibus.* — The horſes are diſembarked.

The troops are already landed, and the unladen ſhips are ranged along the ſhore. The painter repreſents here only the landing of the horſes. It is to be obſerved that he has omitted, in the hiſtory of this debarkation, William's accidental fall, which he himſelf conſtrued into a good omen.

No. XL.—*Et Hic. Milites. feſtinavervnt. Heſtingam. Vt Cibvm. raperentur.*—The Troops preſs forward to ſeize upon Haſtings, to ſecure proviſions.

Horſemen, armed, are ſeen marching towards Haſtings. Foragers have already brought from the neighbouring farms a number of cattle and ſheep.

No. XLI.—*Hic eſt. Wadard.*—This is Wadard.

This horſeman, armed, ſuperintending the butchers and cooks who follow, and whoſe mere ſirname is written without any deſcription, is, probably, the grand purveyor. This omiſſion of his title, and the name ſtanding as that of a perſon ſufficiently known, is an internal proof, confirming the tradition, that the tapeſtry is contemporary with the Conqueſt.

No. XLII.—*Hic coquitvr Caro. et hic miniſtravervnt Miniſtri.* — Here proviſions are dreſſing; and the menial ſervants are performing their ſeparate functions.

The cooks are preparing the proviſions in various manners. A large caldron is on the fire. Some are preparing fowls of the farm-yard; and others, meats of a rarer kind.

No. XLIII.—*Hic fecerunt Prandium, et hic Epiſcopus Cibum et Potum benedicit.*—The repaſt is ſet out, and a Biſhop gives it his bleſſing.

Here are ſeen two large tables; the one is round, and is deſigned for the officers belonging to the Court; the other, more remarkable, is in the form of a half-circle. At this are ſeated Duke William and the Barons of his ſuite. A Biſhop bleſſes the table, and a page on his knees preſents the cup.

No. XLIV.—*Odo, Eps. Willelm, Rotbert.* Biſhop Odo, William, Robert.

The Duke of Normandy holds a council at Haſtings on the operations of the campaign. He is ſeated between his two brothers, with his ſword in his hand. At his right hand is Odo, Biſhop of Bayeux, and Robert, Count of Mortain, is on his left. Probably it is decided in this council to encamp themſelves, and fortify Haſtings; to await there the approach of the enemy, who, proud of his victory over the Norwegians, marches in full confidence to give battle.

No. XLV.—*Iſte juſſit ut foderetur Caſtellum, ad Haſtengam.*—He, Robert, orders that a ditch be dug around the fortified camp at Haſtings.

As this inſcription immediately follows the name of Robert, it appears that this Count of Mortain had the charge of ſuperintending the operations ordered in council. It is, therefore, this officer who, with a ſmall ſtandard in his hand, encourages the labourers to work. They are digging in the trench, and already the camp is paliſadoed. The inſcription *Ceaſtra*, for *Caſtra*, ſhews the camp.

No. XLVI.—*Hic Nuntiatum eſt Willelmo de Harold.*—William receives news reſpecting Harold.

A ſoldier approaches William, whom he appears to inform, with a myſterious air, of the enemy's approach.

No. XLVII.—*Hic Domus incenditur.*—The troops ſet fire to a houſe.

It appears that, in conſequence of the news of the enemy's approach, William's troops ſet fire to a houſe, which embarraſſed the movement of the army. A woman, leading her ſon by the hand, is coming out of the houſe, to which two men are ſetting fire. Hiſtory is ſilent on this fact. It is known, however, that after the battle of Haſtings, when Dover was taken and burnt by the ſoldiery, the Duke of Normandy ordered a compenſation to be made the inhabitants. Perhaps the woman and child repreſents a ſimilar act of humanity performed by William on this occaſion.

No. XLVIII.—*Hic milites exierunt de Haſtenga, venerunt ad prelium contra Haroldum Regem.*—William's army marches out of the camp of Haſtings to meet that of King Harold.

The Duke of Normandy did not wait for Harold in his camp, but marched out to meet him. The Duke is ſeen completely armed, and ready to mount his charger. The horſe are marching towards the enemy.

No XLIX.—*Hic Willelm Dux interrogat Vital, ſi vidiſſet Exercitum Haroldi.*—Duke William inquires of Vital if he had ſeen Harold's army.

The Duke, at the head of his horſe, a baton in his hand, is queſtioning a horſeman, who approaches him on the full gallop. The horſeman appears to be the chief of a troop of cavalry, ſent to reconnoitre. The inſcription gives us his name; he points to the ſide on which the enemy is approaching.

No. L.—*Iſte nontiat Haroldum Rege. de Exercitu Willelmi Ducis.*—A perſon informs King Harold that the Duke's army approaches.

The King of England had alſo ſent to reconnoitre; he had even ſent ſpies into the camp of William, who, diſcovering them, ordered every part of his preparations to be ſhown to them, and then ſent them back to their maſter. A foot-ſoldier who precedes Harold points to the enemy.

No. LI.—*Hic Willelm Dux alloquitur ſuis militibus, ut preparent ſe viriliter et ſapienter ad prelium contra Anglorum exercitum.*—Duke William harangues his troops. He exhorts them to combine prudence with valour in engaging the Engliſh army.

The two armies are drawn up in the preſence of each other; the Duke of Normandy harangues the French, encouraging them to the onſet; the hiſtorians of the time give his ſpeech. In the picture William appears to be near the concluſion of his ſpeech; his troops begin to charge the enemy; there is only a ſingle horſeman near

William, who turns round to liſten to his concluding words; the battle commences; the horſe couch their lances; the archers, marching on foot before the horſe, have their bows bent; a ſhower of arrows are diſcharged; the bucklers of the enemy are ſtuck full of them; many of the enemy fall; the carnage is great. The border of this pannel is covered, at the bottom, with dead bodies; in the ſame manner the bodies of Amazons form the frize of a *Sarcophagus*, on which is repreſented their battle with the Athenians: ſo the bodies of the children of Niobe ornament the borders of a tomb, the bas-relief of which repreſents the vengeance of the ſon of Latona on that unfortunate family.

No. LII.—*Hic ceciderunt Lewine et Gurd, Fratres Haroldi Regis.* — Lewin and Gurd, Brothers of King Harold, are ſlain.

The latter, who is here called Gurd, is known in hiſtory by the title of Count of Word; he and his brother Lewin fell in the combat.

No. LIII.—*Hic ceciderunt ſimul Angli et Franci in prelio.*—Here is a dreadful carnage of Engliſh and French.

Hiſtorians ſpeak of a ditch where the French are thrown into confuſion towards the end of the battle. The Engliſh are ſeen rallying on the edge of the ditch. The conteſt is bloody, and numbers of the combatants of both armies are ſeen plunged together into the ditch.

No. LIV.—*Hic Odo, Eps. baculum tenens comfortat Francos.*—Biſhop Odo, with a baton in his hand, encourages the French.

The misfortune at the ditch diſconcerts the Duke of Normandy's troops. Biſhop Odo, mounted on horſeback, and completely armed, raiſing his baton, reanimates the French, and leads them back to the combat. The latter words of the inſcription are effaced.

No. LV.—*Hic eſt Dux Willem.* — Duke William is ſeen here.

The Duke is at the ditch encouraging his troops. He raiſes his caſque to ſhow himſelf to his men. As he had been wounded, it is probable, that news had diſcouraged his troops. He revives their ſpirits; and, from that moment, the victory is no longer doubtful.

No. LVI.—*Hic Franci pugnant, et ceciderunt qui erant cum Haroldo.* — The French rally; and Harold's army is cut to pieces.

The tapeſtry here repreſents the French, who return to the combat with more vigour than ever. The Engliſh are routed, and cut to pieces.

No. LVII.—*Hic Harold Rex interfectus eſt.*—King Harold is ſlain.

He dies with his arms in his hand.—He is here ſeen fallen from his horſe, and extended on the ground. He had reigned only nine months. A horſeman, without diſmounting, pierces Harold's thigh; at which, according to the hiſtorians, Duke William was ſo much diſpleaſed, that he degraded him from the rank of a horſeman. The battle of Haſtings, which placed William the Conqueror and his deſcendants on the throne of England, was fought on the 14th of October, 1066.

This finiſhes the Embroidery of Matilda. Some of the latter figures are a little injured by time. Some learned men have been of opinion that this ſeries of pictures carried on the ſtory to the crowning of William; which opinion is not improbable, although nothing remains to put the queſtion out of doubt.

ACCOUNT *of the late* DR. JOSEPH TOWERS, *concluded from page* 546 *of our laſt Number.*

MEMOIR *of the late* DR. JOSEPH TOWERS, *concluded.*

IN the year 1790, Doctor Towers removed to St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, where he continued to reſide until his death. About this time he publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Commencement of a New Parliament; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Letter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke on the Revolution in France." There are ſome ſpirited and ſtriking remarks in this publication; the obſervations on the former parliament and their conduct are pertinent, and forcibly expreſſed; the charges appear to have been warranted by facts. The thoughts merited the conſideration of every enlightened and upright ſenator. The Monthly Reviewers, with whom our author was wholly unconnected, gave ſo favourable, and at the ſame time ſo juſt, an account, not only of this work, but alſo of the author's talents and principles, that we have given an extract in the note below*.

In the year 1792, was formed, "The Society of the Friends of the People, aſſociated for the Purpoſe of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform." Doctor Towers readily joined in the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution; and the advertiſement, notifying its exiſtence, gave a liſt of the firſt hundred aſſociators, among which there were no leſs than forty Members of Parliament. This ſociety ſoon after publiſhed an Account of the State of the Repreſentation of England and Wales, the ſubſtance of which was afterwards formed into a petition, and preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Grey, on the 6th of May, 1793; the facts, contained in this ſtatement were accurately aſcertained, and were beyond controverſy ſtrictly true; at the ſame time, they were ſo glaring and pointed, that no little management and addreſs were neceſſary, to ſoften the impreſſion they apparently made, both in and out of the Houſe, as well as to avoid entering into the merits of the petition, and the arguments deducible from the allegations it contained. This was, however, the caſe, and one ſide of the Houſe conſidered it as a triumph of no inconſiderable conſequence; for "facts are ſtubborn things," and the buſineſs had an unpleaſant aſpect, when the conſequences reſulting from them were urged with ſuch manly force, as to ſtagger the moſt determined and inſenſible. This laudable attempt, however, entirely failed, and the repreſentatives of the people are ſtill appointed and choſen by the perſons, and under the ſame influence and direction, as were pointed out by the ſociety.

In 1793, beſides his ſhare in the Biographia, the Doctor brought out a pamphlet entitled "A Dialogue between an Aſſociator, and a well-informed Engliſhman, on the Grounds of the late Aſſociations, and the Commencement of a War with France;" ſoon after which, he alſo publiſhed another pamphlet called "Remarks on the Conduct, Principles, and Publications, of the Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for preſerving Liberty and Property againſt Republicans and Levellers." Theſe pamphlets, which were publiſhed anonymouſly, contain ſome ſtriking and popular arguments againſt the Aſſociations, then recently formed, with obſervations on the motives which might lead ſome perſons to ſupport them, and encourage their increaſe. Our Author contends againſt the neceſſity and propriety of them: and particularly in the laſt pamphlet, he animadverts, with great force and ſpirit, againſt the proceedings and ſentiments of the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation. Much of the politics of the time, and the ſpirit and views of the two parties, into which the people were at this time divided, may be ſeen in theſe pamphlets. The tranſactions alluded to, being generally known, it is not at all neceſſary on this occaſion, to enter further into the ſubject; the ſame reaſon may be aſſigned for only ſhortly noticing two other ſmall and anonymous publications of our Author; one of which came out in the year 1796, and the other (being his laſt production) in the year following. The former of theſe is entitled, "An Addreſs to the Electors of Great Britain," and the latter, "Thoughts on National Inſanity." The advice given to the electors could not be objected to by men of any party; in all reſpects, it was proper and ſalutary; well ſuited to inſpire them with juſt ſentiments, and lead them to act as became freemen and independent members of a ſtate, enjoying peculiar privileges for which their anceſtors had long ſtruggled and fought. Our Author's principal aim in his laſt pamphlet was, to impreſs on the minds of the people, the ruinous conſequences of the late war; the folly of attempting by force to re-eſtabliſh monarchy in France; and the impolicy, as well as injuſtice, of this country's interfering with the internal government of a neighbouring nation.

In 1796, Dr. Towers collected, and publiſhed by ſubſcription, thirteen of his principal Tracts, and Pamphlets, in 3 vols. 8vo. the contents of each vol. in the order they ſtand, are given below[*]; to the 1ſt vol. are prefixed an admirable portrait of our Author, and a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers.

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* "The merits of Dr. Towers, as a judicious and candid political writer, are already well known to the public. His preſent performance diſcovers the ſame ardent and enlightened zeal for liberty, undebaſed by any narrow party-views or attachments; the ſame liberal deſire of extending to others of every deſcription, that freedom of thought, ſpeech, and action, which he claims for himſelf; the ſame enlarged and truly patriotic love of his country, unaccompanied with any mean wiſh to depreſs or injure the country of his neighbours; the ſame manly openneſs of ſentiment, unmixed with any rude perſonalities or offenſive cenſures; and the ſame perſpicuity of ſtyle, which have diſtinguiſhed his former publications."

Thus cloſed the public literary labours of the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, and we ſhall conclude our account of his writings with obſerving, that, in his laſt four pamphlets the ſame ardour and independent ſpirit are conſpicuous that diſtinguiſhed his former publications, on political ſubjects, which the circumſtances of the times called forth.

Firm in his attachment to the cauſe of freedom, he preſerved a ſtrict uniformity of conduct through life; retaining to the laſt the political creed, which from his early days had ever his ſtrenuous ſupport.

Steady as Dr. Towers was in his principles on political points, he was not leſs ſo in his ſentiments on theological ſubjects; he often, and but a ſhort time before his death, mentioned, that the opinions he had formed on controverted points of Divinity, at the time he ſent his firſt pamphlet into the world, he had ſeen no reaſon in his maturer years to retract or doubt of. As to the queſtion ſo frequently and warmly agitated of late, reſpecting the doctrine of the Trinity, he adhered to the opinion of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke; except only that he was not ſo high an Arian as that great man. Though he was in habits of intimacy with many diſtinguiſhed characters, who embraced and were warm advocates for Unitarian principles, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word; he expreſſed no doubts of the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt; nor did he become a convert to their notions reſpecting materialiſm, or what is called philoſophical neceſſity. He had enlarged views of the divine benevolence, and was diſpoſed to think that, whatever might be the means of meliorating the hardened and wicked in another ſtate, the whole human race would ultimately have reaſon to acknowledge, that their exiſtence was a bleſſing beſtowed by the Father of Mercies.

Dr. Towers had enjoyed an unuſual ſhare of health and ſpirits, until about the beginning of the year 1795, when both appeared evidently to decline.

The loſs of his great and excellent friend, Dr. Kippis, towards the end of that year, was an event which we have reaſon to think dwelt much on his mind; their friendſhip was of the moſt laſting kind, founded on mutual eſteem, and fixed by mutual worth; it had been many years ripening, knew no interruption, and by death alone could be diſſolved. Soon after this event his activity abated, and he lived more retired than ever; few of his evenings were ſpent from home, nor did he mix much in the ſociety of literary men, as he had hitherto been accuſtomed. It is probable, that the want of his uſual exerciſe occaſioned the jaundice, which had ſeveral times attacked him, to gain ground, and undermine his conſtitution. When free from this diſorder, his ſtrength ſometimes appeared to be renewed, and his mind to reſume its accuſtomed vigour; which afforded, both to his family and friends the flattering expectation, that his health might be completely reſtored: but the winter of 1798, which proved very long and trying to many perſons of delicate habit, and particlarly to thoſe in advanced life, evidently ſhook and ſhattered his frame, which brought on a perceptible, though gradual, decay. He, however, continued occaſionally to viſit his friends and regularly to diſcharge his duty as a Miniſter, until the Sunday but one preceding his diſſolution. His family did not apprehend that this event was ſo near as it proved. Though low, and extremely weak, he retained the exerciſe of his mental faculties to the laſt, and on the very day of his deceaſe, Mrs. Towers and his ſon talked ſome time with him, on the moſt ſerious ſubjects; when he briefly, but ſcarcely articulately, began a religious converſation, in which he ſpoke of the ſteadineſs of his faith: he pronounced a bleſſing on his ſon, who addreſſed a prayer on his behalf to the Deity, at which he expreſſed his cordial ſatisfaction; at the ſame time declaring his thankfulneſs for the cares and attentions of an affectionate wife. After a ſhort interval, patient and reſigned, without a ſtruggle, and almoſt without a groan, he breathed his laſt on the 20th day of May, 1799, but a few weeks after his entrance into the 64th year of his age. His remains were interred in a moſt reſpectful manner in Bunhil-Fields, and to evince their affectionate regard to the memory of their late paſtor, the expences of his funeral were defrayed by his congregation; five mourning coaches, and two gentlemen's carriages, followed the hearſe; and thoſe who attended in perſon, to pay the laſt mark of regard to their deceaſed friend, were, like him, diſtinguiſhed for their learning and their worth.

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[*] Vol. I. A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Mr. Locke.—A Letter to Dr. Samuel Johnſon,—and Obſervations on Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England.

Vol. II. Obſervations on the Rights and Duties of Juries.—A Letter to Dr. Nowell.—An Examination of the Charges brought againſt Lord Ruſſell and Algernon Sidney.—A Dialogue between two Gentleman, concerning the Application to Parliament, for Relief, in the Matter of Subſcription, &c.—A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Chriſtianity,—and an Oration delivered at the Interment of Dr. Caleb Fleming.

Vol. III. Thoughts on the Commencement of a New Parliament.—A Dialogue between an Aſſociator, and a well-informed Engliſhman —Remarks on the Conduct, Principles and Publications of the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation.—And an Eſſay on the Life, &c. of Dr. Samuel Johnſon.

Doctor Towers had never more than two children, a ſon and a daughter; the latter died young; and the former has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a writer on an intereſting and difficult ſubject, being the author of a work, publiſhed in 1796, entitled, "Illuſtrations of Prophecy." Mrs. Towers, who ſurvived Dr. Towers, until January, 1803, as a wife, was active and affectionate, ever attentive to his intereſts, and diſcreet in the management of his concerns. A partner of ſuch a character and diſpoſition was to him of eſſential importance, he being, as is not uncommonly the caſe with literary men, but little diſpoſed to attend to pecuniary matters, and thoſe minute circumſtances, which, when once neglected, often embarraſs families, whoſe finances admit not of unneceſſary expence.

We have before noticed Dr. Towers's funeral ſermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Lindſay, and which, with an oration pronounced at his interment, by the Rev. Thomas Jervis, have been publiſhed together: the compoſition of theſe pieces is of a very ſuperior kind; they diſcover abilities, not often diſplayed upon ſuch occaſions; in both, his character is faithfully delineated, with the pen of genius, and the feelings of friendſhip, from perſonal knowledge, acquired by frequent and familiar intercourſe for near 30 years paſt; the preſent writer can, however, aſſert, that the excellencies thoſe gentlemen have noticed, and the encomiums they have beſtowed on the deceaſed, were neither dictated by partiality, nor ſprung from the impreſſions of the moment; they did not exceed his merit. To theſe memorials of his virtues, and his worth, we refer the reader; it would indeed be difficult to follow the ſame track, to occupy the ſame ground, which they ſo well have trodden, without appearing to conſiderable diſadvantage.

With reſpect to his general character, we ſhall only obſerve, that its moſt prominent features were, a deteſtation of every ſpecies of tyranny; an inflexible, incorruptible integrity; a ſacred regard to truth; a ſpirit that diſdained meanneſs and ſervility: a benevolence that knew no bounds; a fortitude of mind which nothing could ſhake; a zeal for the beſt intereſts of mankind, that never relaxed, and which led to active, unremitting exertions for the public good, through the whole extent of his life. Probably there was not any perſon of his time, of whom it could with greater propriety be ſaid, than of him, that

> "He would not ſide where juſtice is oppos'd,
> Call falſehood truth, to Freedom give a wound,
> Or yield to Vice the meed to Virtue due,
> An empire to obtain: and all the wealth,
> The pomp, and pow'r, that kingdoms can beſtow;
> Though Penury's dread form, with hollow eyes,
> And all her meagre train, of Laſſitude,
> Debility, and dire Diſeaſe ſhould ſtare
> Him in the face, to ſhake his firm reſolve."

Doctor Towers was in the pulpit, animated, practical, and argumentative; he reaſoned powerfully, and aimed more to impreſs and ſecure the underſtanding on his ſide, than to agitate the feelings. Indeed, pathetic deſcription, or ſcenes of feigned diſtreſs, is, in no part of his numerous publications to be found. Accuſtomed, himſelf, to act from reaſon's dictates, a conviction of the intrinſic excellence of virtue, and the perfection of chriſtian morality; he exerted not his endeavours to work on the paſſions of his auditory, or to take them by ſurprize.

The uſual ſtyle of his compoſitions was more ſtrong than brilliant. His biographical writings poſſeſs peculiar merit, the ſtyle being diſtinguiſhed by its neatneſs and perſpicuity; though plain, it is forcible and though familiar, it is never flat or inſipid. His voice was ſtrong, but far from being harſh or unpleaſing. Conſidering how much and well he wrote, the great variety of works of different authors, in almoſt every department, which came under his inſpection, and required accurate inveſtigation to enable him to judge of and appreciate the merits of the writers; it may be ſaid, that his underſtanding was of the firſt claſs, his mind uncommonly vigorous and comprehenſive, and that his muſt, indeed, have been a life of aſſiduous ſtudy and laborious exertion.

Doctor Towers was in ſtature rather below the middle ſize, his features were regular, his complexion fair, and his countenance open and engaging, denoting that kind of ſimplicity, which beſpeaks candour, and is the uſual attendant on ſincerity. In converſation he was cheerful and animated; the extent of his knowledge, and natural good humour, made him a pleaſing and entertaining companion. He was never warm, but when rudely attacked, or oppoſed with illiberality; and when, as it ſometimes happened in mixed company, ignorance was united with obſtinacy, or prejudice barred the way to conviction, he could then, and then only, be rouſed to reſentment. After he has raiſed himſelf from his chair, with a deliberation that beſpoke ſomething of conſcious ſuperiority; his ſpectacles lifted with his left hand to his forehead, his right arm elevated and bent; the writer of this article has heard him, with a firm tone and ſtrong voice, expreſs a remonſtrance and rebuke, ſo pointed and ſevere, as to make his antagoniſt, like one confounded, ſhrink from all further notice: but the reſentment he expreſſed was of ſhort duration, and he ſoon returned to his uſual compoſure and cheerfulneſs.

He was much attached to the exerciſe of walking, and employed as great a portion of his time as conveniently could be ſpared, in this way. Nothing but neceſſity could induce him to uſe a carriage; excepting in extreme hot weather, he habitually wore a great coat, with pockets of an unuſual depth, for the convenience of carrying books about him; we have known him, on a ſummer's day, attend an appointment full ten miles from London, to meet his friends, and take a circuit round, by bye-ways, to increaſe the diſtance, and enjoy an author with leſs interruption. This he often did, when he was conſiderably turned of fifty. At the houſes of many men of great opulence and reſpectability, he was a welcome viſitor; but what he moſt enjoyed, was a ſmall circle of ſelect friends, where converſation took a lively turn, and might be wholly unreſtrained: in ſuch ſocieties many of his evenings were paſſed, either occaſionally, or at ſtated ſeaſons, until within a few years of his death. This was the kind of relaxation he moſt reliſhed; for he had no trifling purſuits, joined in no frivolous amuſements, partook of no pleaſures which reaſon diſallows; nor did he uſually aſſociate, or cultivate an acquaintance with any, of whom it might not with truth be ſaid, they were, in ſome conſiderable degree intelligent or ſtudious.

A review of the life of Dr. Towers naturally leads us to conſider the numerous advantages, which may be derived from induſtry and application. That unceaſing efforts in literary purſuits, eſpecially when accompanied with moral habits, and prudent economy, will uſually be crowned with ſucceſs, daily experience evinces. The ſubject of theſe memoirs emerged from obſcurity, and obtained no ſmall ſhare of notice and celebrity*. He laid in ample ſtores of knowledge, and became uſeful; he alſo acquired the fame his labours merited, and lived in habits of intimacy with, and was highly regarded and eſteemed by, many diſtinguiſhed for their talents, and their virtues.

The lives of ſuch men are among the moſt uſeful articles of biography; which may be conſidered as a beacon raiſed at once to mark the ſhoals and rocks, on which multitudes have ſplit, and to light the path that leads, through literature and the arts, to competence and fame.

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* He was, in December 1790, (in the room of the Rev. John Palmer, deceaſed) choſen one of the Truſtees of the Charities of Dr. Daniel Williams; who founded and endowed a public Library for the uſe of the Diſſenters; and left very conſiderable property for charitable and uſeful purpoſes. This was a mark of diſtinction, which is uſually paid in London to the moſt eminent of the Preſbyterian denomination. He was alſo one of the firſt and moſt active members of the Humane, now ſtyled the "Royal Humane Society;" and took great pains to encourage and extend that highly beneficial inſtitution.

METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING cloſed my Meteorological Journal for the year 1803, I have ſent you the abſtract as uſual. (See Monthly Mag. vol. XVI. page 3.

On examining the variations of the weather more particularly for this laſt half year, I have found that there are many conſiderable alterations which the *monthly average* does not diſcover by the extremes generally compenſating for each other; I have therefore divided the months into *three* parts, which will enable us to trace theſe anomalies ſeparately, and be much more likely to point out their relative connexion with each other, and, perhaps, may lead us to diſcover ſome general laws, which I conceive to be the prime object in publiſhing all journals of the weather.—I have likewiſe added a column of the prevailing winds, which will be explained below.

1803.	*Barometer*	*Thermometer.*		*Rain.*	*Evaporation.*	*Approximation of the Wind to the Cardinal Points.*				*Prevailing Winds*
		without	*within*							
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.	N.	E.	S.	W.	
July to 10 *inclu.*	29,734	64,2	65,5			3	1	15	21	*S. W. b S.*
to 20	29,893	64,0	65,0			19	6	6	9	*N. b. W.*
31	,798	64,9	67,0			9	7	16	12	*S. W. b S.*
whole month.	29,808	64,0	65,8	0,87	3,65	31	14	37	42	*W b. S.*
Auguſt 10	29,614	63,6	65,5			2	2	25	11	*S. S. W.*
20	,740	63,5	56,1			10	4	3	23	*W. N. W.*
31	,785	54,1	58,6			13	0	13	18	*W.*
whole month.	29,713	60,4	63,4	1,01	3,22	25	6	41	52	*W. S. W.*
September 10	,947	53,0	57,5			3	0	15	22	*S. W. b. S.*
20	,675	49,5	53,2			12	4	12	12	*W.*
30	,733	45,3	49,7			11	4	12	13	*W. b. S.*
whole month.	29,785	49,3	53,5	1,06	2,06	26	8	39	47	*W. S. W.*
October 10	,571	42,6	47,1			12	2	6	20	*W. N. W.*
20	,625	49,0	52,6			4	5	25	6	*S.* [illegible]
31	,933	45,5	54,5			14	9	10	11	*N. W. b. N.*
whole month.	29,709	45,7	51,4	0,48	0,73	30	16	33	37	*S. W. b. W.*
November 10	,281	39,7	42,7			10	19	9	2	*E.*
20	28,926	36,8	42,4			8	8	14	10	*S. S. W.*
30	29,264	38,3	40,5			6	0	10	24	*W. b. S.*
whole month.	29,158	38,3	41,7	3,80	0,43	24	27	33	36	*S. W.*
December 10	,520	30,6	35,2			8	2	12	18	*W. S. W.*
20	,106	37,2	38,8			6	21	30	3	*E. b S.*
31	,200	46,3	47,2			4	7	29	4	*S. b. E.*
whole month.	29,275	38,0	40,4	4,60	0,18	18	30	51	25	*S. b. E.*
Mean - -	29,625	49,3	52,7	1,97	1,71	26	17	40	40	*S. W. b. W.*
			Totals	11,82	10,27	154	110	242	239	
		Totals for year		22.22	17,74	338	198	482	451	
m. for whole year	29,586	46,4	49,1	1,93	1,48	28	16	40	38	*S. W. b. W.*
m. for laſt 4 years	29,528	47,2	49,6	1,93	2,05	26	17	44	35	*S.W.bW ¼W*

The higheſt that I have obſerved the thermometer in the ſhade of this year was at 86, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on 2d July—wind ſouth.

A Liſt of Extremes moſt remarkable in the Thermometer at the uſual Time of taking it.

Above the Average.				*Below the Average.*			
July	20.	Ther. 74°.	Wind S.W.	July	15.	Ther. 55°.	Wind N.N.W.
July	31	—— 75	—— South.	Auguſt	21	—— 50	—— North.
October	21	—— 58	—— Weſt.	——	27	—— 50	—— S.S. W.
Nov.	8 & 9	—— 48	—— South.	Sept.	12	—— 43	—— North.
Decem.	24	—— 53	—— S. S. E.	October	24	—— 36	—— S. S. W.
——	25	—— 50	—— S. S. E.	Nov.	4	—— 26	—— N. W.
——	26	—— 49	—— S.	Decem.	6	—— 26	—— N. W.
——	30	—— 50	—— S.	——	9	—— 22	—— South.

There is a ſtriking contraſt between the 22d of June and the 24th of December; the latter being 53°, and the former only 51°!

The loweſt point of the barometer was on the 10th and 11th of November at 28·36 inches.

If in a courſe of time it ſhould be obſerved that the wind at any place ſhould blow as many days north as ſouth, and the ſame number eaſt and weſt, it could not be ſaid there were any *prevailing winds* at that place, regard being had to the duration of the wind only; but ſhould we find the wind to blow three days from the weſt, to one in each of the other points, we ſhould juſtly ſay that the prevailing wind was weſt. But ſuppoſe, as it will generally happen, that the numbers expreſſing the days of wind blowing from the different points ſhould not exactly meaſure each other; thus, ſuppoſe there ſhould be ſeventeen days weſt wind and ſeven days ſouth, now the prevailing wind would be ſomewhere between theſe two points; the diſtance of which from each would be inverſely proportional to the number of days blown from each, (regard being had to time only) or S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; but it will not happen neither for a long time that the whole of the wind ſhould be ſhared between two contiguous cardinal points: thus, ſuppoſe the wind ſhould be ſix days north and ſix days ſouth, and three days weſt; now I ſay, that in reſpect of theſe fifteen days, the prevailing wind is weſt, becauſe the ſix north and ſix ſouth deſtroy each other, like the oppoſite ſigns in algebra. Or, we may compare it to a veſſel at ſea, blown by a north wind ſix days, and ſix by a ſouth wind, and weſt wind three days; now, all other things being equal, the weſt will prevail, and the veſſel will be exactly in the ſame latitude, and have made three days to the eaſt. Juſt in this way may we make uſe of my tables of approximation of the wind to the cardinal points explained in Monthly Magazine, Vol. X. page 108; and conſider them like the eaſtings and weſtings, &c. in working a *traverſe*, by taking the ſmalleſt from the largeſt of the oppoſites, and finding the ratio of the remaining differences; like Morveau, by his quieſcents and divellants in his diagram of compound affinities, working only by the ſurpluſſes.

An example or two perhaps may make it plain to thoſe who are proof againſt a mere precept: let us, for inſtance, take the firſt ten days of July in the table above:

N. 3 — E. 1
S. 15 — W. 21

Surplus S. 12 — W. 20

So that the prevailing wind will be ſome where between ſouth and weſt, and ſo much nearer weſt than ſouth, as 20 exceeds 12; or, to find the very point, 12 + 20 : 8 :: 12 : 3 :: 20 : 5, or that out of the eight points between ſouth and weſt it is three *towards* the ſouth and five *towards* the weſt, or S. W. by W.

Again, ſuppoſe we take the whole year 1803—

N. 338 — E. 198
S. 482 — W. 451

S. 144 — W. 253

Now 144
253

397 : 8 :: 144 : 2·9 :: 253 : 5.1 = S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{10}$ W.

One more will ſuffice.—The firſt ten days in October

N. 12 : E. 2
S. 6 : W. 20

N. 6 : W. 18

Here 6 + 18 : 8 :: 6 : 2 :: 18 : 6, or W.N.W.

Thus we ſhall be able to ſum up the whole average wind for a year, with the ſame eaſe, and in the ſame line, with the barometer and thermometer, &c. &c. and can compare one year with another, and one place with another, by a ſingle line, and trace the motion of this average point perhaps till we find its laws and period, &c.

It will be ſeen, by inſpecting the above table, that the average wind for this place for four years is very nearly S. W. by W. For 1800 = S. W. For 1801 = S.W. by S $\frac{3}{4}$ W. For 1802, ſame as 1801.

Leighton, Sir, your's, &c.
Jan. 9, 1804. B. Bevan.

To

SIR, *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

THE following meteorological abſtract for the laſt twelve months is a continuation of my Journal at Carliſle.—See Monthly Magazine for February, 1803.

	Thermometer.			*Barometer.*			*Rain in Inches.*	*No. of Days of Rain, Hail, or Snow.*	*Wind.*	
	High deg	*Low* deg	*Mean* deg.	*High*	*Low*	*Mean*			*W. S. W. S. & S. E.*	*E. N. E. N. & N. W.*
January - -	48	18	35,17	30,43	29,00	29,766	1,042	14	21	10
February -	50	23	38,06	30,37	29,00	29,782	3,556	21	20	8
March - -	61	24	42,71	30,53	29,55	30,052	1,472	21	18	13
April - -	73	32	47,15	30,51	29,01	29,809	1,980	17	19	11
May - -	68	37	50,32	30,41	29,00	29,903	2,940	17	16	15
June - -	75	41	55,56	30,55	29,60	29,998	2,524	18	14	16
July - -	81	48	63,40	30,44	29,81	30,135	,755	17	16	15
Auguſt - -	81	41	60,00	30,32	29,32	30,010	3,694	20	18	13
September -	68	32	52,25	30,47	29,29	30,121	2,322	12	15	15
October - -	63	34	48,55	30,44	29,45	30,070	2,030	19	19	12
November -	52	24	39.20	30,48	28,45	29,500	2,450	14	20	10
December -	54	8	37,20	30,39	28,89	29,595	2,755	22	22	9
	An. Mean.		47,456	*Annual Mean.*		29,895	27,520	212	218	147
							Total	*Total*	*Total*	*Total*

RECAPITULATION *of the* STATE *of the* WEATHER, *during the laſt twelve Months, obſerved at* CARLISLE.

THE commencement of the year 1803 was marked by a ſucceſſion of very temperate weather: in the firſt month we experienced 14 wet days, very little froſt or ſnow; dry and pleaſant towards the end of the month, but much ſnow was obſerved on the mountains in the neighbourhood.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer during January was 37.6—February was in the beginning temperate, little froſt, ſome hail and ſnow, and inclining to ſtorm towards the end—during this month we had 21 wet days—aurora borealis obſerved once on the evening of the 13th—mean mid-day height of the thermometer 40.86.—March, which does not always terminate our winter, was this year ſoft and mild, and uſhered in the ſpring more early than common. Though the beginning of the month was cold and ſevere, accompanied with ſhowers of hail, particularly on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th; ſoft rain ſucceeded and continued for ſeveral days afterwards. After the 20th we had many warm and pleaſant days—on the 24th, in the evening the clouds gathered and loud thunder was heard, accompanied with much vivid lightning and heavy rain; from that to the end the weather was ſoft and pleaſant. Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 47.71.—The delightful weather which cloſed the month of March brought in the month of April; the early part of which was remarkably pleaſant; but the weather became too warm for the ſeaſon after the 10th, when we experienced many hot days, particularly the 16th, when the thermometer ſtood at 73.—On the 18th the weather changed, and diſagreeable and ſmart ſhowers of hail and rain ſucceeded, the thermometer fell to 37; continued ſhowery and moiſt to the end.—Aurora borealis obſerved on the 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, active and brilliant. Snow obſerved on the mountains on the 21ſt.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 53·3.—May commenced with wet and ungenial weather, ſhowers of hail ſucceeded by cold parching winds.—Vegetation and the early promiſes of ſpring much checked by the "arrowy ſleet." After the 12th pleaſant weather, ſeaſonable rains towards the end—warm fine weather cloſed the month of May; 17 wet days in this month.—Aurora borealis obſerved on Wedneſday 18th, brilliant, but ſoon diſappeared. The rivers above their banks on the 2d.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 56.55.—June in general was a ſucceſſion of ſweet and pleaſant weather, extremely regular and temperate; the thermometer never higher than 75, nor below 48, mid-day. This was on the 7th, when it was rather cold, with light ſhowers of hail. The latter part moderately hot with ſoft ſhowers and light breezes; 18 wet days.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 61.55—heavieſt rain during the year was on June the 10th, depth 1.4 inches.

July was in general intenſely hot, and a great deal of clear ſunſhine. The month commenced with warm fair and agreeable weather; on the 6th ſome light ſhowers, ſucceeded by very warm weather, extremely hot and dry till the 19th, when heavy rain came on, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, which continued during moſt of the following day. The air afterwards more temperate, light ſhowers towards the end; 17 wet days during this month.—The mean mid-day height of the thermometer 71.65—on the 17th, 18th and 19th the thermometer was at 80°, 81° and 80°.

Auguſt commenced with hot and ſhowery weather, thunder frequently at a diſtance, after the 10th fair and very hot, the 16th and 17th extremely hot; thermometer at 80° and 81°—afterwards more temperate and pleaſant, drizzling rains at intervals, and pleaſant to the concluſion. Aurora borealis obſerved, on Monday 15th, low and ſoon diſappeared. In this month there were 20 wet days; on the 5th it rained heavily all day, depth 1.3 inches.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 65.4.

September, moſtly dry and pleaſant; ſhowery days ſometimes at intervals—in general favourable for the harveſt; 3 very wet days, on Friday 16th, Monday 19th, and Tueſday 20th; after that, extremely ſerene and warm to the end of the month; 12 wet days.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 58.73.

October continued remarkably ſerene and pleaſant, and moſtly fair till Saturday 15th, when a ſenſible change took place; ſhowers all day, ſucceeded with a tempeſtuous wind, which nearly ſtripped all the woods in the neighbourhood, a week of rainy humid and foggy weather ſucceeded; lightning obſerved on Wedneſday 19th.—Aurora borealis on Wedneſday 12th, low and ſteady; 12 wet days during the month.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 54.13; from the 22d to the end of the month the weather unuſually agreeable, fair and pleaſant, the ſky without a cloud on the 28th and 29th.

November commenced with a week of remarkable dry weather, warm and pleaſant; continued ſerene till the 8th—after that frequent ſhowers with ſhort intervals of froſt; foggy dark weather during the latter part of the month.—Aurora borealis obſerved Friday 25th, ſoon diſappeared.—During November we had 14 wet days—ſnow obſerved on the mountains on the 13th, the highways duſty on the 6th.—Thermometer 43.1.

December came in with a mildneſs which ſoon changed to the moſt intenſe froſt which we have experienced for a few years, the froſt continued for a few days only: on the 8th the thermometer was at 8° at eight o'clock in the morning. The froſt was ſucceeded by wet and drizzly weather, ſome ſnow and very diſagreeable; dark and gloomy, with very few clear days; on Saturday 24th extremely ſtormy in the evening, dark and rainy on the 25th, but no wind; mild and temperate during the remainder of the month, but extremely moiſt, dark and thick.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 39.2—Aurora borealis obſerved on the 12th, low, and ſoon diſappeared—22 days wet. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Carliſle, Jan. 3d. 1804. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE a Regiſter of the Thermometer, Barometer, Winds, and Weather, kept during the year 1803, in Perthſhire, about a mile from the Tay. The ſpirit-of-wine thermometer, with which my obſervations were made, when high, ſtood one degree, and, when low, two, three, and, on one occaſion, four degrees higher than in the following table. But, having compared my thermometer, for the two laſt months, with one which I borrowed from a friend, and which had been regulated by the very inſtrument employed in furniſhing your Monthly Meteorological Report, I have accommodated my Table for the whole year to the difference which, during this period, I obſerve them regularly exhibit. The account for theſe two months is given from the borrowed inſtrument, and reduced, for the ten preceding ones, to what it would have been by the ſame inſtrument.—I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect that my barometer is graduated a little too low, but I have never had an opportunity of comparing it regularly with others.—In the column of wind and weather, where two different accounts appear, the firſt refers to the forenoon, and the laſt to the afternoon. The other obſervations were made at nine in the morning. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

A——R.

	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
Day	Ther mom	Ba-rom. In. 8s	*Wind.—Weather.*	Ther mom	Ba rom. In. 8s	*Wind.—Weather.*	Ther mom	Ba rom. In. 8s	*Wind.—Weather.*
1	43	28,7	S.W. E. Continued rain.	34	29,6½	N.W. Very fine.	39	29,4	W. Rain.
2	38	29,	S.W. Fine.	35	29,5	N.W. Showers of ſleet and ſnow.	33	29,3	N.E. Ditto.
3	36½	29,2	S.W. Soft and ſhowery.	36	29,4	N.W. Many ſhowers.	33	29,	N.N.E. Fair, cold.
4	34	29,3	S.E. Ditto.	32	29,4½	N.W. Very fine.	29	29,4	N.N.E. Ditto, froſt.
5	40	29,2½	S.E. Ditto.	32	29,4	N.W. Ditto.	32	29,3	E. Ditto.
6	40	29,2½	E. Rain.	29	29,2½	N. Cloudy, cold.	29	29,4	N.N.E. Ditto, hard.
7	43	29,1	S.E. Showery.	34	29,2	N. Ditto, ſhowers of ſnow.	35	30,	N.N.E. Ditto, fine.
8	36	29,1	S.E. N.E. Severe rain and wind.	31	29,2½	W.N.W. Fine.	35	30,1	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
9	36	29,0½	N.E. Tempeſt of rain, wind, & ſnow.	31	29,4	W. Ditto.	31	30,	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
10	35	29,3	N.E. High wind & frequent ſhowers.	33	29,6	W. Rain.	34	29,7	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
11	33	29,6	N.E. High wind.	34	29,6	W. Moiſt.	31	29,3	N.N.E. Ditto, hail.
12	30	29,6	N.E. Fair, hard froſt.	35	29,6	W. Ditto.	31	29,1	W. Mild towards night.
13	23	29,5	N.E. N. Ditto.	39	29,3	W. Ditto.	42	29,1	S.W. Mild.
14	16	29,5½	N.E. Ditto.	37	29,1	W. Ditto.	47	29,4	W. Very fine.
15	31½	29,5	N.E. Cloudy, high wind.	45	28,5	W. Heavy rain.	41	29,3	W. Ditto.
16	32	29,6	N.E. Ditto.	36	28,5	W. Raw and moiſt, cold at night.	35½	29,3	W. Ditto.
17	32	29,3	N.E. Ditto.	45	28,4	W. Snow, ſleet, and high wind.	46	29,1	S.W. Ditto.
18	34	29,4	N.E. High wind, and partial thaw.	31	28,5	W. Tempeſtuous, rain, and ſnow.	52	29,2½	S.W. Wind, but the air mild.
19	34	29,3	N.E. Ditto, ſnowy ſhowers.	38	28,7	W. High wind.	50	29,3	W. Fine—a ſoft ſhower.
20	33	29,2	N.E. Much rain.	36	29,	W. Fine.	45	29,3	W. Very fine.
21	31	29,	N.E. Snow and rain.	28	29,3	W. Ditto, froſt.	38	29,3	S.W. Do. ſlight froſt in the morn.
22	36	28,7	N.E. Rain all day.	26	29,3	W. Ditto.	36	29,3	S.S.E. Very fine.
23	34	29,	S.E. Fine.	38	29,5	W. Ditto.	48	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
24	34	29,3	N.E. Wind, ſnow, and rain.	43	29,3	W. Ditto, afterwards rain.	42	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
25	28	29,4	N.E. High wind, keen froſt.	44	29,2	W. Raw, with Showers.	47	29,2½	S.E. Ditto.
26	29	29,6	N.E. Calm.	41	28,7	W. Exceſſive rain and wind.	50	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
27	30	29,6	S.E. Very fine.	37	29,	N.W. Ditto, with ſnow.	48	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
28	33	29,6	N.E. Ditto.	36	29,2	W. Fine.	41	29,3½	W. Wind, fine.
29	30	29,6	S.E. N. Ditto.	—	—	— — — — — —	39	29,3	N.W. Colder, a ſhower.
30	30	29,6½	S.E. N. Ditto.	—	—	— — — — — —	48	29,2	W. Slight ſhowers.
31	29	29,7½	W. Ditto.	—	—	— — — — — —	53	29,4	W. Fine.

	APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
Date	Ther mom.	Ba-rom. In.8s.	*Wind.—Weather.*	Ther mom.	Ba-rom. In.8s.	*Wind.—Weather.*	Ther mom.	Ba-rom. In.8s.	*Wind.—Weather.*
1	52	29,4	S.W. Very fine.	51	28,7	W.S.W. Fine, light ſhower, wind.	59½	29,4½	S.W. Soft and warm.
2	44	29,1½	S.E. Mild, a ſlight ſhower.	47½	28,4½	S.W. Bright, light ſhowers, hail.	60	29,4	S.E. Showers, ſoft rain.
3	49	29,0½	S.E. Ditto, rain, P.M.	50	28,6	S.W. Ditto, light ſhowers, hail.	50½	29,2	S.E. Soft rain.
4	43	29,2½	S.E. S.W. Fine, ſlight froſt in morn.	49	29,	N.W. N.E. S.E. Hail, ſhort ſhower.	54	29,3½	S.E. Fine.
5	50	29,2½	S.W. Very fine.	46	29,2½	S.W. Cloudy, bright.	53	29,3	E. Fine.
6	47	29,4½	S. Ditto, light ſhowers.	53	29,4½	S.W. Bright, dry.	51½	29,2½	W.N.W. Ditto, cold.
7	47	29,2	S.E. A few ſhowers.	55	29,5½	S.W. Very fine, warm.	52½	29,3	W. Ditto.
8	50	29,2	S.E. Very fine.	55	29,6	W.S.W. Cloudy, then bright.	52	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
9	46½	29,4½	S. Ditto.	51	29,6¼	N.W. S.W. Fine.	56	29,4	S.E. Ditto, rain.
10	52	29,5	S.W. Ditto.	54	29,4	W.N.W. Ditto, dry wind.	46	29,4	E. S.W. Ditto, rain.
11	49	29,7	S.W. Ditto.	48	29,4	W. Ditto, ditto.	58	29,4	S.W. S.E. Fine.
12	47	30,0½	S.W. Ditto.	51	29,2	N.W. Dry tempeſtuous wind.	54	29,4	E. W. Ditto.
13	49	30,0½	S.W. Ditto	47	29,5½	N.N.W. Bright cold wind.	63	29,4	W. Ditto.
14	50	30,	S.S.W. Ditto, very warm	53	29,4½	S.W. N.W. A few drops of rain, high cold wind.	58	29,5	S.W. Ditto.
15	52½	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.	45	29,6	N.N.W. Bright, very high wind.	59½	29,4	S. S.W. Ditto.
16	55½	29,4½	S.E. Ditto, light ſhowers.	53	29,6	N.W. Bright, cold, wind.	70	29,5	W. S.E. Ditto, a ſhort ſhower.
17	52	29,2½	S.S.E. Sudden change to cold ſhowers	47	29,6	N.N.W. Froſty morning, ditto.	64	29,4	S.W. Fine, wind.
18	52	29,1½	W. Bright, not warm.	49	30,	S.W. S.E. Bright, calm, and mild.	65	29,5	S.W. Fine.
19	44	28,6	W. Wind, a ſnowy ſhower.	56	30,	S.E. Few drops of rain, fine, warm.	60	29,4	S.W. Ditto, wind.
20	42	28,7	W. Bright, wind.	60½	29,7	S.E. Fine, warm.	59	29,3	N.W. Ditto, wind.
21	45½	28,6½	W. Ditto, hard dry air.	58	29,7	S.E. Ditto, ditto.	55½	29,5	N.W. W. Ditto, high wind.
22	47½	28,6	W. Ditto, dry wind.	62	29,6½	S.W. S.E. Ditto, Ditto.	59	29,4	N.W. Tempeſtuous.
23	49½	29,	W. Ditto, thunder.	57	29,6	N.W. Bright, windy.	65	29,7	N.W. Very fine.
24	44	29,1	N.E. A heavy ſhower, with hail, and very cold.	53	29,4	W. S.W. A ſhort ſhower.	62½	29,7	N.W. Ditto.
25	45	29,5	S.W. Dry and cold.	55	29,2	S.W, Fine.	64	30,	W. S.E. Ditto.
26	49	29,2	N.W. Ditto, wind.	53	29,1	S.W. N.W. Wind, heavy hail ſhow.	66	30,1	S.E. Ditto.
27	42½	29,4	N.W. Cold wind.	53½	29,2	W.N.W, Cold wind.	59½	30,1	S.E. Ditto.
28	43	29,5	N.N.W. Ditto.	57	29,2½	N.W.S.W. S E. Bright, fine, ſhower from 8 to 11, P.M.	57½	30,	S.E. Ditto.
29	55½	29,5	S.S.W. Fine, mild.	59	29,2	S.W. Bright, wind.	61	29,7½	S.E. Ditto.
30	54½	29,3	S.W. A light ſhower.	62	29,1	S.W. Light ſhowers.	62	29,7½	S.E. Ditto.
31	—	—	— — — — —	60	29,3	S.W. Bright, wind.	—	—	— — — —

Date	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
	Thermom.	Barom. In. 8s.	Wind.—Weather.	Thermom.	Barom. In. 8s.	Wind.—Weather.	Thermom.	Barom. In. 8s.	Wind.—Weather.
1	55	29,7	S.E. Fine.	68	29,3½	S.W. Showers.	56	29,6½	W. Fine, a light ſhower.
2	65	29,5¼	S.E. S.W. Ditto.	65	29,3	S.S.W. Frequent ſhowers.	65	29,5¼	N.W. S.W. Fine.
3	71½	29,4½	S.W. Ditto.	64	29,1¾	S.W. Heavy rain.	60	29,5¾	N.N.W. Ditto, cold wind.
4	65½	29,4	S.W. Ditto, wind.	61½	29,3½	S.W. Fine.	48	30,0½	N.N.W. Ditto, ditto.
5	64	29,4	S.W. W. Ditto.	59	29,5	S.E. Soft rain all day.	56	29,7	W. Fine, wind.
6	62½	29,4¼	W. Ditto.	59	29,4	S.E. S.W. N.W. Frequent ſhowers.	62	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
7	57	29,3½	S.E. S. S.W. Fine, ſhower of 2 hours	64	29,4¾	S.W. Fine.	66	29,7	S.W. Ditto.
8	66½	29,3½	S.W. Fine.	61	29,5¼	S.W. Ditto, ſhowers.	62	29,6	W. Cloudy, windy.
9	65½	29,4½	S.W. Ditto.	64	29,4	S.E. Ditto, heavy ſhowers.	59	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
10	66	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.	64½	29,2½	S.S.W. Fine.	59½	29,6¾	S.W. Ditto, wind.
11	72	29,7½	S.W. Ditto.	63	29,3¾	S.S.W. Ditto, a heavy ſhower.	56	29,5½	N.W. Ditto.
12	71	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.	65	29,4	S.S.W. Fine.	48	30,0½	N. Froſty morning, ditto.
13	64½	29,6½	N.W. Ditto.	64	29,5¼	S.S.W. Ditto.	47	30,0½	N. S.W. Ditto, ditto.
14	65½	29,7	S.E. Ditto.	66	29,6¾	S.W. S.E. Ditto.	54	29,7	W.S.W. Ditto, mild.
15	64	30,	S.E. Ditto.	65	29,7⅓	S.E. Ditto.	55½	29,5¾	S.W. Ditto.
16	71½	30,	S.E. Ditto.	65½	29,7¼	S.E. Ditto.	55	29,3½	S.W. N.E. Showers, rain.
17	76	29,7½	S. Ditto.	66	29,6	S.E. Ditto, thunder, with ſhowers.	47	29,3½	N.N.W. N.E. Fine, cold ſhowers.
18	78	29,7	S.W. Ditto.	64	29,6	S.W. Fine.	47	29,3½	W. Fine.
19	67	29,6¾	S.E. Hazy, fine, thunder,	62	29,5¼	N.W. Ditto.	48	29,3½	E. Rain till noon.
20	62	29,6	S.E. Hazy, fine.	53	29,6	N.N.W. Ditto.	50	29,2	E. Rain all day.
21	69	29,6¼	S.E. S.W. Fine.	57	29,6	N.W. Ditto.	45	29,2	N. Fine.
22	70	29,6¼	S.W. Ditto.	60½	29,6	W. Ditto.	46	29,4	N.W. Ditto.
23	63	29,6¼	S.W. N.W. Wind.	57	29,4½	W. Ditto.	49	29,6	W. Ditto, ſhowers.
24	64	29,7	N.E. S.E. Fine.	57	29,4½	W. A ſhower, fine.	47	29,6	W. Fine.
25	63	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.	62	29,3¼	W. Fine.	55	29,6	S.W. Cloudy, ſoft,
26	64	29,6	N.W. N. S.E. Ditto.	54½	29,6¾	W. Ditto.	57	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
27	69	29,6¼	S.S.W. Ditto.	54	29,6½	W. Ditto, cloudy.	57	29,7¼	S.W. Ditto.
28	69	29,5	S.S.W. Ditto, wind.	57½	29,5	S.W. Light ſhowers, fine.	52	29,7½	S.E. S.W. Ditto.
29	68	29,4	S.S.W. Drops of rain, cloudy.	63½	29,3½	S.W. Frequent ſhowers.	55	29,6½	S.S.E. Ditto.
30	63	29,5½	S.E. Cloudy, drops of rain.	56½	29,5	N.W. Fine, light ſhower.	51	29,4	S.S.E. Rain, fine.
31	60½	29,5¾	S.E. Heavy ſhowers.	56	29,6½	N.W. Fine.	—	—	— — — — — —

	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
Date	*Thermom.*	*Barom.* *In. 8s.*	*Wind.—Weather.*	*Thermom.*	*Barom.* *In. 8s.*	*Wind.—Weather.*	*Thermom.*	*Barom.* *In. 8s.*	*Wind.—Weather.*
1	50	29,4	W.N.W. Fine.	39	30,	E. Fine.	35½	29,7	W. Moiſt.
2	48	29,4½	W.N.W. Cloudy.	42	30,	E. Ditto.	49	29,4½	S.W. Ditto.
3	50	29,4½	N.E. Fine, rain.	43	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.	38	29,2	N.W. Fine.
4	45½	29,5½	E. Fine rain.	38	29,6	S.S.E. Ditto.	35	29,2	N. Ditto, hard froſt, ſnow.
5	50	29,5	N.W. Cloudy, fine.	40	29,4	N.E. Ditto, a ſhower.	33½	29,2¼	E. Ditto.
6	45	29,7	N.W. S.E. Fine.	41	29,1½	N.E. Wind, rain.	18	29,3	N. N.E. Ditto.
7	50	29,6	N.W. Showers, fine.	49	29,1	E. Rain.	20	29,3½	Calm.—Ditto, very cold.
8	50	29,5½	N.W. Fine.	49½	29,1	E. Rain all day.	10	29,6	N. Ditto.
9	50	29,6	W. Ditto.	48	29,	E. Ditto.	24	29,6½	N. Ditto.
10	51	29,5½	S.S.E. W. Ditto.	46	28,3	E. Moiſt, and raw ſhowers.	31	29,4	N.E. Ditto, ſnow, wind.
11	43	29,5½	W. Ditto.	41	28,1½	E. Ditto.	35	28,7	E. Soft.
12	47	29,5½	S.W. Ditto.	41	28,2½	E. Rain all day.	33½	29,1	E. Ditto.
13	39	29,5½	N.W. Ditto, a ſhower.	43	28,7	N. Cold and cloudy.	30½	29,2	E. Ditto, rain.
14	50½	29,3	S.W. A ſhower, fine.	36	29,1	N.N.W. Ditto.	34½	29,3	N.E. Showers of ſnow.
15	50	29,	S.W. High wind, ſhowers.	37	29,2	N.W. Snow.	34	29,3	N.E. Ditto, ſleet.
16	55½	29,0½	S.S.W. Very high wind, ſhowers.	34	29,	W. Cold and cloudy.	35½	29,2	E. Rain and ſnow.
17	47½	29,1	S.W. N.W. Wind, fine.	34	29,	N.W. Ditto.	38	29,2	E. Small rain all day.
18	41	29,4½	S.W. Fine, ſhowers.	42½	29,	N. Ditto.	38	29,3	E. Ditto, with tempeſt of wind.
19	57	29,4	S.W. Moiſt, fine.	29	29,0½	N. Bright, froſt.	35	29,3	E. Ditto, ditto.
20	55	29,5	S.S.W. Fine, ſhowers.	31½	29,1	N. Ditto.	36½	29,3½	E. Soft.
21	59½	29,6	S.S.W. Fine.	35½	29,0½	E. Rain all day.	36	29,4	E. Wind and rain.
22	57	29,6	S.S.W. Ditto.	35	28,4	N. Fog.	38	29,3½	S.E. Soft and foggy.
23	53	29,7	S.W. Ditto.	40½	28,6	N.W. Fine.	42½	29,3	S.E. Soft and warm for the ſeaſon.
24	51	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.	35	29,1½	S.W. N.W. Ditto, rain.	45½	29,3¼	S.E. S.W. Showery.
25	56	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.	34	29,1½	N.W. Fine froſt.	41	29,	N.W. A few ſhowers, fair.
26	56	30,	S.W. Ditto.	36	29,4	W. Ditto.	42	29,	S.E. W. Ditto, ditto.
27	47	30,	W. Ditto.	35	29,4½	S.W. Thick fog.	42	29,0½	S. S.E. Fine, rain, and wind.
28	45½	30,	N.W. Hazy, fine.	43½	29,1½	S.W. Fine.	43½	28,5	S.W. Soft and ſhowery.
29	41	29,6½	S.E. Fine.	37	29,1½	S.W. N.W. Ditto.	41	29,	S.W. Fine.
30	45	29,7	E. N.E. Cloudy.	29½	29,3½	N.W. N.E. Ditto, ſnow.	39½	29,	N.W. Moiſt.
31	43	29,7½	N.E. Ditto.	—	—	— — — — —	42	29,2	N.E. Rain.

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We are concerned that, on Account of the late Interruption of Communication with the Continent, we have been disappointed in the Receipt of our Retrospect of German Literature in Time for the Publication of the present Supplement. Such Arrangements have, however, been now made as will prevent a future Disappointment in the German, as well as in the American, Retrospect.

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